

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
FORTY-THIRD SESSION

ANNEXES

Volume I
(of two volumes)

AGENDA ITEMS 3-81

20 SEPTEMBER - 22 DECEMBER 1988

14, 16 AND 21 FEBRUARY, 1 AND 7 MARCH

18-20 APRIL, 11 JULY AND 18 SEPTEMBER 1989



UNITED NATIONS

**OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
FORTY-THIRD SESSION**

ANNEXES

**Volume I
(of two volumes)**

AGENDA ITEMS 3-81

20 SEPTEMBER - 22 DECEMBER 1988

14, 16 AND 21 FEBRUARY, 1 AND 7 MARCH

18-20 APRIL, 11 JULY AND 18 SEPTEMBER 1989



UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1990

**READEX
FICHE**

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

ANNEXES OF THE FORTY-THIRD SESSION

The agenda items for which annex fascicles exist are listed below.

<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title</i>
3.	Credentials of representatives to the forty-third session of the General Assembly: (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee; (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
7.	Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations.
8.	Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee.
12.	Report of the Economic and Social Council.*
14.	Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency.
15.	Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs: (a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council; (b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council; (c) Election of a member of the International Court of Justice.
17.	Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments: (a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; (b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions; (c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors; (d) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee; (e) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal; (f) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission; (g) Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee; (h) Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit; (i) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women; (j) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia; (k) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.
18.	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
20.	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee.
21.	Right of peoples to peace.
22.	The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives.
23.	The situation in Kampuchea.
24.	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.
25.	Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States.
26.	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.
27.	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States.
28.	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System.

* See also fascicle for items 110 and 12.

<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title</i>
29.	Question of Namibia.
30.	The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security.
31.	Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic.
32.	Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte.
33.	Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance.
34.	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).
35.	Law of the sea.
36.	Policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of South Africa.
37.	Question of Palestine.
38.	Fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
40.	The situation in the Middle East.
49.	Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations.
50.	Current financial crisis of the United Nations. ^b
51.	Implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/25 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco). ^c
52.	Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions. ^c
53.	Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty. ^c
54.	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East. ^c
55.	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia. ^c
56.	Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects. ^c
57.	Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. ^c
58.	Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. ^c
59.	Prevention of an arms race in outer space. ^c
60.	Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa. ^c
61.	Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament. ^c
62.	Reduction of military budgets. ^c
63.	Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons. ^c
64.	General and complete disarmament: (a) Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament; (b) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons; (c) Notification of nuclear tests; (d) Conventional disarmament; (e) Nuclear disarmament; (f) Objective information on military matters; (g) Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament; (h) Naval armaments and disarmament; (i) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

^b See fascicle for items 50 and 116.

^c See fascicle for items 51 to 69, 139, 141 and 145.

<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title</i>
	(j) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission;
	(k) Dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa. ^c
65.	Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:
	(a) Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly;
	(b) Freeze on nuclear weapons;
	(c) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;
	(d) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia;
	(e) World Disarmament Campaign;
	(f) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/39 H on a nuclear-arms freeze;
	(g) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme;
	(h) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa;
	(i) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America. ^c
66.	Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its fifteenth special session. ^c
67.	Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:
	(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
	(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
	(c) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements;
	(d) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies;
	(e) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;
	(f) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade;
	(g) Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter;
	(h) Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security;
	(i) Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session;
	(j) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war;
	(k) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament; report of the Conference on Disarmament;
	(l) Prevention of nuclear war;
	(m) Disarmament Week;
	(n) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session. ^c
68.	Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. ^c
69.	Israeli nuclear armament. ^c
70.	Question of Antarctica.
71.	Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region. ^d
72.	Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security:
	(a) Need for result-oriented political dialogue to improve the international situation;
	(b) Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security. ^d
73.	Comprehensive system of international peace and security. ^d
74.	Effects of atomic radiation.
75.	International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space.

^d See fascicle for items 71 to 73.

<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title</i>
76.	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.
77.	Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories.
78.	Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects.
79.	Questions relating to information.
80.	Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India.
81.	Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations.
82.	Development and international economic co-operation: (a) International development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade; (b) Trade and development; (c) Food problems; (d) New and renewable sources of energy; (e) Development of the energy resources of developing countries; (f) Long-term trends in social and economic development; (g) Long-term strategy for sustainable and environmentally sound development.
83.	External debt crisis and development.
84.	Operational activities for development: (a) Operational activities of the United Nations system; (b) United Nations Development Programme; (c) United Nations Population Fund; (d) United Nations Children's Fund; (e) World Food Programme.
85.	Training and research: (a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research; (b) United Nations University.
86.	Special economic and disaster relief assistance: (a) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator; (b) Special programmes of economic assistance.
87.	Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. ^e
88.	Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa. ^e
89.	Question of aging. ^f
90.	Policies and programmes involving youth. ^f
91.	Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination. ^e
92.	Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons. ^f
93.	Crime prevention and criminal justice. ^f
94.	Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women. ^g
95.	Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000: (a) Implementation of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation; (b) Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women; (c) United Nations Development Fund for Women.^g

^e See fascicle for items 87, 88, 91 and 96.

^f See fascicle for items 89, 90, 92, 93, 107 and 144.

^g See fascicle for items 94 and 95.

Agenda item	Title
96.	Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights. ^e
97.	Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance. ^h
98.	Human rights and scientific and technological developments. ^h
99.	Question of a convention on the rights of the child. ^h
100.	International Covenants on Human Rights. ^h
101.	Reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations instruments on human rights. ^h
102.	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees:
	(a) International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa;
	(b) Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa;
	(c) Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons of Central America.
103.	International campaign against traffic in drugs:
	(a) Draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
	(b) International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking;
	(c) International campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking.
104.	Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms:
	(a) Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States;
	(b) Impact of property on the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;
	(c) Right to development;
	(d) Development of public information activities in the field of human rights. ⁱ
105.	New international humanitarian order. ⁱ
106.	Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. ^h
107.	Families in the development process. ^f
108.	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 <i>e</i> of the Charter of the United Nations.
109.	Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, <i>apartheid</i> and racial discrimination in southern Africa.
110.	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. ^a
111.	United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.
112.	Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories.
113.	Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:
	(a) United Nations;
	(b) United Nations Development Programme;
	(c) United Nations Children's Fund;
	(d) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
	(e) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

^h See fascicle for items 97 to 101 and 106.

ⁱ See fascicle for items 104 and 105.

Agenda item	Title
	(f) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
	(g) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme;
	(h) United Nations Population Fund;
	(i) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation.
114.	Programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.
115.	Programme planning.
116.	Financial emergency of the United Nations. ^b
117.	Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency:
	(a) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on administrative and budgetary co-ordination;
	(b) Harmonization of the statutes, rules and practices of the administrative tribunals of the International Labour Organisation and of the United Nations.
118.	Joint Inspection Unit.
119.	Pattern of conferences.
120.	Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations.
121.	Personnel questions:
	(a) Composition of the Secretariat;
	(b) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;
	(c) Other personnel questions.
122.	United Nations common system.
123.	United Nations pension system.
124.	Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East:
	(a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;
	(b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.
125.	Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses.
126.	Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States.
127.	Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts.
128.	Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order.
129.	Peaceful settlement of disputes between States. ^j
130.	Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind. ^k
131.	Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-first session.
132.	Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives.
133.	Report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries.
134.	Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fortieth session. ^k
135.	Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization. ^j
136.	Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States.
137.	Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country.
138.	Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment.
139.	Verification in all its aspects. ^c
140.	Science and peace.

^j See fascicle for items 129 and 135.^k See fascicle for items 130 and 134.

<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title</i>
141.	Implementation of the conclusions of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and establishment of a preparatory committee for the Fourth Review Conference. ^c
142.	Observer status for the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in the General Assembly.
143.	Responsibility of States for the protection of the environment and prevention of environmental pollution as a result of the accumulation of toxic and radioactive wastes, and strengthening of international co-operation for the purpose of resolving the problem.
144.	Responsibility of States to ban in their territory, and to refrain from instigating or supporting in the territory of other States, chauvinistic, racist and other manifestations that may cause discord between peoples and involvement of Governments and the mass media in combating such manifestations and in educating peoples and youth in the spirit of peaceful co-operation and international entente; and evaluation of the implementation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples. ^f
145.	Liability for the illegal transfer and/or use of prohibited weapons and weapons or substances which cause unnecessary human suffering. ^c
147.	Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group.
148.	Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind.
149.	Emergency assistance to Jamaica.
150.	Emergency assistance to the Sudan.
151.	Short-term, medium-term and long-term solutions to the problems of natural disasters in Bangladesh.
152.	Emergency assistance to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and other countries affected by hurricane Joan.
153.	Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission.
154.	Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 3: Credentials of representatives to the forty-third session of the General Assembly:*

- (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
- (b) Report of the Credentials Committee

CONTENTS

	Page
Document A/43/715: First report of the Credentials Committee.....	1
Document A/43/715/Add.1: Second report of the Credentials Committee.....	3
Document A/43/L.11 and Add.1: Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: amendment to the draft resolution recommended by the Credentials Committee in document A/43/715.....	3
Action taken by the General Assembly	4
List of other documents pertaining to the item	4

* For the records of the relevant meetings see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 1st, 33rd and 76th meetings.

DOCUMENT A/43/715

First report of the Credentials Committee

[Original: English]
[14 October 1988]

1. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 20 September 1988, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 28 of its rules of procedure, appointed a Credentials Committee for its forty-third session consisting of the following Member States: Bolivia, China, Luxembourg, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Zimbabwe.

2. The Credentials Committee held its first meeting on 11 October 1988.

3. Mr. Jean Feyder (Luxembourg) was unanimously elected Chairman.

4. The Committee had before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General, dated 10 October 1988, on the status of credentials of representatives to the forty-third session. The memorandum indicated that, as at 10 October, credentials issued by the head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as provided for in rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, had been submitted by the following 123 Member States: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland,

Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia. The Legal Counsel informed the Committee that, subsequent to the preparation of the memorandum, additional credentials in due form had been received in respect of the representatives of the following five Member States: Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Equatorial Guinea and France.

5. The Legal Counsel explained to the Committee that the Secretary-General's memorandum, as supplemented by the additional information he had provided to the Committee, related solely to the Member States that had submitted formal credentials for their representatives in accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. The Legal Counsel indicated also that at a later stage the Secretary-General would report to the Committee on the credentials of representatives of other Member States

participating in the forty-third session whose formal credentials had not yet been received at the time of the Committee's 1st meeting.

6. Statements relating to the credentials of representatives of Member States were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Togo, China, Thailand, Luxembourg and the United States of America.

7. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics reiterated his delegation's opposition to acceptance of the credentials of the delegation of the so-called "Democratic Kampuchea" and its support for the People's Republic of Kampuchea occupying its legitimate place in the Organization.

8. The same representative stated that his delegation also wished to reconfirm its non-acceptance of the credentials of the representatives of Chile and Grenada.

9. The representative of Togo stated that peace could be instituted only through compliance by all States with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular that of non-interference in the internal affairs of States. In this respect, he said the Credentials Committee should set the example of compliance with these principles by not entering into political issues concerning a given country or delegation. He further stated that the Committee was called upon only to examine the credentials submitted; any other consideration would fall outside its competence. He considered that all credentials received to date fulfilled the requirements of form and therefore proposed that the Committee accept them without further debate.

10. The representative of China reiterated the position of the Chinese delegation that the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea was the sole legitimate Government of Kampuchea. The General Assembly at all its previous sessions had made the correct decisions concerning the credentials of representatives of Democratic Kampuchea. The Chinese delegation therefore recommended that the Committee accept the credentials of the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea.

11. The same representative reiterated, with regard to the credentials of the representatives of Afghanistan, that, although agreements on the question of Afghanistan had been signed and were in effect, they were still in the process of being implemented; the Afghan question had not yet been finally resolved. The Chinese delegation, therefore, maintained its reservations regarding the participation by the Afghan representatives in the current session of the General Assembly.

12. The representative of Thailand recalled that the General Assembly had consistently taken the correct decision on the acceptance of the credentials of the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea in the past. He was confident that the credentials of the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea, which his delegation found to be in order, would once again be accepted by the Credentials Committee and by the General Assembly. He agreed with the representative of Togo that all credentials listed in the Secretary-General's memorandum and in the Legal Counsel's additional list should be accepted by the Committee.

13. The representative of Luxembourg stated that the function of the Committee under rules 27 and 28 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly was essentially of a technical character rather than a political one: the Committee was to examine whether the credentials submitted

met the formal requirements stipulated in rule 27 of the rules of procedure. Thus, the Committee was not called upon to make political judgements regarding the Governments that issued credentials; such judgements were to be made in other forums of the Assembly. The delegation of Luxembourg concluded that the credentials listed in the memorandum of the Secretary-General and in the additional information provided to the Committee by the Legal Counsel fulfilled those requirements, were accordingly in order and therefore should be accepted.

14. The representative of the United States of America stated that the credentials of the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea were clearly in order, fulfilled the requirements of rule 27 of the rules of procedure, had already been accepted by the General Assembly for a number of years and should therefore be accepted at the current session.

15. The same representative noted that it was regrettable that the credentials of the representatives of Chile and Grenada had been questioned. They were in order under the terms of rule 27 of the rules of procedure, and there was no possible basis for their being called into question.

16. The representative of the United States stated that, in view of the technical nature of the credentials exercise, the United States delegation would voice no objection to the acceptance of the credentials of the representatives of Afghanistan, even though that country's Government had been installed as a result of foreign aggression.

17. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that the statements made by one delegation about the credentials of the Republic of Afghanistan, which was acting in the international arena as a sovereign, independent and non-aligned State and as a full-fledged member of the United Nations, were a deliberate attempt to distort historical and political realities. Such statements did not reflect the task of the full, comprehensive settlement of the situation regarding Afghanistan, which must be pursued through the conscientious implementation of the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan, signed at Geneva on 14 April 1988.

18. The Chairman proposed that, taking into account the statements made by the Legal Counsel and by members of the Committee, which would be reflected in the Committee's report, the Committee should adopt the following draft resolution:

"The Credentials Committee,

"Having examined the credentials of the representatives to the forty-third session of the General Assembly of the Member States referred to in paragraph 4 of this report,

"Taking into account the various reservations expressed by delegations during the debate,

"Accepts the credentials of the representatives of the Member States concerned."

19. The draft resolution proposed by the Chairman was adopted without a vote.

20. The Chairman then proposed that the Committee should recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution (see para. 22 below). The proposal was adopted without a vote.

21. In the light of the foregoing, the present report is submitted to the General Assembly.

Recommendation of the Credentials Committee

22. The Credentials Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE FORTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly

Approves the first report of the Credentials Committee.

DOCUMENT A/43/715/ADD.1**Second Report of the Credentials Committee**

[Original: English]
[7 December 1988]

1. The Credentials Committee held its 2nd meeting on 5 December 1988.

2. The Committee had before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General, dated 2 December 1988, concerning the credentials of representatives of Member States participating in the forty-third session of the General Assembly, other than the credentials of the representatives accepted by the Committee at its 1st meeting, on 11 October (see document A/43/715 above).

3. A statement relating to the memorandum was made by the representative of the Secretary-General, the Legal Counsel.

4. As noted in paragraph 3 of the memorandum, formal credentials in the form required by rule 27 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly had been received from the following 24 Member States: Belize, Benin, Bulgaria, Burma, Cameroon, Colombia, Congo, Egypt, Guatemala, Haiti, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mauritius, Peru, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey and Zimbabwe.

5. As noted in paragraph 4 of the memorandum, information concerning the appointment of their representatives to the forty-third session of the General Assembly had been communicated to the Secretary-General, by means of a cable from the head of State or the Minister for Foreign Affairs or by means of a letter or note verbale from the Permanent Mission concerned, by the following six Member States: Angola, Bangladesh, Democratic Yemen, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Sri Lanka.

6. The Chairman proposed that the Committee should accept the credentials of representatives of the Member States referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the memorandum, on the understanding that formal credentials for representatives of the Member States referred to in paragraph 4 of

the memorandum would be communicated to the Secretary-General as soon as possible. The following draft resolution was proposed by the Chairman for adoption by the Committee:

"The Credentials Committee,

"Having examined the credentials of the representatives to the forty-third session of the General Assembly of the Member States referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the memorandum by the Secretary-General dated 2 December 1988,

"Accepts the credentials of the representatives of the Member States concerned."

7. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

8. The Chairman proposed that the Committee should recommend to the General Assembly the approval of the report of the Committee (see para. 11 below). The proposal of the Chairman was adopted without a vote.

9. The Legal Counsel informed the Committee that the Secretariat intended to circulate a note verbale on the credentials required for representatives attending the meetings of the forty-third session of the General Assembly to be held at the United Nations Office at Geneva.

10. In the light of the foregoing, the present report is submitted to the General Assembly.

Recommendation of the Credentials Committee

11. The Credentials Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE FORTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly

Approves the second report of the Credentials Committee.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.11 AND ADD.1*

Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: amendment to the draft resolution recommended by the Credentials Committee in document A/43/715

[Original: Arabic]
[17 October 1988]

At the end of the draft resolution contained in paragraph 2 of document A/43/715, after the words "the Credentials Committee", add the phrase "except with regard to the credentials of the delegation of Israel".

* Document A/43/L.11/Add.1 was issued to add one State to the list of sponsors.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 20 September 1988, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 28 of its rules of procedure, appointed the following nine States members of the Credentials Committee: Bolivia, China, Luxembourg, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America and Zimbabwe.

At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 18 October 1988, the General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 95 to 41, with 7 abstentions, adopted the motion orally presented by the representative of Norway that no action be taken on the amendment proposed by 21 States (A/43/L.11 and Add.1). The Assembly then adopted without a vote the draft resolution submitted by the Credentials Committee in its first report (A/43/715, para. 22). For the final text, see resolution 43/10 A.¹

At its 76th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Credentials Committee in its second report (A/43/715/Add.1, para. 11). For the final text, see resolution 43/10 B.¹

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/43/692-S/20220	Letter dated 7 October 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Co-ordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held in New York on 29 September 1988	
A/43/707	Letter dated 11 October 1988 from the representative of Democratic Yemen to the Secretary-General	
A/43/722 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 17 October 1988 from the representatives of the following States to the Secretary-General: Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Gambia, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam and Yemen	

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 7: Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations*

CONTENTS

Document A/43/611: Note by the Secretary-General.....	Page 1
Action taken by the General Assembly	4

* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 62nd meeting.

DOCUMENT A/43/611

Note by the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[15 September 1988]

1. In accordance with the provisions of Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations and with the consent of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to notify the General Assembly of matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that are being dealt with by the Security Council and of matters with which the Council has ceased to deal.

2. The matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that have been discussed during the period since the notification to the forty-second session of the General Assembly¹ are as follows:

1. The situation in Namibia.
2. Complaint by Angola against South Africa.
3. The situation in the Middle East.
4. The situation in the occupied Arab territories.
5. The situation in Cyprus.
6. The situation between Iran and Iraq.
7. Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
8. The question of South Africa.
9. Letter dated 11 March 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
10. Letter dated 17 March 1988 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
11. Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
12. Letter dated 5 July 1988 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
The Council concluded its consideration of this question on 20 July 1988.

3. During the same period, the Security Council has not discussed the following matters of which it remains seized:

1. Special agreements under Article 43 of the Charter and the organization of the armed forces to be made available to the Security Council.
2. The general regulation and reduction of armaments and information on the armed forces of the United Nations.
3. The Egyptian question.
4. The Palestine question.
5. The India-Pakistan question.
6. The Czechoslovak question.
7. The Hyderabad question.
8. Identical notifications dated 29 September 1948 from the Governments of the French Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the Secretary-General.
9. International control of atomic energy.
10. Complaint of armed invasion of Taiwan (Formosa).
11. Complaint of bombing by air forces of the territory of China.
12. Question of an appeal to States to accede to and ratify the Geneva Protocol of 1925 for the prohibition of the use of bacterial weapons.
13. Question of a request for investigation of alleged bacterial warfare.
14. Letter dated 29 May 1954 from the acting representative of Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
15. Cablegram dated 19 June 1954 from the Minister for External Relations of Guatemala addressed to the President of the Security Council.
16. Letter dated 8 September 1954 from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
17. Letter dated 28 January 1955 from the representative of New Zealand addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the question of hostilities in the area of certain islands off the coast of the mainland of China; letter dated 30 January 1955 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the question of acts of aggression by the United States

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 7, document A/42/547.

- of America against the People's Republic of China in the area of Taiwan and other islands of China.
18. Situation created by the unilateral action of the Egyptian Government in bringing to an end the system of international operation of the Suez Canal, which was confirmed and completed by the Suez Canal Convention of 1988.
 19. Actions against Egypt by some Powers, particularly France and the United Kingdom, which constitute a danger to international peace and security and are serious violations of the Charter of the United Nations.
 20. The situation in Hungary.
 21. Military assistance rendered by the Egyptian Government to the rebels in Algeria.
 22. Letter dated 30 October 1956 from the representative of Egypt addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 23. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General.
 24. Complaint of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in a letter to the President of the Security Council dated 18 April 1958 entitled: "Urgent measures to put an end to flights by United States military aircraft with atomic and hydrogen bombs in the direction of the frontiers of the Soviet Union".
 25. Report by the Secretary-General on the letter received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of Laos, transmitted on 4 September 1959 by a note from the Permanent Mission of Laos to the United Nations.
 26. Letter dated 25 March 1960 from the representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Republic and Yemen addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 27. Cable dated 18 May 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 28. Letter dated 23 May 1960 from the representatives of Argentina, Ceylon, Ecuador and Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 29. Letter dated 13 July 1960 from the Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 30. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 31. Letter dated 31 December 1960 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba.
 32. Letter dated 26 May 1961 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, the Upper Volta, Yemen and Yugoslavia.
 33. Complaint by Kuwait in respect of the situation arising from the threat by Iraq to the territorial independence of Kuwait, which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. Complaint by the Government of the Republic of Iraq in respect of the situation arising out of the armed threat by the United Kingdom to the independence and security of Iraq, which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.
 34. Letter dated 21 November 1961 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 35. Letter dated 22 October 1962 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council; letter dated 22 October 1962 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council; letter dated 23 October 1962 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 36. Telegram dated 5 May 1963 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Haiti to the President of the Security Council.
 37. Reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council concerning developments relating to Yemen.
 38. Question concerning the situation in Territories under Portuguese administration.
 39. The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa.
 40. Letter dated 10 January 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Panama addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 41. Letter dated 1 April 1964 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Yemen, Chargé d'affaires a.i., addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 42. Complaint concerning acts of aggression against the territory and civilian population of Cambodia.
 43. Letter dated 4 August 1964 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 44. Letter dated 3 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 45. Letter dated 5 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council and letter dated 8 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 46. Letter dated 6 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 47. Letter dated 1 December 1964 addressed to the President of the Security Council from the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Cambodia, the Central African Republic, the Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Somalia, the Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and Zambia.
 48. Letter dated 9 December 1964 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 49. Letter dated 1 May 1965 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 50. Letter dated 31 January 1966 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 51. Letter dated 2 August 1966 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 52. Letter dated 25 January 1968 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 53. Letter dated 21 May 1968 from the Permanent Representative a.i. of Haiti addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 54. Letter dated 12 June 1968 from the Permanent Representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 55. Letter dated 21 August 1968 from the representatives of Canada, Denmark, France, Paraguay, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 56. Complaint by Zambia.
 57. Complaint by Guinea.
 58. The situation created by increasing incidents involving the hijacking of commercial aircraft.
 59. The situation in the India/Pakistan sub-continent.
 60. Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 61. Consideration of questions relating to Africa with which the Security Council is currently seized and implementation of its relevant resolutions.

62. Consideration of measures for the maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security in Latin America in conformity with the provisions and principles of the Charter.
63. Complaint by Cuba.
64. Complaint by Iraq concerning incidents on its frontier with Iran.
65. Relationship between the United Nations and South Africa.
66. The situation concerning Western Sahara.
67. The situation in Timor.
68. The Middle East problem, including the Palestinian question.
69. The situation in the Comoros.
70. Communications from France and Somalia concerning the incident of 4 February 1976.
71. Request by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan for consideration of the serious situation arising from recent developments in the occupied Arab territories.
72. Complaint by Kenya, on behalf of the African Group of States at the United Nations, concerning the act of aggression committed by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola.
73. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights.
74. Situation in South Africa: killings and violence by the *apartheid* régime in Soweto and other areas of South Africa.
75. Complaint by the Prime Minister of Mauritius, current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, of the "act of aggression" by Israel against the Republic of Uganda.
76. Complaint by Zambia against South Africa.
77. Complaint by Greece against Turkey.
78. Complaint by Lesotho against South Africa.
79. Complaint by Benin.
80. Telegram dated 3 January 1979 from the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea to the President of the Security Council.
81. The situation in South-East Asia and its implications for international peace and security [Letter dated 22 February 1979 from the representatives of Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council].
82. Letters dated 13 June 1979 and 15 June 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
83. Letter dated 25 November 1979 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council.
84. Letter dated 22 December 1979 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
85. Letter dated 3 January 1980 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Australia, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.
86. Letter dated 1 September 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
87. Complaint by Iraq.
88. Complaint by Seychelles.
89. Letter dated 19 March 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
90. Letter dated 1 April 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
91. Letter dated 31 March 1982 from the President of the Republic of Kenya addressed to the President of the Security Council enclosing the letter dated 18 March 1982 from the President of the Republic of Chad to the President of the Security Council.
92. Question concerning the situation in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas).
93. Letter dated 19 February 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
94. Letter dated 16 March 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
95. Letter dated 22 March 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua on the Security Council addressed to the President of the Security Council.
96. Letter dated 5 May 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua on the Security Council addressed to the President of the Security Council.
97. Letter dated 2 August 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
98. Letter dated 8 August 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
99. Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Permanent Observer for the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
Letter dated 2 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
100. Letter dated 12 September 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua on the Security Council addressed to the President of the Security Council.
101. The situation in Grenada.
102. Letter dated 3 February 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
103. Letter dated 18 March 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
104. Letter dated 22 March 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
105. Letter dated 29 March 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
106. Letter dated 21 May 1984 from the representatives of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates addressed to the President of the Security Council.
107. Letter dated 4 September 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
108. Letter dated 3 October 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
109. Letter dated 9 November 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
110. Letter dated 28 January 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
111. Letter dated 6 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
112. Letter dated 17 June 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

113. Letter dated 26 September 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
114. Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
115. Letter dated 6 December 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
116. Letter dated 16 December 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
117. Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
118. The situation in southern Africa.
119. Letter dated 25 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
Letter dated 25 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
Letter dated 26 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
120. Letter dated 12 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
121. Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
122. Letter dated 27 June 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
123. Letter dated 22 July 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
124. Letter dated 17 October 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
125. Letter dated 13 November 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
126. Letter dated 9 December 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 62nd plenary meeting, on 29 November 1988, the General Assembly took note of the Note by the Secretary-General (A/43/611) (see decision 43/415).²

² *Ibid.*, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 8: Adoption of the agenda and organization of work:* reports of the General Committee

CONTENTS

	Page
Document A/43/150: Provisional agenda of the forty-third session	1
Document A/43/200: Supplementary list of items proposed for inclusion in the agenda of the forty-third session	7
Document A/BUR/43/1: Organization of the forty-third session, adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items: memorandum by the Secretary-General	8
Document A/BUR/43/1/Add.1: Organization of the forty-third session, adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items: addendum to the memorandum by the Secretary-General	19
Document A/43/250: First report of the General Committee	19
Document A/43/250/Add.1: Second report of the General Committee	24
Document A/43/250/Add.2: Third report of the General Committee	25
Document A/43/L.43 and Add.1: Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution	25
Action taken by the General Assembly	26
List of other documents pertaining to the item	27

* For the records of the meetings relating to this item, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, General Committee*, 1st to 3rd meetings, and corrigendum; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 40th meeting, and corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 2nd, 3rd, 31st, 37th, 40th, 48th, 67th, 85th, 86th and 88th meetings.

DOCUMENT A/43/150

Provisional agenda of the forty-third session

[Original: English]
[21 July 1988]

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of the German Democratic Republic (rule 30 of the rules of procedure).
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation (rule 62).
3. Credentials of representatives to the forty-third session of the General Assembly (rule 28):
 - (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee (decision 42/301 of 15 September 1987);
 - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee (resolutions 42/2 A of 13 October 1987 and 42/2 B of 11 December 1987).
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly (rule 31; decision 42/302 of 15 September 1987).
5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees (rule 31; decision 42/303 of 15 September 1987).
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly (rule 31; decision 42/304 of 15 September 1987).
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations (rule 49; decision 42/411 of 27 November 1987).
8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee (rule 21; decisions 42/401 of 18 September and 5 October 1987 and 42/402 of 18 September, 5 and 27 October and 8 and 17 December 1987).
9. General debate.
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (rules 13 (a) and 48; decision 42/404 of 13 October 1987).
11. Report of the Security Council (rule 13 (b); decision 42/414 of 2 December 1987).
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council (rule 13 (b); General Assembly resolutions 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 32/160 of 19 December 1977, 41/153, 41/154 and 41/160 of 4 December 1986, 41/182 of 8 December 1986, 42/8 of 26 October 1987, 42/126 to 42/129, 42/132, 42/133, 42/135 to 42/140 and 42/143 to 42/145 and 42/147 of 7 December 1987 and 42/166, 42/171 and 42/191 of 11 December 1987 and decisions 40/432 of 17 December 1985, 42/423 and 42/424 of 7 December 1987 and 42/435 of 11 December 1987; and Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/87 of 8 July 1987).

13. Report of the International Court of Justice (rule 13 (b); decision 42/405 of 13 October 1987).
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (resolution 42/6 of 20 October 1987).
15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:
 - (a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council (rule 142; decision 42/305 of 15 October 1987);
 - (b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council (rule 145; decision 42/306 of 21 October and 3 November 1987).
16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections:
 - (a) Election of members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 and decision 42/448 of 11 December 1987);
 - (b) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council (resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974);
 - (c) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (decision 42/450 of 17 December 1987 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976);
 - (d) Election of seventeen members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966);
 - (e) Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (resolution 319 (IV) of 3 December 1949);
 - (f) Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972).
17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:
 - (a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (rule 155);
 - (b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions (rule 158);
 - (c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors (resolution 74 (I) of 7 December 1946);
 - (d) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee (resolution 155 (II) of 15 November 1947);
 - (e) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal (resolution 251 A (IV) of 24 November 1949);
 - (f) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission (resolution 3357 (XXIX) of 18 December 1974);
 - (g) Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee (resolutions 248 (III) of 7 December 1948 and 42/222 of 21 December 1987);
 - (h) Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit (resolution 31/192 of 22 December 1976);
 - (i) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women (resolution 31/133 of 16 December 1976);
 - (j) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia (resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967);
 - (k) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 November 1964).
18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolutions 42/14 A to E of 6 November 1987, 42/19 of 17 November 1987 and 42/71 to 42/89 of 4 December 1987 and decisions 42/408 of 4 November 1987, 42/410 of 17 November 1987 and 42/417 to 42/420 of 4 December 1987).
19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations (rules 134-138).
20. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (resolution 41/5 of 17 October 1986).
21. Right of peoples to peace (resolution 41/10 of 24 October 1986).
22. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives (resolutions 42/1 of 7 October 1987 and 42/231 of 12 May 1988 and decision 42/460 of 21 December 1987).
23. The situation in Kampuchea (resolution 42/3 of 14 October 1987).
24. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (resolution 42/4 of 15 October 1987).
25. Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States (resolution 42/5 of 15 October 1987).
26. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (resolution 42/9 of 28 October 1987).
27. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States (resolution 42/11 of 28 October 1987).
28. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System (resolution 42/12 of 28 October 1987).
29. Question of Namibia (resolutions 42/14 A to E of 6 November 1987).
30. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (resolution 42/15 of 10 November 1987).
31. Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic (resolution 42/16 of 10 November 1987).
32. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte (resolution 42/17 of 11 November 1987).
33. Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary

- activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance (resolution 42/18 of 12 November 1987).
34. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (resolution 42/19 of 17 November 1987).
 35. Law of the sea (resolution 42/20 of 18 November 1987).
 36. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (resolutions 42/23 A to H of 20 November 1987).
 37. Question of Palestine (resolutions 42/66 A to D of 2 December 1987).
 38. Fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (resolution 42/131 of 7 December 1987).
 39. Critical economic situation in Africa: United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (resolution 42/163 of 8 December 1987).
 40. The situation in the Middle East (resolutions 42/209 A to D of 11 December 1987).
 41. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations (decision 42/402 of 18 September 1987).
 42. Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia (decision 42/406 of 21 October 1987).
 43. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986 (decision 42/457 of 21 December 1987).
 44. Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development (decision 42/458 of 21 December 1987).
 45. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council (decision 42/459 of 21 December 1987).
 46. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security (decision 42/460 of 21 December 1987).¹
 47. Question of Cyprus (decision 42/460 of 21 December 1987).¹
 48. Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq (decision 42/460 of 21 December 1987).¹
 49. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987).
 50. Current financial crisis of the United Nations (resolution 42/212 and decision 42/460 of 21 December 1987).¹
 51. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/25 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) (resolution 42/25 of 30 November 1987).
 52. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions (resolutions 42/26 A and B of 30 November 1987).
 53. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty (resolution 42/27 of 30 November 1987).
 54. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (resolution 42/28 of 30 November 1987).
 55. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia (resolution 42/29 of 30 November 1987).
 56. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (resolution 42/30 of 30 November 1987).
 57. Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (resolution 42/31 of 30 November 1987).
 58. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (resolution 42/32 of 30 November 1987).
 59. Prevention of an arms race in outer space (resolution 42/33 of 30 November 1987).
 60. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (resolutions 42/34 A and B of 30 November 1987).
 61. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 42/35 of 30 November 1987).
 62. Reduction of military budgets (resolution 42/36 of 30 November 1987).
 63. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons (resolutions 42/37 A to C of 30 November 1987).
 64. General and complete disarmament (resolutions 41/59 D of 3 December 1986 and 42/38 A to O of 30 November 1987 and decision 42/407 of 21 October 1987):
 - (a) Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament (resolution 41/59 D);
 - (b) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons (resolutions 42/38 B and F);
 - (c) Notification of nuclear tests (resolution 42/38 C);
 - (d) Conventional disarmament (resolutions 42/38 E and G);
 - (e) Nuclear disarmament (resolution 42/38 H);
 - (f) Objective information on military matters (resolution 42/38 I);

¹ The inclusion of this item in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session was subject to any further action that the General Assembly might take on it at its forty-second session (see decisions 42/463 to 42/466).

- (g) Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament (resolution 42/38 J);
 - (h) Naval armaments and disarmament (resolution 42/38 K);
 - (i) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes (resolution 42/38 L);
 - (j) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission (resolution 42/38 O);
 - (k) Dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa (item proposed by Swaziland (A/43/142)).
65. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly (resolutions 42/39 A to K of 30 November 1987):
- (a) Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly (resolution 42/39 A);
 - (b) Freeze on nuclear weapons (resolution 42/39 B);
 - (c) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons (resolution 42/39 C);
 - (d) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia (resolution 42/39 D);
 - (e) World Disarmament Campaign (resolution 42/39 G);
 - (f) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/39 H on a nuclear-arms freeze (resolution 42/39 H);
 - (g) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme (resolution 42/39 I);
 - (h) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (resolution 42/39 J);
 - (i) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America (resolution 42/39 K).
66. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its fifteenth special session (resolution 42/40 of 30 November 1987).
67. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (resolutions 36/92 H of 9 December 1981, 38/183 O of 20 December 1983, 39/148 H of 17 December 1984, 40/150 and 40/152 L of 16 December 1985, 41/86 H and I of 4 December 1986 and 42/42 A to N of 30 November 1987):
- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission (resolution 42/42 G);
 - (b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolutions 42/42 K and L);
 - (c) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements (resolution 36/92 H);
 - (d) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies (resolution 38/183 O);
 - (e) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (resolution 39/148 H);
 - (f) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade (resolution 40/152 L);
 - (g) Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/86 H);
 - (h) Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security (resolutions 40/150 and 41/86 I);
 - (i) Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session (resolution 42/42 B);
 - (j) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war (resolution 42/42 A);
 - (k) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 42/42 C);
 - (l) Prevention of nuclear war (resolution 42/42 D);
 - (m) Disarmament Week (resolution 42/42 H);
 - (n) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session (resolution 42/42 M).
68. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace (resolution 42/43 of 30 November 1987).
69. Israeli nuclear armament (resolution 42/44 of 30 November 1987).
70. Question of Antarctica (resolutions 42/46 A and B of 30 November 1987).
71. Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region (resolution 42/90 of 7 December 1987).
72. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (resolution 42/92 of 7 December 1987 and decision 42/402 of 18 September 1987):
- (a) Need for result-oriented political dialogue to improve the international situation (decision 42/402);
 - (b) Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (resolution 42/92).
73. Comprehensive system of international peace and security (resolution 42/93 of 7 December 1987).
74. Effects of atomic radiation (resolution 42/67 of 2 December 1987).
75. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space (resolution 42/68 of 2 December 1987).
76. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (resolutions 42/69 A to K of 2 December 1987).
77. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of

- the Population of the Occupied Territories (resolutions 42/160 A to G of 8 December 1987).
78. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects (resolution 42/161 of 8 December 1987).
 79. Questions relating to information (resolutions 42/162 A and B of 8 December 1987).
 80. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India (decision 42/415 of 2 December 1987).
 81. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations (decision 42/416 of 12 December 1987).
 82. Development and international economic co-operation (resolution 42/195 and decisions 42/437, 42/440, 42/442 and 42/443 of 11 December 1987):
 - (a) International development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (resolution 42/193 of 11 December 1987);
 - (b) Trade and development (resolutions 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, 41/163 of 5 December 1986 and 42/172 and 42/175 to 42/177 of 11 December 1987 and decision 42/438 of 11 December 1987);
 - (c) Food problems (resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/90 of 9 July 1987);
 - (d) New and renewable sources of energy (resolution 37/250 of 21 December 1982);
 - (e) Development of the energy resources of developing countries (resolution 37/251 of 21 December 1982);
 - (f) Long-term trends in social and economic development (resolution 40/207 of 17 December 1985);
 - (g) Long-term strategy for sustainable and environmentally sound development (resolution 42/187 of 11 December 1987).
 83. External debt crisis and development (resolution 42/198 of 11 December 1987).
 84. Operational activities for development:
 - (a) Operational activities of the United Nations system (resolution 42/196 of 11 December 1987);
 - (b) United Nations Development Programme;
 - (c) United Nations Population Fund;
 - (d) United Nations Children's Fund;
 - (e) World Food Programme.
 85. Training and research:
 - (a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research (resolution 42/197 of 11 December 1987);
 - (b) United Nations University (resolution 3081 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973).
 86. Special economic and disaster relief assistance (resolution 42/169 and decision 42/433 of 11 December 1987):
 - (a) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (resolution 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/47 of 22 July 1986);
 - (b) Special programmes of economic assistance (resolutions 41/197 of 8 December 1986 and 42/199 to 42/205 of 11 December 1987).
 87. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (resolution 42/47 of 30 November 1987).
 88. Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa (resolution 41/95 of 4 December 1986).
 89. Question of aging (resolution 42/51 of 30 November 1987).
 90. Policies and programmes involving youth (resolutions 42/52 to 42/55 of 30 November 1987).
 91. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (resolutions 41/104 of 4 December 1986 and 42/56 and 42/57 of 30 November 1987).
 92. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (resolution 42/58 of 30 November 1987).
 93. Crime prevention and criminal justice (resolutions 41/107 of 4 December 1986 and 42/59 of 30 November 1987).
 94. Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (resolution 42/60 of 30 November 1987).
 95. Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000 (resolutions 42/61 to 42/64 of 30 November 1987):
 - (a) Implementation of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation (resolution 42/61);
 - (b) Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (resolution 42/62);
 - (c) United Nations Development Fund for Women (resolution 42/63).
 96. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights (resolutions 42/94 to 42/96 of 7 December 1987).
 97. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (resolution 42/97 of 7 December 1987).
 98. Human rights and scientific and technological developments (resolutions 42/98 to 42/100 of 7 December 1987).
 99. Question of a convention on the rights of the child (resolution 42/101 of 7 December 1987).
 100. International Covenants on Human Rights (resolutions 42/102 and 42/103 of 7 December 1987).
 101. Reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations instruments on human rights (resolution 42/105 of 7 December 1987).

102. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (resolutions 42/106 to 42/110 of 7 December 1987):
 - (a) International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa (resolution 42/106);
 - (b) Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (resolution 42/107);
 - (c) Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons of Central America (resolution 42/110).
103. International campaign against traffic in drugs (resolutions 42/111 to 42/113 and decision 42/422 of 7 December 1987):
 - (a) Draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (resolution 42/111);
 - (b) International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (resolution 42/112);
 - (c) International campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking (resolution 42/113).
104. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (resolutions 42/114 to 42/119 of 7 December 1987):
 - (a) Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States (resolution 42/114);
 - (b) Impact of property on the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (resolution 42/115);
 - (c) Right to development (resolution 42/117);
 - (d) Development of public information activities in the field of human rights (resolution 42/118).
105. New international humanitarian order (resolutions 42/120 and 42/121 of 7 December 1987).
106. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (resolutions 42/122 to 42/124 of 7 December 1987).
107. Families in the development process (resolution 42/134 of 7 December 1987).
108. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (resolution 42/73 of 4 December 1987).
109. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa (resolution 42/74 and decision 42/417 of 4 December 1987).
110. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (resolution 42/75 of 4 December 1987).
111. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (resolution 42/76 of 4 December 1987).
112. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (resolution 42/77 of 4 December 1987).
113. Question of East Timor (decision 42/402 of 18 September 1987).
114. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors (resolution 42/206 of 11 December 1987):
 - (a) United Nations;
 - (b) United Nations Development Programme;
 - (c) United Nations Children's Fund;
 - (d) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
 - (e) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
 - (f) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
 - (g) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme;
 - (h) United Nations Population Fund;
 - (i) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation.
115. Programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (resolutions 42/214, 42/225, 42/226 A to C, 42/227 and 42/228 and decision 42/453 of 21 December 1987).
116. Programme planning (resolution 42/215 of 21 December 1987).
117. Financial emergency of the United Nations (resolutions 42/216 A and B of 21 December 1987).
118. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (resolution 42/217 and decision 42/454 of 21 December 1987):
 - (a) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on administrative and budgetary co-ordination;
 - (b) Harmonization of the statutes, rules and practices of the administrative tribunals of the International Labour Organisation and of the United Nations (resolution 42/217).
119. Joint Inspection Unit (resolution 42/218 and decision 42/455 of 21 December 1987).
120. Pattern of conferences (resolutions 41/177 D of 5 December 1986 and 42/207 A to C of 11 December 1987).
121. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations (resolution 42/208 of 11 December 1987).
122. Personnel questions (resolutions 42/219 and 42/220 A to C and decision 42/456 of 21 December 1987):
 - (a) Composition of the Secretariat (resolution 42/220 A);

- (b) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations (resolution 42/219);
- (c) Other personnel questions.
- 123. United Nations common system (resolutions 41/207 of 11 December 1986 and 42/221 of 21 December 1987).
- 124. United Nations pension system (resolution 42/222 of 21 December 1987).
- 125. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East (resolutions 42/70 A and B of 3 December 1987 and 42/223 and 42/224 of 21 December 1987):
 - (a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (resolutions 42/70 A and B);
 - (b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (resolution 42/223).
- 126. Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses (resolution 40/65 of 11 December 1985).
- 127. Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States (resolution 41/71 of 3 December 1986).
- 128. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 41/72 of 3 December 1986).
- 129. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order (resolution 42/149 of 7 December 1987).
- 130. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States (resolution 42/150 of 7 December 1987).
- 131. Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind (resolution 42/151 of 7 December 1987).
- 132. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-first session (resolutions 42/152 and 42/153 of 7 December 1987).
- 133. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/154 of 7 December 1987).
- 134. Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (resolution 42/155 of 7 December 1987).
- 135. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fortieth session (resolution 42/156 of 7 December 1987).
- 136. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (resolution 42/157 of 7 December 1987).
- 137. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States (resolution 42/158 of 7 December 1987).
- 138. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (resolutions 42/210 A and B of 17 December 1987, 42/229 A and B of 2 March 1988, 42/230 of 23 March 1988 and 42/232 of 13 May 1988 and decisions 42/460 of 21 December 1987, 42/461 of 2 March 1988 and 42/462 of 23 March 1988).
- 139. Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (decision 42/426 of 7 December 1987).
- 140. Verification in all its aspects (resolution 42/42 F of 30 November 1987).
- 141. Science and peace (item proposed by Costa Rica (A/43/141)).

DOCUMENT A/43/200

Supplementary list of items proposed for inclusion in the agenda of the forty-third session

[Original: English]
[26 August 1988]

1. Implementation of the conclusions of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and establishment of a preparatory committee for the Fourth Review Conference (item proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (A/43/191/Rev.1)).
2. Observer status for the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in the General Assembly (item proposed by Mexico (A/43/192)).
3. Responsibility of States for the protection of the environment and prevention of environmental pollution as a result of the accumulation of toxic and radioactive wastes, and strengthening of international co-operation for the purpose of resolving the problem (item proposed by Romania (A/43/193)).
4. Responsibility of States to ban nationalistic, chauvinistic, racist or anti-Semitic manifestations in their territory and to refrain from instigating or supporting such acts and manifestations in the territory of other States, and the involvement of Governments and the mass media in combating racist, anti-Semitic and nationalistic ideas and discord between peoples and in educating youth in the spirit of peaceful co-operation and international understanding: evaluation

- of the implementation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples (item proposed by Romania (A/43/194)).
5. Liability for the illegal transfer and/or use of prohibited weapons and weapons or substances which cause unnecessary human suffering (item proposed by Trinidad and Tobago (A/43/195)).
 6. Fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the Government of the Republic of Korea (item proposed by Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Japan, Liberia, Morocco, Sierra Leone and the United States of America (A/43/196/Rev.1)).
 7. Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (General Assembly resolution 42/233 of 17 August 1988).

DOCUMENT A/BUR/43/1*

Organization of the forty-third session, adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items: memorandum by the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[14 September 1988]

1. The Secretary-General has the honour to place before the General Committee, for its consideration, the following observations and proposals in connection with the report to be made to the General Assembly by the General Committee regarding the organization of the forty-third regular session, the adoption of the agenda and the allocation of items.

2. Over the years, the General Assembly has adopted a number of provisions aimed at rationalizing the procedures and organization of the Assembly. These provisions are reproduced in the annexes to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/520/Rev.15, annexes I-VII). Although some of these provisions have already been implemented, many of them have not yet been or have been only partly implemented. Some of them have acquired an urgent character in view of the financial difficulties facing the United Nations and the efforts being undertaken in the process of renewal and reform of the Organization.

3. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to the provisions reproduced in annexes V, VI and VII of its rules of procedure, in particular to those provisions reproduced below under the relevant headings.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

General Committee

4. The Secretary-General wishes to draw to the General Committee's attention:

(a) Paragraphs 1 and 2 of General Assembly decision 34/401 on the rationalization of the procedures and organization of the Assembly, the text of which is reproduced in the rules of procedure of the Assembly (*ibid.*, annex VI), and reads as follows:

"1. The General Committee should, at the outset of each session, consider how the work of the session can best be rationalized.

"2. The General Committee should also meet periodically throughout the session to review the progress of work and to make recommendations to the General Assembly on the general programme of the session and on measures aimed at improving the work."

(b) Paragraph 4 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 39/88 B (*ibid.*, annex VII), which reads as follows:

"4. The General Committee should play more fully its role under rule 42 of the rules of procedure and para-

graphs 1 and 2 of General Assembly decision 34/401, reviewing periodically the work of the Assembly and making the necessary recommendations."

Rationalization of work

5. The Secretary-General wishes to draw the attention of the General Committee to General Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, whereby the Assembly decided that the recommendations as agreed upon and as contained in the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations² should be implemented by the Secretary-General and the relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations.

6. In this connection, the General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to recommendations 2, 3 and 7 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts:³

(a) The relevant provisions of recommendation 2 read as follows:

"The number of conferences and meetings can be significantly reduced and their duration shortened without affecting the substantive work of the Organization. To this end:

...

"(b) The General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council should request their subsidiary bodies to review urgently their current agendas and schedules of meetings in order to reduce substantially their number, frequency and duration. In this context, the move towards biennialization of conferences and meetings, which has been initiated particularly in the economic and social fields, should be vigorously pursued;

"(c) As there continues to be large differences between planned and actual utilization of available conference resources by numerous United Nations bodies, these bodies should be requested to provide a more realistic assessment of their needs. The Committee on Conferences should, in co-operation with the bodies concerned, ensure that wastage of conference-service resources is minimized through a reduction in the projections of the length and, where appropriate, the frequency of meetings

² Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49.

³ *Ibid.*, para. 21.

* Incorporating document A/BUR/43/1/Corr.1.

of those bodies that have consistently utilized a lower level of resources than planned;"

(b) The relevant provisions of recommendation 3 read as follows:

"The procedures and methods of work of the General Assembly and its subsidiary organs, particularly its Main Committees, should be streamlined and thereby made more effective. Many recommendations have been put forward to this effect. In this connection, the following points should be emphasized:

"(a) The high cost of holding meetings of the principal organs of the United Nations makes it imperative to utilize fully available services. The responsibility for this rests with the presiding officers of these organs, as well as the representatives of Member States;

"(b) The agenda of the General Assembly should be rationalized by grouping or merging, to the extent possible, related items and by setting an interval of two or more years for the discussion of certain items;

"(c) The possibility of holding the meetings of the Fourth Committee and the Special Political Committee in sequential order should be addressed;

"(d) The distribution of agenda items among the Main Committees of the General Assembly and between those Committees and the plenary meetings of the Assembly should be reviewed, in order to ensure the best possible use of the expertise of the Committees and of the time and resources available;

"(e) As a rule, the General Assembly should not create new subsidiary organs without discontinuing existing ones;"

(c) Recommendation 7 reads as follows:

"Since the cost of processing and distributing as official documents communications received from Member States is estimated at \$2 million per biennium, Member States should co-operate in significantly curtailing this practice. The provisions of General Assembly decision 34/401 should be strictly adhered to."

Furthermore, in connection with recommendation 3 (c) of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts (see para. (b) above), the General Committee may wish to recommend to the General Assembly that, as at recent sessions, the holding of concurrent meetings of the Special Political Committee and the Fourth Committee should be avoided, to the extent possible and with the necessary flexibility, during the forty-third session.

7. The Secretary-General wishes to draw the General Committee's attention to Economic and Social Council decision 1987/112 of 6 February 1987 whereby the Council decided to establish a Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields to carry out the in-depth study called for in recommendation 8 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts. The recommendations of the Council thereon are contained in decision 1988/182 of 29 July 1988.

8. The Secretary-General wishes to draw the attention of the General Committee to the measures he has already undertaken in pursuit of the goal of renewal and reform as reflected in his progress report on the implementation of

General Assembly resolution 41/213⁴. In this connection, the Secretary-General also wishes to draw the attention of the General Committee to the fact that measures introduced to reduce costs relating to overtime continue to be in effect. Therefore, the Committee may wish to remind Member States that, as a result of these curtailments, the Secretariat will not be able to provide all the services rendered prior to 1986.

Closing date of the session

9. In accordance with the provisions of rule 2 of the rules of procedure and in the light of the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly that the Assembly should meet for a period of 13 weeks (A/520/Rev.15, annex V, para. 4), the closing date of the forty-third session should be Tuesday, 20 December 1988. However, in view of the financial problems still being faced by the United Nations and in the context of the process of renewal and reform under way, and in the light of the concurrence expressed by the regional groups prior to the convening of the forty-third session, the General Committee may wish to recommend to the General Assembly that no closing date be decided upon at this time and that every effort be made to curtail to the maximum extent practicable the duration of the forty-third session.

Schedule of meetings

10. In the light of the decision taken at the recent sessions, the General Committee may wish to recommend to the General Assembly that, as a cost-saving measure, morning meetings should start at 10 a.m. promptly for all plenary meetings and meetings of the Main Committees during the forty-third session.

11. In view of the practice at recent sessions, the General Committee may wish to recommend that, in order to avoid the late start of meetings and as a cost-saving measure, the General Assembly should waive, as decided at the 3rd plenary meeting of its forty-second session, on 18 September 1987, the requirement of the presence of at least one third of the members to declare a plenary meeting open and permit the debate to proceed and one quarter of the members to declare a meeting of the Main Committee open and permit the debate to proceed. This recommendation would be made on the understanding that it does not involve any permanent change in the provisions of rules 67 and 108 of the rules of procedure pertaining to the opening of meetings.⁵

12. Furthermore, the General Committee may wish to recommend to the General Assembly that delegations should be reminded of the utmost importance of punctuality in the interest of ensuring an effective and orderly organization of work and achieving economies for the United Nations.

General debate

13. Taking into consideration the number of delegations already inscribed on the list of speakers, the Secretary-General suggests that the general debate should begin on Monday, 26 September, and end on Friday, 14 October 1988.

⁴ A/42/234.

⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, 3rd meeting.

14. In accordance with established practice, the Secretary-General also suggests that the list of speakers in the general debate should be closed on Wednesday, 28 September, at 6 p.m.

15. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to the decision taken by the Assembly at its forty-second session,⁵ namely that the practice of expressing congratulations in the Assembly Hall after a speech had been delivered was prohibited.

*Explanation of vote, right of reply
and length of statements*

16. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 of decision 34/401, which read as follows:

"6. Explanations of vote should be limited to ten minutes.

"7. When the same draft resolution is considered in a Main Committee and in plenary meeting, a delegation should, as far as possible, explain its vote only once, i.e., either in the Committee or in plenary meeting, unless that delegation's vote in plenary meeting is different from its vote in the Committee.

"8. Delegations should exercise their right of reply at the end of the day whenever two meetings have been scheduled for that day and whenever such meetings are devoted to the consideration of the same item."

17. Furthermore, with a view to streamlining the procedures of the General Assembly and as another cost-saving measure, in connection with the length of statements the General Committee may wish to draw the attention of the General Assembly, as it did at the forty-second session, to rules 72 and 114 of the rules of procedure and paragraph 22 of annex VI thereto for appropriate action in plenary meeting and the Main Committees.

Records of meetings

18. As at past sessions, verbatim records will continue to be provided, during the forty-third session, for the plenary meetings of the Assembly and meetings of the First Committee, and summary records will be provided to the General Committee, the Credentials Committee and the Main Committees of the Assembly. In accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly (A/520/Rev.15, annex V, para. 108 (b)), the General Committee may wish to recommend that the Assembly should maintain for the forty-third session the practice whereby the Special Political Committee may obtain, on specific request, transcriptions of the debates of some of its meetings, or portions thereof. These transcriptions, which would not be part of the official records of the Committee, would be provided as the required services became available. Furthermore, the Committee may wish to draw the Assembly's attention to paragraphs 8 and 9 of its resolution 38/32 E of 25 November 1983, which read as follows:

"8. *Decides* that the practice of reproducing statements *in extenso* as separate documents shall be discontinued for all its subsidiary organs that are entitled to summary records;

"9. *Decides further* that any exceptions to this rule may be made by the body concerned only if the statements

are to serve as bases for discussion and if, after hearing a statement of the relevant financial implications, the body decides that one or more statements *in extenso* may be included in the summary record, or reproduced as separate documents or as annexes to authorized documents;"

In this connection, the General Committee may also wish to recommend to the General Assembly that the practice not to reproduce *in extenso* statements made in a Main Committee should be maintained for the forty-third session.

Seating arrangements

19. In accordance with established practice, the Secretary-General has drawn lots for the purpose of choosing the Member State to occupy the first desk on the General Assembly floor from which the alphabetical seating order will begin. The name drawn was the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Consequently, the delegation of that country will sit at the first desk at the right of the President and the other countries will follow in the English alphabetical order. The same order will be observed in the Main Committees.

Election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees

20. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraphs 18 and 19 of decision 34/401, which read as follows:

"18. Before the conclusion of a session of the General Assembly, regional groups should agree on the distribution of chairmanships among them for the following session.

"19. Candidates for the chairmanships of the Main Committees should be nominated as soon as possible."

Concluding statements

21. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 17 of decision 34/401, which reads as follows:

"17. To save time at the end of the session, the practice of making concluding statements in the General Assembly and its Main Committees should be dispensed with except for statements by its presiding officers."

Questions related to the programme budget

22. The Secretary-General would like to draw the attention of the General Committee to rule 153 of the rules of procedure, which reads as follows:

"No resolution involving expenditure shall be recommended by a committee for approval by the General Assembly unless it is accompanied by an estimate of expenditures prepared by the Secretary-General. No resolution in respect of which expenditures are anticipated by the Secretary-General shall be voted by the General Assembly until the Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee) has had an opportunity of stating the effect of the proposal upon the budget estimates of the United Nations."

In this connection, the General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 12 of decision 34/401, which reads as follows:

"12. It is imperative that Main Committees should allow sufficient time for the preparation of the estimate of expenditures by the Secretariat and for its consideration

by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee and that they should take this requirement into account when they adopt their programme of work."

Furthermore, the General Committee may wish to draw the attention of the General Assembly to paragraph 6 of Assembly resolution 35/10 A of 3 November 1980, which reads as follows:

"6. *Decides* that all proposals affecting the schedule of conferences and meetings made at sessions of the General Assembly shall be reviewed by the Committee on Conferences when administrative implications are being considered under the requirements of rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly."

The General Committee may also wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to regulation 4.9 of the Regulations Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation (resolution 37/234, annex), which reads as follows:

"*Regulation 4.9.* No Council, Commission or other competent body shall take a decision involving either a change in the programme budget approved by the General Assembly or the possible requirement of expenditure unless it has received and taken account of a report from the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the proposal."

23. The General Committee may also wish to recall paragraph 13 of decision 34/401, which reads as follows:

"13. Furthermore:

"(a) A mandatory deadline, not later than 1 December, should be established for the submission to the Fifth Committee of all draft resolutions with financial implications;

"(b) The Fifth Committee should, as a general practice, consider accepting without debate the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the financial implications of draft resolutions up to a prescribed limit, namely, \$25,000 on any one item;

"(c) Firm deadlines should be set for the early submission of the reports of subsidiary bodies which require consideration by the Fifth Committee;

"(d) A minimum period of forty-eight hours should be allowed between the submission and the voting of a proposal involving expenditure in order to allow the Secretary-General to prepare and present the related statement of administrative and financial implications."

If the General Committee decides to recommend the curtailment of the duration of the forty-third session, the mandatory deadline mentioned above should be adjusted accordingly.

Documentation

24. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 28 of decision 34/401, which reads as follows:

"28. The General Assembly, including its Main Committees, should merely take note of those reports of the Secretary-General or subsidiary organs which do not require a decision by the Assembly and should neither debate nor adopt resolutions on them, unless specifically

requested to do so by the Secretary-General or the organ concerned."

25. The Secretary-General feels obliged to emphasize once again that the provisions adopted by the General Assembly to control and limit documentation have not had as much effect as desired in decreasing the volume. In this connection, on the basis of previous related Assembly decisions and the relevant recommendations of the Presidents of the General Assembly concerning the rationalization of the procedures of the Assembly,⁶ which were made at their meeting held in New York from 6 to 10 June 1985, the General Committee may wish to examine this question in depth with a view to proposing the adoption of stricter measures by the Assembly.

Resolutions

26. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 32 of its decision 34/401, which reads as follows:

"32. Whenever possible, resolutions requesting the discussion of a question at a subsequent session should not call for the inclusion of a separate new item and such discussion should be held under the item under which the resolution was adopted."

27. The General Committee may also wish to draw the attention of the General Assembly to subparagraph (f) of recommendation 3 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts,² which reads as follows:

"(f) Efforts should be made to reduce the number of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly. Resolutions should request reports of the Secretary-General only in cases where that would be indispensable for facilitating the implementation of these resolutions or the continued examination of the question."

28. In this connection, the Secretary-General would like to draw the attention of the General Committee to the relevant recommendations made by the Presidents of the General Assembly.⁶

Special conferences

29. The General Committee may wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to recommendation 6 of the Committee on Conferences, adopted by the Assembly in paragraph (b) of its decision 34/405, which reads as follows:

"(b) The Committee, taking into account difficulties encountered in ensuring adequate preparation of meetings, including timely distribution of documentation, as well as the ability of Member States to participate fully, recommends that the General Assembly should instruct the Main Committees to review the number of special conferences of the United Nations already proposed and scheduled in their respective fields of activity prior to deciding upon the scheduling of new and additional special conferences, thus bearing in mind the relevant portions of General Assembly resolution 33/55."

The General Committee may also wish to draw the Assembly's attention to subparagraph (d) of recommendation 2 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts,² which reads as follows:

"Until 1978, a number of resolutions had requested that only one major conference be scheduled annually.

⁶ See A/40/377, appendix.

The decision of the General Assembly that no more than five special conferences should take place in a given year and that no more than one special conference should be convened at the same time should be strictly implemented."

30. In this connection, the General Committee may further wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to the relevant provisions of recommendation 4 of the Group of Experts,² which reads as follows:

"The existing principle that United Nations bodies should meet at their respective established headquarters, as provided for in General Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985, should be strictly enforced. Whenever the Assembly accepts an invitation from the Government of a Member State to hold a conference or meeting away from established headquarters, the additional cost should be borne in full by that Government. The methods of budgeting these costs should be improved so as to ensure that all additional costs are accounted for."

Meetings of subsidiary organs

31. In accordance with paragraph 7 of section I of General Assembly resolution 40/243, no subsidiary organ of the Assembly should be permitted to meet at United Nations Headquarters during a regular session of the Assembly, unless explicitly authorized by the Assembly. In this connection, the Secretary-General wishes to draw the attention of the General Committee to a letter dated 9 September 1988 (A/43/600), in which the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences informed the President of the General Assembly that, in view of special circumstances, the Committee had recommended that the following subsidiary organs should be authorized to meet during the forty-third session:

- (a) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies;
- (b) Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;
- (c) Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;
- (d) Committee on Relations with the Host Country;
- (e) Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;
- (f) Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa;
- (g) Special Committee against *Apartheid*;
- (h) United Nations Council for Namibia;
- (i) Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
- (j) World Food Council.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

32. All proposals for the inclusion of items in the agenda of the forty-third session have been communicated to Member States in the following documents:

- (a) Provisional agenda of the forty-third session (A/43/150);
- (b) Supplementary list (A/43/200);

- (c) Request for the inclusion of an additional item (A/43/241).

The items proposed for inclusion are listed in the draft agenda, which appears in paragraph 34 below.

33. Bearing in mind the current financial crisis of the United Nations and the longer-term need to rationalize the procedures of the General Assembly, and in view of the large number of items on the draft agenda, the Secretary-General wishes to recall the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly that Member States should examine the agenda with a view to eliminating items which have lost their urgency or relevance, are not ripe for consideration or could be dealt with and even disposed of equally well by subsidiary organs of the General Assembly, and to referring specific items to other United Nations organs or to specialized agencies, taking into account the nature of the question (A/520/Rev.15, annex V, paras. 19 and 22; and *ibid.*, annex VII, paras. 1 and 2). The Secretary-General wishes also to recall subparagraph (b) of recommendation 3 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, quoted in paragraph 6 above, whereby the agenda of the Assembly should be rationalized by grouping or merging, to the extent possible, related items and by setting an interval of two or more years for the discussion of certain items. In this connection, the General Committee may wish to consider:

- (a) The grouping of related items under a single heading;
- (b) The staggering of items over two or more years.

34. Subject to the recommendations of the General Committee regarding paragraphs 32 and 33 above, the draft agenda of the forty-third session would consist of the following items:⁷

[Same text as the provisional agenda in document A/43/150 above, with the exception of the items listed below.]

- 46. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security (P.46).⁸
- 47. Question of Cyprus (P.47).⁸
- 48. Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq (P.48).⁸
- 50. Current financial crisis of the United Nations (P.50).⁸
- 142. Implementation of the conclusions of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and establishment of a preparatory committee for the Fourth Review Conference (S.1).
- 143. Observer status for the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in the General Assembly (S.2).
- 144. Responsibility of States for the protection of the environment and prevention of environmental pollution as a result of the accumulation of toxic and radioactive wastes, and strengthening of international co-operation for the purpose of resolving the problem (S.3).
- 145. Responsibility of States to ban in their territory, and to refrain from instigating or supporting in the territory of other States, chauvinistic, racist and other manifestations that may cause dis-

⁷ Abbreviations used in the present document:

(P.): item on the provisional agenda (A/43/150);

(S.): item on the supplementary list (A/43/200);

(A.): additional item (A/43/241).

⁸ The inclusion of this item in the draft agenda of the forty-third session was subject to any decision that the General Assembly might take at the last (116th) plenary meeting of its forty-second session, on 19 September 1988 (see decisions 43/463 to 43/466).

- cord between peoples and involvement of Governments and the mass media in combating such manifestations and in educating peoples and youth in the spirit of peaceful co-operation and international entente; and evaluation of the implementation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples (S.4).
146. Liability for the illegal transfer and/or use of prohibited weapons and weapons or substances which cause unnecessary human suffering (S.5).
147. Fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the Government of the Republic of Korea (S.6).
148. Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (S.7).
149. Declaration proclaiming climate as part of the common heritage of mankind (A.1).

ALLOCATION OF ITEMS

35. The allocation of items described in paragraph 49 below is based on the pattern adopted by the General Assembly for those items in previous years. However, the Secretary-General trusts that delegations will consider allotting items in a manner which will best enhance the effectiveness and the impact of the Assembly's work. In this connection, the General Committee may wish to draw the Assembly's attention to paragraph 4 of decision 34/401, which reads as follows:

"4. Substantive items should normally be discussed initially in a Main Committee and, therefore, items previously allocated to plenary meetings should henceforth be referred to a Main Committee unless there are compelling circumstances requiring their continued consideration in plenary meeting."

36. The following items of the draft agenda have not been considered previously by the General Assembly:

64. General and complete disarmament (P.64):
- (k) Dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa.
141. Science and peace (P.141).
142. Implementation of the conclusions of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and establishment of a preparatory committee for the Fourth Review Conference (S.1).
143. Observer status for the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in the General Assembly (S.2).
144. Responsibility of States for the protection of the environment and prevention of environmental pollution as a result of the accumulation of toxic and radioactive wastes, and strengthening of international co-operation for the purpose of resolving the problem (S.3).
145. Responsibility of States to ban in their territory, and to refrain from instigating or supporting in the territory of other States, chauvinistic, racist and other manifestations that may cause discord between peoples and involvement of Governments and the mass media in combating such manifestations and in educating peoples and youth in the spirit of peaceful co-operation and international entente; and evaluation of the implementation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples (S.4).
146. Liability of the illegal transfer and/or use of prohibited weapons and weapons or substances which cause unnecessary human suffering (S.5).
147. Fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the Government of the Republic of Korea (S.6).
149. Declaration proclaiming climate as part of the common heritage of mankind (A.1).

The sponsors of the requests for the inclusion of these items have suggested that they should be allocated as follows:

- Item 64 (k) First Committee

- Item 141 Special Political Committee
- Item 142 First Committee
- Item 143 Plenary meetings
- Item 144 First Committee
- Item 145 Third Committee
- Item 146 First Committee
- Item 147 Plenary meetings
- Item 149 Second Committee

37. In connection with item 12 of the draft agenda (Report of the Economic and Social Council), the Secretary-General proposes that, as in previous years, the various parts of the report should be assigned to the Main Committees in accordance with their respective fields of competence or to plenary meetings, on the understanding that administrative, programme and budgetary aspects should be dealt with by the Fifth Committee. Bearing that consideration in mind, the Secretary-General recommends the following allocation for the various parts of the report:⁹

- Chapter I Matters calling for action by the General Assembly or brought to its attention Plenary meetings, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees
- Chapter II General discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments Plenary meetings, Second and Third Committees
- Chapter III Questions considered without reference to a sessional committee
- Section A Arrangements for the meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly on the Review and Appraisal of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990. Plenary meetings
- Section B In-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields:
- (a) Report of the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields Plenary meetings
- (b) Economic and Social Council. Second and Third Committees
- Section C Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination Third Committee
- Section D International Covenants on Human Rights: (a) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; (b) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Third Committee

⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 3.

Section E	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	Third Committee
Section F	International development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade	Second Committee
Section G	Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories	Second Committee
Section H	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Third Committee
Chapter IV	Questions considered by the First (Economic) Committee	
Section A	United Nations University	Second Committee
Section B	International co-operation in tax matters	Second Committee
Section C	Public administration and finance	Second Committee
Section D	Cartography	Second Committee
Section E	Regional co-operation	Second and Fifth Committees
Section F	Transnational corporations	Second Committee
Section G	Food and agriculture	Second Committee
Section H	Trade and development	Second Committee
Section I	International co-operation on the environment	Second Committee
Section J	International co-operation in the field of human settlements	Second Committee
Section K	Development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy	Second Committee
Chapter V	Questions considered by the Second (Social) Committee	
Section A	Human rights	Third and Fifth Committees
Section B	Advancement of women	Third and Fifth Committees
Section C	Social development	Third and Fifth Committees
Section D	Narcotic drugs	Third and Fifth Committees
Chapter VI	Questions considered by the Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee	
Section A	Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance	Second and Third Committees
Section B	Operational activities for development	Second Committee
Section C	International co-operation and co-ordination within the United Nations system	Plenary meetings, Second, Third and Fifth Committees
Section D	Programme questions	Fifth Committee
Section E	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	Second and Fourth Committees

Chapter VII	Elections and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Council, confirmation of representatives on the functional commissions and nominations	Plenary meetings, Second, Third and Fifth Committees
-------------	---	--

Chapter VIII	Organizational and other matters	Second, Third and Fifth Committees
--------------	--	------------------------------------

In this connection, the Secretary-General also wishes to draw the General Committee's attention to resolution 42/168 of 11 December 1987, whereby the General Assembly decided "to observe, at its forty-third session, the fortieth anniversary of the World Health Organization in a manner befitting its achievements and future role in international health". The Secretary-General suggests observing the anniversary at a plenary meeting. The General Committee may wish to recommend that this commemorative meeting should be held in the morning of Thursday, 27 October.

38. With regard to item 18 of the draft agenda (Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples), the General Committee may wish to consider referring to the Fourth Committee, as was done at previous sessions, chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples¹⁰ relating to specific Territories; this would again enable the General Assembly to deal in plenary meeting with the question of the implementation of the Declaration as a whole.

39. In connection with item 29 of the draft agenda (Question of Namibia), the General Committee will recall that at previous sessions the General Assembly decided to consider the item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that hearings of the organizations concerned would be held in the Fourth Committee.

40. With regard to item 34 of the draft agenda (Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)), the Secretary-General wishes to remind the General Committee that at previous sessions the General Assembly decided to consider the item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that bodies and individuals having an interest in the question would be heard in the Fourth Committee in conjunction with the consideration of the item in plenary meeting.

41. In connection with item 36 of the draft agenda (Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa), the Secretary-General wishes to remind the General Committee that at previous sessions the General Assembly decided to consider the item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that the representatives of the Organization of African Unity and of national liberation movements recognized by that organization would be permitted to participate in the discussion in plenary meeting and that organizations and individuals having a special interest in the question would be permitted to be heard by the Special Political Committee.

42. With regard to item 38 of the draft agenda (Fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights), the General Committee will recall that, in paragraph 7 of resolution 42/131 of 7 December 1987, the General Assembly decided "to devote one plenary meeting during its forty-

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23.

third session to the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the Declaration", which falls on Saturday, 10 December 1988, and further requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary preparations for the programme of that meeting. The General Committee may wish to recommend that this commemorative meeting should be held in the morning of Thursday, 8 December 1988.

43. With regard to item 47 of the draft agenda (Question of Cyprus), the General Committee will recall that at its forty-second session¹¹ the General Assembly decided to consider this item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that it would, when considering the item, invite the Special Political Committee to meet for the purpose of affording representatives of the Cypriot communities an opportunity to take the floor in the Committee in order to express their views, and that the Assembly would then resume its consideration of the item, taking into account the report of the Special Political Committee.

44. With regard to item 49 of the draft agenda (Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations), in view of the fact that the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General containing information of a rather technical nature on actions prescribed over the three-year period 1987-1989, the General Committee may wish to recommend to the Assembly that the item should be allocated to the Fifth Committee. The Assembly will also have before it the report of the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields, which was transmitted to the Assembly for its consideration by the Council. The Assembly may wish therefore also to deal with the item directly in plenary meeting. It is understood that such a decision would in no way prejudice the arrangements to be made for the future consideration of the item.

45. In connection with item 50 of the draft agenda (Current financial crisis of the United Nations), bearing in mind the many technical aspects to be reviewed in the context of this item, the General Committee may wish to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be allocated to the Fifth Committee, on the understanding that such a decision would in no way prejudice the arrangements to be made for the future consideration of the item.

46. With regard to item 64 of the draft agenda (General and complete disarmament), the Secretary-General wishes to draw the attention of the General Committee to the fact that some portions of the annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1987,¹² which is to be considered directly in plenary meeting under item 14, deal with the subject-matter of this item. The General Committee may therefore wish to recommend that the relevant paragraphs of the report should be drawn to the attention of the First Committee in connection with its consideration of item 64.

47. In connection with item 95 (c) of the draft agenda (United Nations Development Fund for Women), the Secretary-General wishes to recall paragraph 16 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 39/125 of 14 December 1984, which reads as follows:

"16. Taking into account the advice of the Consultative Committee, the Administrator shall submit to the

Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme an annual report on the operations, management and budget of the Fund. He shall submit a similar report to the General Assembly, to be referred to the Second Committee for consideration of its technical co-operation aspects and also to the Third Committee."

The General Committee may therefore wish to recommend that the report should be referred to the Second Committee for consideration under item 84 of the draft agenda (Operational activities for development).

48. With regard to item 119 of the draft agenda (Joint Inspection Unit), the General Committee may wish to recommend to the General Assembly, as was done at previous sessions, that the item should be allocated to the Fifth Committee, on the understanding that the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit dealing with subject-matters assigned to other Main Committees would be referred also to those Committees.

49. Subject to changes that may be made by the General Committee in the light of paragraphs 35 to 48 above, the allocation of the items of the draft agenda, as based on previous practice, would be the following:⁷

Plenary meetings

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of the German Democratic Republic (P.1).
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation (P.2).
3. Credentials of representatives to the forty-third session of the General Assembly (P.3):
 - (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
 - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly (P.4).
5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees (P.5).
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly (P.6).
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations (P.7).
8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee (P.8).
9. General debate (P.9).
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (P.10).
11. Report of the Security Council (P.11).
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, II, III (sections A and B (a)), VI (section C) and VII) (P.12).¹³
13. Report of the International Court of Justice (P.13).
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (P.14).¹⁴
15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs (P.15):
 - (a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council;
 - (b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council.
16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections (P.16):
 - (a) Election of members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;
 - (b) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council;
 - (c) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;

¹³ The chapters of the report listed below would be referred also to the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees, as follows:

(a) Chapter I	Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees
(b) Chapter II	Second and Third Committees
(c) Chapters VI (section C) and VII	Second, Third and Fifth Committees

For further details, see para. 37 of the present document.

¹⁴ See para. 46.

¹¹ The item has not been discussed since the thirty-seventh session.

¹² See A/43/488.

- (d) Election of seventeen members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law;
 - (e) Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
 - (f) Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme.
 17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments (P.17):¹⁵
 - (h) Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit;
 - (i) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee of the United Nations Development Fund for Women;
 - (j) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia;
 - (k) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.
 18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P.18):¹⁶
 19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations (P.19).
 20. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (P.20).
 21. Right of peoples to peace (P.21).
 22. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives (P.22).
 23. The situation in Kampuchea (P.23).
 24. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (P.24).
 25. Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States (P.25).
 26. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (P.26).
 27. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States (P.27).
 28. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System (P.28).
 29. Question of Namibia (P.29):¹⁷
 30. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (P.30).
 31. Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic (P.31).
 32. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte (P.32).
 33. Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance (P.33).
 34. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (P.34):¹⁸
 35. Law of the sea (P.35).
 36. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (P.36):¹⁹
 37. Question of Palestine (P.37).
 38. Fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (P.38):²⁰
 39. Critical economic situation in Africa: United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (P.39).
 40. The situation in the Middle East (P.40).
 41. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations (P.41).
 42. Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia (P.42).
 43. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986 (P.43).
 44. Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development (P.44).
 45. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council (P.45).
 46. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security (P.46):²¹
 47. Question of Cyprus (P.47):²²
 48. Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq (P.48):²³
 49. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (P.49):²²
 50. Current financial crisis of the United Nations (P.50):²³
- First Committee*
1. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/25 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) (P.51).
 2. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions (P.52).
 3. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty (P.53).
 4. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (P.54).
 5. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia (P.55).
 6. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (P.56).
 7. Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (P.57).
 8. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (P.58).
 9. Prevention of an arms race in outer space (P.59).
 10. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (P.60).
 11. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (P.61).
 12. Reduction of military budgets (P.62).
 13. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons (P.63).
 14. General and complete disarmament (P.64):¹⁴
 - (a) Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament;
 - (b) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;
 - (c) Notification of nuclear tests;
 - (d) Conventional disarmament;
 - (e) Nuclear disarmament;
 - (f) Objective information on military matters;
 - (g) Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament;
 - (h) Naval armaments and disarmament;
 - (i) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;
 - (j) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission;
 - (k) Dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa.
 15. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly (P.65):
 - (a) Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly;
 - (b) Freeze on nuclear weapons;
 - (c) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;
 - (d) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia;
 - (e) World Disarmament Campaign;
 - (f) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/39 H on a nuclear-arms freeze;

¹⁵ For sub-items (a) to (g), see "Fifth Committee", item 15.

¹⁶ See para. 38.

¹⁷ See para. 39.

¹⁸ See para. 40.

¹⁹ See para. 41.

²⁰ See para. 42.

²¹ See para. 43. See also footnote 8.

²² See para. 44.

²³ See para. 45. See also footnote 8.

- (g) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme;
 - (h) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa;
 - (i) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America.
16. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its fifteenth special session (P.66).
 17. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (P.67):
 - (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
 - (b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
 - (c) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements;
 - (d) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies;
 - (e) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;
 - (f) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade;
 - (g) Climatic effects of nuclear war including nuclear winter;
 - (h) Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security;
 - (i) Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session;
 - (j) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war;
 - (k) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
 - (l) Prevention of nuclear war;
 - (m) Disarmament Week;
 - (n) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session.
 18. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace (P.68).
 19. Israeli nuclear armament (P.69).
 20. Question of Antarctica (P.70).
 21. Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region (P.71).
 22. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (P.72):
 - (a) Need for result-oriented political dialogue to improve the international situation;
 - (b) Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.
 23. Comprehensive system of international peace and security (P.73).
 24. Verification in all its aspects (P.140).

Special Political Committee

1. Effects of atomic radiation (P.74).
2. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space (P.75).
3. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (P.76).
4. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (P.77).
5. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects (P.78).
6. Questions relating to information (P.79).
7. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India (P.80).
8. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations (P.81).

Second Committee

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, II, III (sections

- B (b), F and G), IV, VI (sections A to C and E), VII and VIII) (P.12).²⁴
2. Development and international economic co-operation (P.82):
 - (a) International development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade;
 - (b) Trade and development;
 - (c) Food problems;
 - (d) New and renewable sources of energy;
 - (e) Development of the energy resources of developing countries;
 - (f) Long-term trends in social and economic development;
 - (g) Long-term strategy for sustainable and environmentally sound development.
 3. External debt crisis and development (P.83).
 4. Operational activities for development (P.84):²⁵
 - (a) Operational activities of the United Nations system;
 - (b) United Nations Development Programme;
 - (c) United Nations Population Fund;
 - (d) United Nations Children's Fund;
 - (e) World Food Programme.
 5. Training and research (P.85):
 - (a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
 - (b) United Nations University.
 6. Special economic and disaster relief assistance (P.86):
 - (a) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator;
 - (b) Special programmes of economic assistance.

Third Committee

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, II, III (sections B (b) to E and H), V, VI (sections A and C), VII and VIII) (P.12).²⁶
2. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (P.87).
3. Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa (P.88).
4. Question of aging (P.89).
5. Policies and programmes involving youth (P.90).
6. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (P.91).

²⁴ The chapters of the report listed below would be considered also at the plenary meetings and referred to the Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees, as follows:

(a) Chapter I	Plenary meetings, Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees
(b) Chapter II	Plenary meetings and Third Committee
(c) Chapter IV (section E)	Fifth Committee
(d) Chapters III (section B (b)) and VI (section A)	Third Committee
(e) Chapters VI (section C) and VII	Plenary meetings, Third and Fifth Committees
(f) Chapter VI (section E)	Fourth Committee
(g) Chapter VIII	Third and Fifth Committees

For further details, see para. 37 of the present document.

²⁵ See para. 47.

²⁶ The chapters of the report listed below would be considered also at the plenary meetings and referred to the Second, Fourth and Fifth Committees, as follows:

(a) Chapter I	Plenary meetings, Second, Fourth and Fifth Committees
(b) Chapter II	Plenary meetings and Second Committee
(c) Chapter V	Fifth Committee
(d) Chapters III (section B (b)) and VI (section A)	Second Committee
(e) Chapters VI (section C) and VII	Plenary meetings, Second and Fifth Committees
(f) Chapter VIII	Second and Fifth Committees

For further details, see para. 37 of the present document.

7. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (P.92).
8. Crime prevention and criminal justice (P.93).
9. Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (P.94).
10. Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000 (P.95):
 - (a) Implementation of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation;
 - (b) Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;
 - (c) United Nations Development Fund for Women.²⁵
11. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights (P.96).
12. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (P.97).
13. Human rights and scientific and technological developments (P.98).
14. Question of a convention on the rights of the child (P.99).
15. International Covenants on Human Rights (P.100).
16. Reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations instruments on human rights (P.101).
17. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (P.102):
 - (a) International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa;
 - (b) Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa;
 - (c) Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons of Central America.
18. International campaign against traffic in drugs (P.103):
 - (a) Draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
 - (b) International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking;
 - (c) International campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking.
19. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (P.104):
 - (a) Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States;
 - (b) Impact of property on the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;
 - (c) Right to development;
 - (d) Development of public information activities in the field of human rights.
20. New international humanitarian order (P.105).
21. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (P.106).
22. Families in the development process (P.107).

Fourth Committee

1. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations (P.108).
2. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa (P.109).
3. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (P.110).
4. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I and VI (section E)) (P.12).²⁷

²⁷ The chapters of the report listed below would be considered also at the plenary meetings and referred to the Second, Third and Fifth Committees:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| (a) Chapter I | Plenary meetings,
Second, Third and
Fifth Committees |
| (b) Chapter VI (section E) | Second Committee |
- For further details, see para. 37 of the present document.

5. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (P.111).
6. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (P.112).
7. Question of East Timor (P.113).
8. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P.18).²⁸

Fifth Committee

1. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors (P.114):
 - (a) United Nations;
 - (b) United Nations Development Programme;
 - (c) United Nations Children's Fund;
 - (d) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
 - (e) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
 - (f) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
 - (g) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme;
 - (h) United Nations Population Fund;
 - (i) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation.
2. Programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (P.115).
3. Programme planning (P.116).
4. Financial emergency of the United Nations (P.117).
5. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (P.118):
 - (a) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on administrative and budgetary co-ordination;
 - (b) Harmonization of the statutes, rules and practices of the administrative tribunals of the International Labour Organisation and of the United Nations.
6. Joint Inspection Unit (P.119).²⁹
7. Pattern of conferences (P.120).
8. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations (P.121).
9. Personnel questions (P.122):
 - (a) Composition of the Secretariat;
 - (b) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;
 - (c) Other personnel questions.
10. United Nations common system (P.123).
11. United Nations pension system (P.124).
12. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East (P.125):
 - (a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;
 - (b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.
13. Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (S.7).
14. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, IV (section E), V, VI (sections C and D), VII and VIII) (P.12).²⁹
15. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments (P.17).³⁰

²⁸ See para. 48.

²⁹ The chapters of the report listed below would be considered also at the plenary meetings and referred to the Second, Third and Fourth Committees, as follows:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Chapter I | Plenary meetings,
Second, Third and
Fourth Committees |
| (b) Chapter IV (section E) | Second Committee |
| (c) Chapter V | Third Committee |
| (d) Chapters VI (section C) and VII | Plenary meetings,
Second and Third
Committees |
| (e) Chapter VIII | Second and Third
Committees |

For further details, see para. 37 of the present document.

³⁰ For sub-items (h) to (k), see "Plenary meetings", item 17.

- (a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
- (b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;
- (c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;
- (d) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;
- (e) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal;
- (f) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission;
- (g) Appointment of members and alternative members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee.

Sixth Committee

1. Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses (P.126).
2. Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States (P.127).
3. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts: report of the Secretary-General (P.128).

4. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order (P.129).
5. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States (P.130).
6. Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind (P.131).
7. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-first session (P.132).
8. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives: report of the Secretary-General (P.133).
9. Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (P.134).
10. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fortieth session (P.135).
11. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (P.136).
12. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States (P.137).
13. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (P.138).
14. Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (P.139).

DOCUMENT A/BUR/43/1/ADD.1

Organization of the forty-third session, adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items: addendum to the memorandum by the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[19 September 1988]

Since the issuance of document A/BUR/43/1, the Secretary-General has received requests for the inclusion of two additional items in the agenda of the forty-third session. As a result, the following changes should be incorporated in the document:

Paragraph 32

Sub-paragraph (c) *should read:*

Requests for the inclusion of additional items (A/43/241-A/43/243).

Paragraph 34

Add the following items to the draft agenda:

150. Situation on the Korean peninsula and implementation of the relevant resolution on the question of Korea adopted by the General Assembly at its thirtieth session (A.2).

151. Emergency assistance to Jamaica (A.3).

Footnote 7 should read:

- Abbreviations used in the present document:
- (P.): item on the provisional agenda (A/43/150);
 - (S.): item on the supplementary list (A/43/200);
 - (A.): additional items (A/43/241-A/43/243).

Paragraph 36

(a) At the end of the list of items, *add* the following:

150. Situation on the Korean peninsula and implementation of the relevant resolution on the question of Korea adopted by the General Assembly at its thirtieth session (A.2).

151. Emergency assistance to Jamaica (A.3).

(b) At the end of the paragraph, *add* the following:

- Item 150. Plenary meetings
- Item 151. Plenary meetings

DOCUMENT A/43/250*

First report of the General Committee

[Original: English]
[21 September 1988]

1. At its 1st meeting, on 21 September 1988, the General Committee considered a memorandum by the Secretary-General (documents A/BUR/43/1 and Add.1 above). An account of the discussion appears in the summary record of the meeting.

2. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General in paragraph 3 of his memorandum (see document A/BUR/43/1), the General Committee draws the attention of the General Assembly to the provisions reproduced in annexes V, VI and VII of its rules of procedure.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

General Committee

3. The General Committee took note of the decisions of the General Assembly relevant to its work which were brought to the Committee's attention by the Secretary-General in paragraph 4 of his memorandum (*ibid.*).

Rationalization of work

4. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 6), who referred to General Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, the General Committee draws the attention of the Assembly to recommendations 2, 3 and

* Incorporating document A/43/250/Corr.1.

7 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations.³ Furthermore, in connection with recommendation 3 (c), the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly that, as at recent sessions, the holding of concurrent meetings of the Special Political Committee and the Fourth Committee should be avoided, to the extent possible and with the necessary flexibility, during the forty-third session.

5. The General Committee took note of the information brought to its attention by the Secretary-General in his memorandum (*ibid.*, paras. 7 and 8) relating to the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council contained in its decision 1988/182 of 29 July 1988 on the in-depth study by the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields, and concerning the measures he has already undertaken in pursuit of the goal of renewal and reform.

Closing date of the session

6. Noting that the normal closing date would be Tuesday, 20 December, at the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 9), the General Committee recommends that, in view of the financial problems still being faced by the United Nations and in the context of the process of renewal and reform under way, and in the light of the concurrence expressed by the regional groups prior to the convening of the forty-third session, no closing date should be decided upon at this time and that every effort should be made to curtail to the maximum extent practicable the duration of the forty-third session.

Schedule of meetings

7. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 10), the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly that, as a cost-saving measure, morning meetings should start at 10 a.m. promptly for all plenary meetings and meetings of the Main Committees during the forty-third session.

8. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 11), the General Committee recommends that, in order to avoid the late start of meetings and as a cost-saving measure, the Assembly should waive, as decided at the 3rd plenary meeting of its forty-second session, on 18 September 1987, the requirement of the presence of at least one third of the members to declare a plenary meeting open and permit the debate to proceed and one quarter of the members to declare a meeting of a Main Committee open and permit the debate to proceed. This recommendation is made on the understanding that it would not involve any permanent change in the relevant provisions of rules 67 and 108 of the rules of procedure pertaining to the opening of meetings.

9. In this connection, the General Committee also recommends to the Assembly that delegations should be reminded of the utmost importance of punctuality in the interest of ensuring an effective and orderly organization of work and achieving economies for the United Nations.

General debate

10. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, paras. 13 and 14), the General Committee recommends that:

(a) The general debate should begin on Monday, 26 September and end on Friday, 14 October 1988;

(b) The list of speakers in the general debate should be closed on Wednesday, 28 September, at 6 p.m.

11. On the proposal of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 15), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to the decision taken by the Assembly at the 3rd plenary meeting of its forty-second session, namely that the practice of expressing congratulations in the Assembly Hall after a speech had been delivered was prohibited and recommends that the provision should also apply during the forty-third session.

Explanation of vote, right of reply and length of statements

12. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 16), the General Committee draws the attention of the General Assembly to paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 of Assembly decision 34/401.

13. Furthermore, in connection with the length of statements, with a view to streamlining the procedures of the General Assembly and as a cost-saving measure, the General Committee draws the attention of the Assembly, as it did at the forty-second session, to rules 72 and 114 of the rules of procedure and paragraph 22 of annex VI thereto for appropriate action in plenary meeting and the Main Committees.

Records of meetings

14. As at past sessions (*ibid.*, para. 18), verbatim records will continue to be provided during the forty-third session, for the plenary meetings of the General Assembly and meetings of the First Committee, and summary records will be provided to the General Committee, the Credentials Committee and the other Main Committees of the Assembly. In accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly (A/520/Rev.15, annex V, para. 108 (b)), the General Committee recommends that the Assembly should maintain for the forty-third session the practice whereby the Special Political Committee may obtain, on specific request, transcriptions of the debates of some of its meetings, or portions thereof. These transcriptions, which will not be part of the official records of the Committee, will be provided as the required services become available. Furthermore, the General Committee wishes to draw the Assembly's attention to paragraphs 8 and 9 of Assembly resolution 38/32 E of 25 November 1983. In this connection, the General Committee also recommends to the Assembly that the practice not to reproduce *in extenso* statements made in a Main Committee should be maintained for the forty-third session.

Election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees

15. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General in his memorandum (see document A/BUR/43/1, para. 20), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraphs 18 and 19 of decision 34/401.

Concluding statements

16. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 21), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 17 of decision 34/401.

Questions related to the programme budget

17. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, paras. 22 and 23), who referred to rule 153 of the rules of procedure, the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraphs 12 and 13 of decision 34/401. If the Assembly decides to curtail the duration of the forty-third session, the mandatory deadline mentioned above should be adjusted accordingly. Furthermore, the General Committee draws the attention of the Assembly to paragraph 6 of its resolution 35/10 A of 3 November 1980.

18. Also at the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 22), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to regulation 4.9 of the Regulations Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 37/234.

Documentation

19. On the proposal of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 24), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 28 of decision 34/401.

20. Furthermore, the General Committee took note of the proposal by the Secretary-General that the Committee should examine in depth the question of how to control and limit documentation (*ibid.*, para. 25).

Resolutions

21. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 26), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 32 of decision 34/401.

22. Furthermore, at the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, paras. 27 and 28), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to subparagraph (f) of recommendation 3 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts,² and to the relevant recommendations made by the Presidents of the General Assembly.⁶

Special conferences

23. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 29), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to recommendation 6 of the Committee on Conferences, adopted by the Assembly in paragraph (b) of its decision 34/405. The General Committee also draws the Assembly's attention to subparagraph (d) of recommendation 2 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts.²

24. Furthermore, at the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 30), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to the relevant provisions of recommendation 4 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts.²

Meetings of subsidiary organs

25. The General Committee, in the light of recommendations submitted by the Committee on Conferences (see A/43/600), recommends to the General Assembly that the following subsidiary organs should be authorized to meet during the forty-third session:

[See the list of organs in paragraph 31 of document A/BUR/43/1 above.]

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

26. The General Committee considered the draft agenda of the forty-third session submitted by the Secretary-General in paragraph 34 of his memorandum (documents A/BUR/43/1 and Add.1). All the items contained in the draft agenda formed part of the following documents:

- (a) Provisional agenda of the forty-third session (A/43/150);
- (b) Supplementary list (A/43/200);
- (c) Additional items (A/43/241-A/43/243).

27. The General Committee took note of the suggestions of the Secretary-General (see document A/BUR/43/1, para. 33) regarding:

- (a) The grouping of related items under a single heading;
- (b) The staggering of items over two or more years.

28. With regard to item 113 of the draft agenda (Question of East Timor), the Committee recommends that the consideration of this item should be deferred to the forty-fourth session and that the item should be included in the provisional agenda of that session.

29. Following the withdrawal of item 147 of the draft agenda (Fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the Government of the Republic of Korea) and item 150 (Situation on the Korean peninsula and implementation of the relevant resolution on the question of Korea adopted by the General Assembly at its thirtieth session) by their sponsors, the General Committee decided to replace them with the following item: "Promotion of peace, reconciliation and dialogue in the Korean peninsula."

30. In connection with item 149 of the draft agenda (Declaration proclaiming climate as part of the common heritage of mankind), the General Committee decided to revise the item as follows: "Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind."

31. Taking into account paragraphs 26 to 30 above, the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following agenda:⁷

[Same text as the provisional agenda in paragraph 34 of document A/BUR/43/1 above, with the exception of the items listed below.]

- 113. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors (P.114):
 - (a) United Nations;
 - (b) United Nations Development Programme;
 - (c) United Nations Children's Fund;
 - (d) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
 - (e) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
 - (f) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
 - (g) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme;
 - (h) United Nations Population Fund;
 - (i) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation.
- 114. Programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (P.115).
- 115. Programme planning (P.116).
- 116. Financial emergency of the United Nations (P.117).
- 117. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (P.118):
 - (a) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on administrative and budgetary co-ordination;
 - (b) Harmonization of the statutes, rules and practices of the ad-

- ministrative tribunals of the International Labour Organisation and of the United Nations.
118. Joint Inspection Unit (P.119).
 119. Pattern of conferences (P.120).
 120. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations (P.121).
 121. Personnel questions (P.122):
 - (a) Composition of the Secretariat;
 - (b) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;
 - (c) Other personnel questions.
 122. United Nations common system (P.123).
 123. United Nations pension system (P.124).
 124. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East (P.125):
 - (a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;
 - (b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.
 125. Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses (P.126).
 126. Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States (P.127).
 127. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts: report of the Secretary-General (P.128).
 128. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order (P.129).
 129. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States (P.130).
 130. Draft Code of Crime against the Peace and Security of Mankind (P.131).
 131. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-first session (P.132).
 132. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives: report of the Secretary-General (P.133).
 133. Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (P.134).
 134. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fortieth session (P.135).
 135. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (P.136).
 136. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States (P.137).
 137. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (P.138).
 138. Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (P.139).
 139. Verification in all its aspects (P.140).
 140. Science and peace (P.141).
 141. Implementation of the conclusions of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and establishment of a preparatory committee for the Fourth Review Conference (S.1).
 142. Observer status for the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in the General Assembly (S.2).
 143. Responsibility of States for the protection of the environment and prevention of environmental pollution as a result of the accumulation of toxic and radioactive wastes, and strengthening of international co-operation for the purpose of resolving the problem (S.3).
 144. Responsibility of States to ban in their territory, and to refrain from instigating or supporting in the territory of other States, chauvinistic, racist and other manifestations that may cause discord between peoples and involvement of Governments and the mass media in combating such manifestations and in educating peoples and youth in the spirit of peaceful co-operation and international entente; and evaluation of the implementation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples (S.4).

145. Liability for the illegal transfer and/or use of prohibited weapons and weapons or substances which cause unnecessary human suffering (S.5).
146. Promotion of peace, reconciliation and dialogue in the Korean peninsula.³¹
147. Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (S.7).
148. Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind (A.1).³²
149. Emergency assistance to Jamaica (A.3).

ALLOCATION OF ITEMS

32. At the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 35), the General Committee draws the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 4 of its decision 34/401.

33. Taking into account the recommendations in paragraphs 26 to 31 above regarding the inclusion of items in the agenda, the General Committee approved the allocation of items contained in the Secretary-General's memorandum (*ibid.*, para. 49), with the following modifications:

(a) Plenary meetings

(i) Item 12 (Report of the Economic and Social Council). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that, on the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 37), the plenary meeting of the morning of Thursday, 27 October, should be devoted to the observance of the fortieth anniversary of the World Health Organization.

(ii) Item 18 (Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples). The General Committee decided, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 38), to recommend that the General Assembly should refer to the Fourth Committee the chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples¹⁰ relating to specific Territories so that the Assembly might deal in plenary meeting with the question of the implementation of the Declaration as a whole.

(iii) Item 29 (Question of Namibia). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that hearings of the organizations concerned would be held in the Fourth Committee.

(iv) Item 34 (Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that bodies and individuals having an interest in the question would be heard in the Fourth Committee in conjunction with the consideration of the item in plenary meeting.

(v) Item 36 (Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that the representatives of the Organization of African Unity and of national liberation movements recognized by that organization would be permitted to participate in the discussion in plenary meeting and that organizations and individuals having a special interest in the question would be permitted to be heard by the Special Political Committee.

³¹ See para. 29 of the present document.

³² See para. 30 of the present document.

(vi) Item 38 (Fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly, on the suggestion of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 42), to devote the plenary meeting of the morning of Thursday, 8 December, to the commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

(vii) Item 47 (Question of Cyprus). The General Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should defer a decision on the allocation of the item to an appropriate time in the future.

(viii) Item 142 (Observer status for the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in the General Assembly). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting.

(ix) Item 146 (Promotion of peace, reconciliation and dialogue in the Korean peninsula). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting and that the observers of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea may participate in the consideration of the item.

(x) Item 149 (Emergency assistance to Jamaica). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting.

(b) *First Committee*

(i) Item 64 (General and complete disarmament). The General Committee decided, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 46), to recommend that the relevant paragraphs of the annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1987,¹² which is to be considered directly in plenary meeting under item 14, should be drawn to the attention of the First Committee in connection with its consideration of item 64. The General Committee, by 11 votes to 4, with 5 abstentions, rejected a proposal to allocate sub-item (k) (Dumping of nuclear wastes in Africa) to the Second Committee and decided to recommend that the sub-item should be allocated to the First Committee.

(ii) Item 141 (Implementation of the conclusions of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and establishment of a preparatory committee for the Fourth Review Conference). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be allocated to the First Committee.

(iii) Item 145 (Liability for the illegal transfer and/or use of prohibited weapons and weapons or substances which cause unnecessary human suffering). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be allocated to the First Committee.

(c) *Special Political Committee*

Item 140 (Science and peace) The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be allocated to the Special Political Committee.

(d) *Second Committee*

(i) Item 143 (Responsibility of States for the protection of the environment and prevention of environmental pollution as a result of the accumulation of toxic and radioactive wastes, and strengthening of international co-operation for the purpose of resolving the problem). The General Com-

mittee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be allocated to the Second Committee.

(ii) Item 148 (Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be allocated to the Second Committee on the understanding that the item would first be introduced at a plenary meeting before its consideration by the Second Committee.

(e) *Third Committee*

(i) Item 95 (c) (United Nations Development Fund for Women). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the operations, management and budget of the United Nations Development Fund for Women should be referred to the Second Committee for consideration under item 84.

(ii) Item 144 (Responsibility of States to ban in their territory, and to refrain from instigating or supporting in the territory of other States, chauvinistic, racist and other manifestations that may cause discord between peoples and involvement of Governments and the mass media in combating such manifestations and in educating peoples and youth in the spirit of peaceful co-operation and international entente; and evaluation of the implementation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be allocated to the Third Committee.

(f) *Fifth Committee*

(i) Item 49 (Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be allocated to the Fifth Committee, on the understanding that the report of the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields would be considered directly in plenary meeting. Such a decision should in no way prejudice the arrangements to be made for the future consideration of the item.

(ii) Item 50 (Current financial crisis of the United Nations). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be allocated to the Fifth Committee, on the understanding that such a decision should in no way prejudice the arrangements to be made for the future consideration of the item.

(iii) Item 118 (Joint Inspection Unit). The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item should be allocated to the Fifth Committee, on the understanding that the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit dealing with subject-matters assigned to other Main Committees would be referred also to those Committees.

34. Taking into account paragraphs 32 and 33 above, the General Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following allocation of items:⁷

[Same text as paragraph 49 of document A/BUR/43/1 above, with the exception of the items listed below.]

Plenary meetings

14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (P.14).³³

³³ See para. 33 (b) (i).

18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P.18).³⁴
29. Question of Namibia (P.29).³⁵
34. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (P.34).³⁶
36. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (P.36).³⁷
38. Fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (P.38).³⁸
48. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (P.49).³⁹
49. Observer status for the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in the General Assembly (S.2).⁴⁰
50. Promotion of peace, reconciliation and dialogue in the Korean peninsula.⁴¹
51. Emergency assistance to Jamaica (A.3).⁴²
52. Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind (A.1).⁴³

First Committee

14. General and complete disarmament (P.64).³³
 - (a) Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament;
 - (b) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;
 - (c) Notification of nuclear tests;
 - (d) Conventional disarmament;
 - (e) Nuclear disarmament;
 - (f) Objective information on military matters;
 - (g) Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament;
 - (h) Naval armaments and disarmament;
 - (i) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;
 - (j) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission;
 - (k) Dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa.
25. Implementation of the conclusions of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and establishment of a preparatory committee for the Fourth Review Conference (S.1).⁴⁴

³⁴ See para. 33 (a) (ii).

³⁵ See para. 33 (a) (iii).

³⁶ See para. 33 (a) (iv).

³⁷ See para. 33 (a) (v).

³⁸ See para. 33 (a) (vi).

³⁹ See para. 33 (f) (i).

⁴⁰ See para. 33 (a) (viii).

⁴¹ See para. 33 (a) (ix).

⁴² See para. 33 (a) (x).

⁴³ See para. 33 (d) (ii).

⁴⁴ See para. 33 (b) (ii).

26. Liability for the illegal transfer and/or use of prohibited weapons and weapons or substances which cause unnecessary human suffering (S.5).⁴⁵

Special Political Committee

9. Science and peace (P.141).⁴⁶
10. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (P.36).³⁷

Second Committee

4. Operational activities for development (P.84).⁴⁷
 - (a) Operational activities of the United Nations system;
 - (b) United Nations Development Programme;
 - (c) United Nations Population Fund;
 - (d) United Nations Children's Fund;
 - (e) World Food Programme.
7. Responsibility of States for the protection of the environment and prevention of environmental pollution as a result of the accumulation of toxic and radioactive wastes, and strengthening of international co-operation for the purpose of resolving the problem (S.3).⁴⁸
8. Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind (A.1).⁴³

Third Committee

10. Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000 (P.95):
 - (c) United Nations Development Fund for Women.⁴⁷
23. Responsibility of States to ban in their territory, and to refrain from instigating or supporting in the territory of other States, chauvinistic, racist and other manifestations that may cause discord between peoples and involvement of Governments and the mass media in combating such manifestations and in educating peoples and youth in the spirit of peaceful co-operation and international entente; and evaluation of the implementation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples (S.4).⁴⁹

Fourth Committee

7. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (P.18).³⁴
8. Question of Namibia (P.29).³⁵
9. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (P.34).³⁶

Fifth Committee

6. Joint Inspection Unit (P.119).⁵⁰
16. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (P.49).³⁹
17. Current financial crisis of the United Nations (P.50).⁵¹

⁴⁵ See para. 33 (b) (iii).

⁴⁶ See para. 33 (c).

⁴⁷ See para. 33 (e) (i).

⁴⁸ See para. 33 (d) (i).

⁴⁹ See para. 33 (e) (ii).

⁵⁰ See para. 33 (f) (iii).

⁵¹ See para. 33 (f) (ii).

DOCUMENT A/43/250/ADD.1

Second Report of the General Committee

[Original: English]
[12 October 1988]

1. At its 2nd meeting, on 12 October 1988, the General Committee considered a request submitted by the Sudan (A/43/244) for the inclusion in the agenda of an additional item entitled:

"Emergency assistance to the Sudan."

In that connection, the General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that:

- (a) The item should be included in the agenda;
- (b) It should be considered directly in plenary meeting.

2. At the same meeting, the General Committee also considered a request submitted by Bangladesh (A/43/245) for the inclusion in the agenda of an additional item entitled: "Short-term, medium-term and long-term solutions to the problems of natural disasters in Bangladesh."

In that connection, the General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that:

- (a) The item should be included in the agenda;
- (b) It should be considered directly in plenary meeting.

DOCUMENT A/43/250/ADD.2

Third report of the General Committee

[Original: English]

[28 October 1988]

1. At its 3rd meeting, on 28 October 1988, the General Committee considered a request submitted by the Dominican Republic (A/43/247) for the inclusion in the agenda of an additional item. The representative of the Dominican Republic, in presenting the request, revised the title of the item by including "Panama" after "Costa Rica". The item would thus be entitled:

"Emergency assistance to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and other countries affected by hurricane Joan".

2. In that connection, the General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the item:

- (a) Should be included in the agenda;
- (b) Should be considered directly in plenary meeting on a priority basis.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.43 AND ADD.1*

Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[Original: English]

[1 December 1988]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/48 of 30 November 1988, in which, *inter alia*, it urged the host country to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, dated 26 June 1947⁵² and to reconsider and reverse its decisions to deny the visa requested for Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 1 December 1988 (A/43/909) in which the host country informs him that it sees "no basis for changing our decision",

Affirming the right without any impediment of persons mentioned in section 11 of the Agreement to enter the United States of America for the purpose of transit to or from the headquarters district,

1. *Deplores* the failure of the host country to respond favourably to the request of the General Assembly contained in its resolution 43/48;

2. *Decides*, in the present compelling circumstances and without prejudice to normal practice, to consider the question of Palestine, item 37 of the agenda of the forty-

* Document A/43/L.43/Add.1 was issued to add several States to the list of sponsors.

⁵² See resolution 169 (II).

third session of the General Assembly, in plenary, at the United Nations Office at Geneva during the period from 13 to 15 December 1988;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the implementation of the present resolution, and authorizes him to adjust the schedule of meetings at the United Nations Office at Geneva during those days as required.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 2nd, 3rd and 48th plenary meetings, on 20 and 23 September and 14 November 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the Committee on Conferences (see A/43/599 and A/43/600 and Add.1) and the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/43/250, para. 25), decided that certain subsidiary organs would be authorized to hold meetings during the forty-third session (see decisions 43/403 A and B⁵³).

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/43/250, paras. 3-25), adopted a number of provisions concerning the organization of the forty-third session (see decision 43/401⁵³).

At its 3rd, 31st and 40th plenary meetings, on 23 September and 13 and 28 October 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee as set forth in its first (A/43/250, paras. 26-34), second (A/43/250/Add.1, paras. 1-2) and third (A/43/250/Add.2, para. 2) reports, adopted the agenda (A/43/251 and Add. 1 and 2) and the allocation of agenda items (A/43/252 and Add. 1 and 2) for the forty-third session (see decision 43/402 A⁵³).

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/43/250, para. 28), decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Question of East Timor" (see decision 43/402 A⁵³).

At its 31st plenary meeting, on 13 October 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/43/250/Add.1, para. 1), decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session an additional item entitled "Emergency assistance to the Sudan" and to consider it directly in plenary meeting (see decision 43/402 A⁵³).

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/43/250/Add.1, para. 2), decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session an additional item entitled "Short-term, medium-term and long-term solutions to the problems of natural disasters in Bangladesh" and to consider it directly in plenary meeting (see decision 43/402 A⁵³).

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 26 October 1988, the General Assembly decided that one meeting of the plenary would be held on agenda item 77, entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories", on the understanding that the Special Political Committee would remain seized of the item (see decision 43/402 A⁵³).

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 28 October 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/43/250/Add.2, para. 2), decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session an additional item entitled "Emergency assistance to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and other countries affected by hurricane Joan" and to consider it directly in plenary meeting (see decision 43/402 A⁵³).

At its 67th plenary meeting, on 2 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/43/L.43 and Add.1, concerning the consideration of item 37 of the agenda entitled "Question of Palestine" in plenary at the United Nations Office at Geneva, by a recorded vote by 154 votes to 2, with 1 abstention. For the final text, see resolution 43/49.⁵³

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 22 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/43/248, para. 4), decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session an additional sub-item of item 15 entitled "Election of a member of the International Court of Justice" (see decision 43/402 A⁵³).

At its 86th plenary meeting, on 4 February 1989, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/43/249), decided to include in the agenda of its

⁵³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

forty-third session an additional item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee (see decision 43/402 B⁵⁴).

At its 88th plenary meeting, on 21 February 1989, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/43/997), decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session an additional item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee (see decision 43/402 B⁵⁴).

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 11 July 1989, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/43/1010), decided to re-open the debate on agenda item 36 entitled "Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa" (decision 43/402 C⁵⁴).

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 49 A.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/43/50	Preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session	
A/43/100	Annotated preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session	
A/43/100/Add.1	Annotated agenda of the forty-third session	
A/43/141	Costa Rica: request for the inclusion of an item in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 140
A/43/142	Swaziland: request for the inclusion of an item in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 64
A/43/191	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-third session	Replaced by A/43/191/Rev.1
A/43/191/Rev.1	<i>Idem</i>	See annex fascicle, agenda item 141
A/43/192	Mexico: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-third session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 142
A/43/193	Romania: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-third session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 143
A/43/194	<i>Idem</i>	Replaced by A/43/194/Rev.1
A/43/194/Rev.1	<i>Idem</i>	See annex fascicle, agenda item 144
A/43/195	Trinidad and Tobago: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-third session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 145
A/43/196	Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Japan, Liberia, Sierra Leone and the United States of America: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-third session	Replaced by A/43/196/Rev.1 and Corr.1
A/43/196/Rev.1 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2	Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Japan, Liberia, Oman, Paraguay, Sierra Leone, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-third session	
A/43/241	Malta: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-third session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 148
A/43/242	Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-third session	
A/43/243	Jamaica: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-third session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 149
A/43/244	Sudan: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-third session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 150
A/43/245	Bangladesh: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-third session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 151
A/43/246 and Corr.1	Nicaragua: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-third session	
A/43/247	Dominican Republic: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-third session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 152
A/43/248 and Add.1	Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-third session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 15
A/43/249 and Add.1 and 2	Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-third session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 153

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/43/251 and Add.1-5	Agenda of the forty-third session	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Plenary Meetings</i> , vol. I, p. v
A/43/252 and Add.1-3	Allocation of agenda items for the forty-third session	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Forty-third Session, Supplement no. 49</i> , sect. I
A/43/252/Add.4 and 5	_____ : addenda	
A/43/599	Letter dated 9 September 1988 from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences to the President of the General Assembly	
A/43/600 and Add.1	Letters dated 9 September and 11 November 1988 from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences to the President of the General Assembly	
A/43/615	Letter dated 15 September 1988 from the representatives of Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	
A/43/616	Letter dated 15 September 1988 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	
A/43/619	Letter dated 11 September 1988 from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, Cuba, Madagascar, Mali, Nicaragua, Zambia and Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General	
A/43/751	Letter dated 25 October 1988 from the representative of Democratic Yemen to the President of the General Assembly	
A/43/997 and Add.1 and 2	Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-third session	See annex fascicle, agenda item 154
<i>Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/43/L.43</i>		
A/C.5/43/57	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/43/910	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 114

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 12:* Report of the Economic and Social Council**

CONTENTS

Documents A/43/750 and Add.1 to 3: Report of the Second Committee	Page 2
Document A/43/868: Report of the Third Committee	12
Document A/43/945: Report of the Fifth Committee	40
Action taken by the General Assembly	41
List of other documents pertaining to the item	41

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Second Committee*, 3rd to 16th, 20th, 24th, 28th, 30th, 32nd, 40th, 43rd to 46th, 48th and 49th meetings, and corrigendum; *ibid.*, *Third Committee*, 49th to 58th meetings; and corrigendum; *ibid.*, *Fourth Committee*, 7th to 14th meetings, and corrigendum; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 43rd meeting, and corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 38th, 75th and 83rd to 85th meetings.

** For the questions dealt with in the report and considered under other agenda items, see the annex fascicles for the following agenda items: items 87, 88, 91 and 96, items 89, 90, 92, 93, 107 and 144, items 94 and 95, items 97 to 101 and 106, item 102, item 103, items 110 and 12, item 114 and item 115.

For the questions considered in connection with the preceding report, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12.

NOTE

Allocation of the chapters (I-VIII) of the report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1988 (A/43/3 and Add.1)

PLENARY MEETINGS:

Chapters I, II, III (sections A and B(a), VI (section C) and VII (chapter I was also referred to the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees; chapter II was also referred to the Second and Third Committees; section C of chapter VI and chapter VII were also referred to the Second, Third and Fifth Committees).

SECOND COMMITTEE:

Chapters I, II, III (sections B(b), F and G), IV, VI (sections A to C and E), VII and VIII (chapter I was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Third, Fourth and Fifth Committees; chapter II was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Third Committee; section E of chapter IV was also referred to the Fifth Committee; section B(b) of chapter III and section A of chapter VI were also referred to the Third Committee; section C of chapter VI and chapter VII were also referred to plenary meetings and to the Third and Fifth Committees; section E of chapter VI was also referred to the Fourth Committee; chapter VIII was also referred to the Third and Fifth Committees).

THIRD COMMITTEE:

Chapters I, II, III (sections B(b) to E and H), V, VI (sections A and C), VII and VIII (chapter I was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Second, Fourth and Fifth Committees; chapter II was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Second Committee; chapter V was also referred to the Fifth Committee; section B(b) of chapter III and section A of chapter VI were also referred to the Second Committee; section C of chapter VI and chapter VII were also referred to plenary meetings and to the Second and Fifth Committees; chapter VIII was also referred to the Second and Fifth Committees).

FOURTH COMMITTEE:

Chapters I and VI (section E) (chapter I was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Second, Third and Fifth Committees; section E of chapter VI was also referred to the Second Committee).

FIFTH COMMITTEE:

Chapters I, IV (section E), V, VI (sections C and D), VII and VIII (chapter I was also referred to plenary meetings and to the Second, Third and Fourth Committees; section E of chapter IV was also referred to the Second Committee; chapter V was also referred to the Third Committee; section C of chapter VI and chapter VII were also referred to plenary meetings and to the Second and Third Committees; chapter VIII was also referred to the Second and Third Committees).

DOCUMENTS A/43/750 AND ADD.1 TO 3

Report of the Second Committee

DOCUMENT A/43/750
PART I OF THE REPORT[Original: English]
[8 December 1988]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 12, the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" and to allocate to the Second Committee, for consideration and report, chapters I, II, III (sections B(b), F and G), IV, VI (sections A to C and E), VII and VIII of the report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1988 (A/43/3 and Add.1).

2. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/212 of 19 December 1979, some of the questions dealt with in chapters and sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council allocated to the Second Committee were considered in relation to the relevant questions dealt with under agenda items 82 to 86, 143 and 148, which were also allocated to it. In the context of item 12, the Second Committee considered the following questions:

- (a) Transport and Communications Decade in Africa;
- (b) Indigenous entrepreneurs in economic development;
- (c) Assistance to the Palestinian people;
- (d) Guidelines for international decades;
- (e) Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000;
- (f) Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories;
- (g) Inclusion of Mozambique in the list of the least developed countries;
- (h) Reactivation of economic growth and development in developing countries;
- (i) Fight against the locust and grasshopper infestation in Africa;
- (j) Implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system;
- (k) United Nations Population Award.

3. The Committee considered item 12 as a whole at its 10th to 15th meetings, on 11, 13 and 14 October 1988. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/43/SR.10-15). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee on all the items allocated to it at its 3rd to 10th meetings from 5 to 7 and on 10 and 11 October (see A/C.2/43/SR.3-10). An account of the Committee's further consideration of the item will be given in parts II to IV of the present report (A/43/750/Add.1-3).

4. At the 10th meeting, statements were made by the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs and the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements.

5. At the 13th meeting, the Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific made a statement.

6. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

DOCUMENT A/43/750/ADD.1
PART II OF THE REPORT[Original: English]
[25 October 1988]

1. The present part of the report of the Second Committee deals with some of the proposals considered by the Committee at its 16th and 20th meetings, on 19 and 21 October 1988. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/43/SR.16 and 20).

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolutions A/C.2/43/L.10 and L.12

2. At the 16th meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on behalf of Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Venezuela, subsequently joined by Austria, Belgium, Djibouti, the German Democratic Republic, Ireland, Jamaica, Malta and Mauritania, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.10) entitled "Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 42/8 of 26 October 1987, Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/55 of 27 July 1988, World Health Assembly resolution WHA41.24 of 13 May 1988¹ and other relevant resolutions,

"Recalling also the London Declaration on AIDS prevention, adopted by the World Summit of Ministers of Health on Programmes for AIDS Prevention on 28 January 1988 (A/43/341-E/1988/80, annex, appendix I),

"Noting with satisfaction the development and implementation of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS prepared by the World Health Organization, including the establishment of appropriate inter-agency mechanisms, and noting with appreciation the efforts of the World Health Organization, other United Nations agencies and funds, and national Governments,

"1. Reaffirms the established leadership and the essential role of the World Health Organization in the global direction and co-ordination of AIDS prevention, control, research and education, commends those Governments

¹ See World Health Organization, *Forty-first World Health Assembly, Geneva, 2-13 May 1988, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes (WHA41/1988/REC/1)*.

that have initiated action to establish national programmes for the prevention and control of AIDS in line with the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS, and urges other Governments to take similar action;

"2. *Takes note* of the World Health Organization Global Programme on AIDS, and stresses the continued need for adequate resources for its implementation and the corresponding need to continue to share the pool of world-wide medical and scientific knowledge and experience in the control and prevention of the disease;

"3. *Notes* that the World Health Organization has declared 1 December 1988 World AIDS Day, and stresses the importance of the appropriate observance of this occasion;

"4. *Affirms* that the struggle against AIDS should be consistent with and not divert attention from other national public health priorities and development goals;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of all the aspects of the problem, in particular the socio-economic and humanitarian aspects, to continue to ensure, in close co-operation with the Director-General of the World Health Organization and through the appropriate existing mechanisms, a co-ordinated response by the United Nations system to the AIDS pandemic;

"6. *Urges* all appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, including the specialized agencies, bilateral and multilateral agencies and non-governmental and voluntary organizations, in conformity with the global strategy, to continue to support the world-wide struggle against AIDS;

"7. *Invites* the Director-General of the World Health Organization to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on further developments in the global AIDS pandemic, and requests the Economic and Social Council to consider the report in accordance with its mandate."

3. At the 20th meeting, Mr. José Fernandez (Philippines), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.12) submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.10, and orally revised it by inserting after paragraph 5 a new paragraph, which read as follows:

"6. *Invites* the World Health Organization to continue to facilitate the exchange of information on and promotion of national and international research for the prevention and control of AIDS through the further development of Collaborating Centres of the World Health Organization and similar existing mechanisms".

The subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.12, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 6 below).

5. In light of the adoption of the draft resolution, draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.10 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

6. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS)

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) has assumed pandemic proportions affecting all regions of the world and represents a threat to the attainment of health for all,

Recalling its resolution 42/8 of 26 October 1987, Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/55 of 27 July 1988, World Health Assembly resolution WHA41.24 of 13 May 1988¹ and other relevant resolutions,

Recalling also the London Declaration on AIDS Prevention, adopted by the World Summit of Ministers of Health on Programmes for AIDS Prevention on 28 January 1988 (A/43/341-E/1988/80, annex, appendix I),

Noting with satisfaction the development and implementation of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS prepared by the World Health Organization, including the establishment of appropriate inter-agency mechanisms, and noting with appreciation the efforts of the World Health Organization, other United Nations agencies and funds, and national Governments,

Recognizing the urgent need to pursue multilateral efforts to promote and improve human health, control disease and extend health care in order to accomplish the objective of health for all by the year 2000,

1. *Reaffirms* the established leadership and the essential role of the World Health Organization in the global direction and co-ordination of AIDS prevention, control, research and education, commends those Governments which have initiated action to establish national programmes for the prevention and control of AIDS in line with the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS prepared by the World Health Organization, and urges other Governments to take similar action;

2. *Takes note* of the World Health Organization Global Programme on AIDS, and stresses the continued need for adequate resources for its implementation and the corresponding need to continue to share the pool of world-wide medical and scientific knowledge and experience in the control and prevention of the disease;

3. *Notes* that the World Health Organization has declared 1 December 1988 World AIDS Day, and stresses the importance of the appropriate observance of that occasion;

4. *Affirms* that the struggle against AIDS should be consistent with and not divert attention from other national public health priorities and development goals or divert international efforts and resources needed for overall health priorities;

5. *Calls upon* all States, in addressing the AIDS problem, to take into account the legitimate concerns of other countries and the interests of inter-State relations;

6. *Invites* the World Health Organization to continue to facilitate the exchange of information on and promotion of national and international research for the prevention and control of AIDS through the further development of Collaborating Centres of the World Health Organization and similar existing mechanisms;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of all the aspects of the problem, in particular the socio-economic and humanitarian aspects, to continue to ensure, in close co-

operation with the Director-General of the World Health Organization and through the appropriate existing mechanisms, a co-ordinated response by the United Nations system to the AIDS pandemic;

8. *Urges* all appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, including the specialized agencies, bilateral and multilateral agencies and non-governmental and voluntary organizations, in conformity with the global strategy, to continue to support the world-wide struggle against AIDS;

9. *Invites* the Director-General of the World Health Organization to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on further developments in the global AIDS pandemic, and requests the Economic and Social Council to consider the report in accordance with its mandate.

DOCUMENT A/43/750/ADD.2

PART III OF THE REPORT

[Original: English]
[5 December 1988]

1. The present part of the report deals mainly with the proposals pertaining to questions (a), (c) and (g) (see A/43/750, para. 2). These proposals were considered by the Committee at its 24th, 28th, 30th, 32nd and 44th meetings, on 26 and 31 October and 2, 4 and 23 November 1988. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/43/SR.24, 28, 30, 32 and 44).

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.13 and Rev.1 and 2

2. On 24 October, Algeria, Bahrain, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Iraq, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.13) entitled "Assistance to the Palestinian people". The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolution 42/166 of 11 December 1987,

"*Taking note* of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/54 of 26 July 1988,

"*Bearing in mind* the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,²

"*Recalling* the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights, adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine,³

"*Taking into account* the uprising of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories against the Israeli occupation, including its economic and social policies and practices,

"*Taking into consideration* the recent steps taken by Jordan concerning the occupied Palestinian West Bank,

"*Affirming* that the Palestinian people cannot develop their national economy as long as the Israeli occupation persists,

"*Aware* of the increasing need to provide economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (A/43/367-E/1988/82 and Corr.1 and 2);

"2. *Regrets* that the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people has not been developed as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/166;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to charge the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) with supervising the development of the programme and to provide it with the funds needed to engage twenty experts to prepare an adequate programme, in close co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization, taking into account the uprising of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories and its implications;

"4. *Expresses its appreciation* to those States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have provided assistance to the Palestinian people;

"5. *Urges* the international community, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to disburse their aid or any other forms of assistance to the occupied Palestinian territories solely for the benefit of the Palestinian people and in a manner that will not serve to prolong the Israeli occupation;

"6. *Calls* for the provision of emergency assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories, including the dispatch of teams of orthopaedic surgeons;

"7. *Requests* the international community, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to sustain and increase their assistance to the Palestinian people, in close co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization;

"8. *Requests* all Member States and donors that provide any form of assistance to the occupied Palestinian West Bank to sustain and increase that assistance and channel it to the Palestinian people through their representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization;

"9. *Decides* to extend to the occupied Palestinian territories the same preferential treatment accorded to least developed countries, pending the elimination of the Israeli occupation and the assumption of full control by the Palestinian people over their national economy without external interference;

"10. *Calls* for treatment on a transit basis of Palestinian exports and imports passing through neighbouring ports and points of exit and entry;

"11. *Also calls* for the granting of trade concessions and concrete preferential measures for Palestinian exports;

"12. *Further calls* for the implementation of development projects in the occupied Palestinian territories, including the projects mentioned in its resolution 39/223 of 18 December 1984;

"13. *Condemns* the occupying Power, Israel, for its brutal economic and social policies and practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories;

² General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

³ Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I, sect. B.

"14. *Requests* the United Nations bodies not to extend any form of assistance to the occupying Power, Israel;

"15. *Stresses* that aid is not and cannot be a substitute for a genuine and just solution to the question of Palestine;

"16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution."

3. At the 24th meeting, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the same sponsors, subsequently joined by Mauritania, introduced a revised version (A/C.2/43/L.13/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolution 42/166 of 11 December 1987,

"*Taking note* of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/54 of 26 July 1988,

"*Bearing in mind* the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,²

"*Recalling* the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian rights, adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine,³

"*Taking into account* the *intifadah* of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, against the Israeli occupation including its economic and social policies and practices,

"*Affirming* that the Palestinian people cannot develop their national economy as long as the Israeli occupation persists,

"*Taking into consideration* the recent steps taken by Jordan concerning the occupied Palestinian West Bank,

"*Aware* of the increasing need to provide economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (A/43/367-E/1988/82 and Corr.1 and 2);

"2. *Regrets* that the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people has not been developed as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/166;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to charge the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) with supervising the development of the programme and to provide it with the funds needed to engage twenty experts to prepare an adequate programme, in close co-operation with the Palestinian Liberation Organization, taking into account the *intifadah* of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and its implications;

"4. *Expresses its appreciation* to those States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have provided assistance to the Palestinian people;

"5. *Urges* Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to disburse their aid or any other forms of assistance to the occupied Palestinian territory solely for the benefit of the Palestinian people and in a manner that will not serve to prolong the Israeli occupation;

"6. *Calls* for the provision of emergency assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including the dispatch of teams of orthopaedic surgeons;

"7. *Requests* the Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to sustain and increase their assistance to the Palestinian people in close co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization;

"8. *Requests* all Member States and donors that provide any form of assistance to the occupied Palestinian West Bank to sustain and increase that assistance and channel it to the Palestinian people through their representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization;

"9. *Decides* to extend to the occupied Palestinian territory the same preferential treatment accorded the least developed countries, pending the elimination of the Israeli occupation and the assumption of full control by the Palestinian people over their national economy without external interference;

"10. *Calls* for treatment on a transit basis of Palestinian exports and imports passing through neighbouring ports and points of exit and entry;

"11. *Also calls* for the granting of trade concessions and concrete preferential measures for Palestinian exports;

"12. *Further calls* for the implementation of development projects in the occupied Palestinian territory, including the projects mentioned in its resolution 39/223 of 18 December 1984;

"13. *Condemns* the occupying Power, Israel, for its brutal economic and social policies and practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory;

"14. *Requests* United Nations bodies not to extend any form of assistance to the occupying Power, Israel;

"15. *Stresses* that aid is not and cannot be a substitute for a genuine and just solution to the question of Palestine;

"16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

4. At the 32nd meeting, Mr. José Fernandez, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.13/Rev.1.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee had before it a further revised version (A/C.2/43/L.13/Rev.2) of the draft resolution.

6. At that meeting, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.13/Rev.2.

7. Before the Committee took action on the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Iraq, Kuwait, Malawi, Israel and the United States of America.

8. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.13/Rev.2 by a recorded vote of

90 to 14, with 14 abstentions (see para. 24 below, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:⁴

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Fiji, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Spain, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago.

9. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Norway, Uruguay, Iceland, Venezuela, Sweden, Colombia, Argentina, Greece (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community), Malta, Finland, Côte d'Ivoire, Canada, Bolivia, Barbados, Ecuador, Austria, Fiji, Peru, Mexico, the Central African Republic, the Philippines and Chad.

Draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.18

10. At the 28th meeting, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.18) entitled "Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa".

11. At the 44th meeting, Mr. José Fernandez, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution, and orally revised it by inserting, in paragraph 3, the words "through the Economic and Social Council" after the words "submit to the General Assembly".

12. At the same meeting, the representative of the Programme Planning and Budget Division made a statement on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

13. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.18, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 24 below, draft resolution II).

⁴ The delegations of Angola, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Oman and the Syrian Arab Republic subsequently informed the Committee that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution and the delegation of Bhutan, that it had intended to abstain.

14. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Greece (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community) made a statement.

Draft decision A/C.2/43/L.11

15. At the 32nd meeting, Mr. José Fernandez, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/43/L.11) entitled "Inclusion of Mozambique in the list of the least developed countries".

16. At that meeting, the Committee had before it a statement (A/C.2/43/L.14) of the programme budget implications of the draft decision.

17. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.2/43/L.11 without a vote (see para. 25 below, draft decision I).

18. After the adoption of the draft decision, the representative of Mozambique made a statement.

Draft decision A/C.2/43/L.21

19. At the 30th meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/43/L.21) entitled "Revitalization of the Economic and Social Council".

20. At the 44th meeting, Mr. José Fernandez, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft decision.

21. At that meeting, the representative of the Programme Planning and Budget Division made a statement on the programme budget implications of the draft decision.

22. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.2/43/L.21 without a vote (see para. 25 below, draft decision II).

23. After the adoption of the draft decision, the representative of Tunisia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77) made a statement.

Recommendations of the Second Committee

24. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below:

Draft resolution I

ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/166 of 11 December 1987,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/54 of 26 July 1988,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,²

Recalling the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights, adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine,³

Taking into account the *intifadah* of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, against the Israeli occupation, including its economic and social policies and practices,

Affirming that the Palestinian people cannot develop their national economy as long as the Israeli occupation persists,

Taking into consideration the recent steps taken by Jordan concerning the occupied Palestinian West Bank,

Aware of the increasing need to provide economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (A/43/367-E/1988/82 and Corr.1 and 2);

2. *Regrets* that the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people has not been developed as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/166;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to charge the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) with supervising the development of the programme and to provide it with the funds needed to engage twenty experts to prepare an adequate programme, in close co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization, taking into account the *intifadah* of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and its implications;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to those States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have provided assistance to the Palestinian people;

5. *Urges* Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to disburse their aid or any other forms of assistance to the occupied Palestinian territory solely for the benefit of the Palestinian people and in a manner that will not serve to prolong the Israeli occupation;

6. *Calls* for the provision of emergency assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including the dispatch of teams of orthopaedic surgeons;

7. *Requests* Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to sustain and increase their assistance to the Palestinian people, in close co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization;

8. *Requests* all Member States and donors that provide any form of assistance to the occupied Palestinian West Bank to sustain and increase that assistance and to channel it to the Palestinian people through their representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization;

9. *Decides* to extend to the occupied Palestinian territory the same preferential treatment accorded the least developed countries, pending the elimination of the Israeli occupation and the assumption of full control by the Palestinian people over their national economy without external interference;

10. *Calls* for treatment on a transit basis of Palestinian exports and imports passing through neighbouring ports and points of exit and entry;

11. *Also calls* for the granting of trade concessions and concrete preferential measures for Palestinian exports on the basis of certificates of origin issued by Palestinian bodies designated by the Palestine Liberation Organization;

12. *Further calls* for the implementation of development projects in the occupied Palestinian territory, including the projects mentioned in its resolution 39/223 of 18 December 1984;

13. *Condemns* the occupying Power, Israel, for its brutal economic and social policies and practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory;

14. *Requests* United Nations bodies not to extend any form of assistance to the occupying Power, Israel;

15. *Stresses* that aid is not and cannot be a substitute for a genuine and just solution to the question of Palestine;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution II

SECOND TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS DECADE IN AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/160 of 19 December 1977,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2097 (LXIII) of 29 July 1977,

Emphasizing the need for full implementation of the goals and objectives of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, especially in the light of continuing inadequacies in the field of transport and communications in Africa,

1. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/67 of 28 July 1988;

2. *Declares* the period 1991-2000 the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and existing African regional and subregional economic groups, as well as relevant United Nations agencies, to undertake the necessary preparatory arrangements for the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, and to submit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, a progress report at its forty-fourth session and a final report at its forty-fifth session.

*
* * *

25. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I and II below:

Draft decision I

INCLUSION OF MOZAMBIQUE IN THE LIST OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

The General Assembly, noting Economic and Social Council decision 1988/153 of 13 July 1988, in which the Council endorsed the conclusion and recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning regarding the inclusion of Mozambique in the list of the least developed countries (E/1988/16, para. 140), decides to include Mozambique in the list of the least developed countries.

Draft decision II

REVITALIZATION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The General Assembly decides to endorse Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/77 of 29 July 1988 on the revitalization of the Economic and Social Council.

DOCUMENT A/43/750/ADD.3**PART IV OF THE REPORT**

*[Original: English]
[15 December 1988]*

1. The present part of the report deals mainly with the proposals pertaining to questions (d), (e) and (j) (see A/43/750, para. 2). These proposals were considered by the Committee at its 40th, 43rd, 45th, 46th, 48th and 49th meetings, on 10, 21 and 30 November and 5, 9 and 14 December 1988. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/43/SR.40, 43, 45, 46, 48 and 49).

Consideration of proposals*Draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/43/L.28*

2. At its 40th meeting, the Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.2/43/L.28) transmitting the text of Commission on Human Settlements resolution 11/3 of 12 April 1988 entitled "Use of the term 'settlements' in relation to Israeli colonies in occupied territories" (see A/43/8, annex I, sect. A), which in turn contained a draft resolution recommended to the General Assembly for adoption.

3. At the same meeting, after Mr. José Fernandez, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/43/L.28, the Committee decided not to take action on the draft resolution.

*Draft resolution contained in document
A/C.2/43/L.30*

4. At its 40th meeting, the Committee had before it a document (A/C.2/43/L.30), which contained a draft resolution entitled "International Year of Shelter for the Homeless", submitted by Mr. José Fernandez, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on Commission on Human Settlements resolution 11/1 of 11 April 1988 bearing the same title (see A/43/8, annex I, sect. A).

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/43/L.30 without a vote (see para. 24 below, draft resolution I).

*Draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/43/L.4
and draft decision A/C.2/43/L.68*

6. The Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system", contained in a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.2/43/L.4). The General Assembly, in its decision 42/432 of 11 December 1987, had decided to consider the draft resolution anew at its forty-third session in the light of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the in-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields. The draft resolution read as follows:

[For the printed text, see decision 35/439, annex.]

7. At the 45th meeting, Mr. José Fernandez, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/43/L.68), submitted on the basis of informal consul-

tations held on the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/43/L.4.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.2/43/L.68 without a vote (see para. 25 below, draft decision I).

9. In light of the adoption of the draft decision, the Committee decided that no action should be taken on the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/43/L.4.

*Draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/43/L.2
and draft decisions A/C.2/43/L.58 and L.75*

10. In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 42/171 of 11 December 1987, the Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.2/43/L.2) containing the text of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/63 of 27 July 1988 entitled "Guidelines for international decades", the annex to which was recommended for adoption by the General Assembly.

11. The attention of the Committee was also drawn to documents A/C.2/43/L.60 to L.64, containing the views of the Main Committee of the General Assembly on the guidelines for international decades, submitted by the Chairmen of the Main Committees in response to a request from the Chairman of the Second Committee.

12. At the 43rd meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/43/L.58) entitled "Guidelines for international decades", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly, noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/63 of 27 July 1988 entitled 'Guidelines for international decades', decides to consider this resolution at its forty-fourth session."

13. At the 46th meeting, Mr. José Fernandez, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/43/L.75), submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on the text submitted in document A/C.2/43/L.2 and draft decision A/C.2/43/L.58.

14. At the same meeting, the representative of New Zealand made a statement.

15. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.2/43/L.75 without a vote (see para. 25 below, draft decision II).

16. After the adoption of the draft decision, statements were made by the representatives of Greece (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community), Tunisia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77) and Denmark (on behalf of the Nordic countries).

17. In light of the adoption of draft decision A/C.2/43/L.75, draft decision A/C.2/43/L.58 was withdrawn by the sponsors and the Committee decided that no action should be taken on the text submitted in document A/C.2/43/L.2.

Draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/43/L.29

18. At its 48th meeting, the Committee had before it a document (A/C.2/43/L.29), which contained a draft resolution entitled "Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000", submitted by Mr. José Fernandez, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on Commission on Human Settlements resolution 11/

2 of 12 April 1988 bearing the same title (see A/43/8, annex I, sect. A).

19. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Greece (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community) and Tunisia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77).

20. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/43/L.29 without a vote (see para. 24 below, draft resolution II).

21. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Saudi Arabia made a statement.

22. At the 49th meeting, the representative of Tunisia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77) made a statement.

*Documents relating to the report of the
Economic and Social Council*

23. At its 48th meeting, the Committee, on the proposal of the Chairman, adopted a draft decision entitled "Documents relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council" (see para. 25 below, draft decision III).

Recommendations of the Second Committee

24. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below:

Draft resolution I

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF SHELTER FOR
THE HOMELESS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 37/221 of 20 December 1982, by which it proclaimed the year 1987 International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,

Recalling also, in particular, the objectives of the Year as contained in resolution 37/221,

Having considered the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) entitled "International Year of Shelter for the Homeless: activities and achievements",⁵ and the comments of the Commission on Human Settlements and of the Economic and Social Council on that report,

1. Welcomes the success achieved in attaining the objectives of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless;

2. Takes note with appreciation of the numerous and encouraging reports, which had been received from a total of one hundred and thirty countries as at 31 December 1987, on activities, policies, programmes and projects undertaken by those countries within the context of the Year and towards the successful attainment of its objectives;

3. Commends Governments, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for the efforts and resources that were effectively mobilized for the programme of activities for the Year;

4. Requests Governments to sustain the momentum generated by the programme for the Year and to continue implementing concrete and innovative programmes aimed

at improving the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and the disadvantaged;

5. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) to continue to assist Governments in their efforts towards that goal, within the framework of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 (A/43/8/Add.1);

6. Recommends that Governments indicate, if possible on World Habitat Day, the concrete actions to be taken and the specific targets to be achieved during each successive year;

7. Also recommends that Governments maintain, where appropriate, the national focal points and national committees for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless for the purpose of monitoring and assessing the progress achieved in improving the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and the disadvantaged;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly periodically, through the Economic and Social Council, on progress achieved in improving the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and the disadvantaged.

Draft resolution II

GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR SHELTER TO
THE YEAR 2000

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, 1976⁶ and the recommendations for national action⁷ adopted at Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements,

Recalling its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, in which, *inter alia*, the importance of the provision of basic shelter and infrastructure was stressed,

Recalling also its resolution 37/221 of 20 December 1982, by which it proclaimed the year 1987 International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,

Recalling further its resolution 42/191 of 11 December 1987, in which it decided that there should be a Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000,

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,⁸

Recalling Commission on Human Settlements resolutions 9/9 of 16 May 1986⁹ and 10/17 of 16 April 1987¹⁰ on the participation of women in the solution of human settlements problems,

Recalling also Commission on Human Settlements resolution 10/16 of 16 April 1987¹⁰ on the effect of the external debt of the developing countries and their ability to raise the funds needed to solve the housing problems of the homeless up to the year 2000,

⁵ Report of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, Vancouver, 31 May-11 June 1976 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.7 and corrigendum), chap. I.

⁷ Ibid., chap. II.

⁸ Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

⁹ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 8, annex I, sect. A.

¹⁰ Ibid., Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 8 and corrigendum, annex I, sect. A.

⁵ HS/C/11/2.

Taking note of Commission on Human Settlements resolution 11/7 of 11 April 1988 (see A/43/8, annex I, sect. A) entitled "Co-ordination and co-operation with agencies and organizations within the United Nations system",

Convinced that the continuous, co-ordinated and widely based efforts of Governments, organizations of the United Nations system, other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals, when guided by an appropriate strategy, will reverse the alarming trends in the field of human settlements and produce clear and visible improvements in the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and disadvantaged by the year 2000, and that this should be a global responsibility,

Encouraged by action already taken or being taken in many countries to prepare national shelter strategies and to adopt other measures that will promote achievement of the goal of shelter for all,

Recognizing that, despite such efforts, more than one billion people have shelter unfit for human habitation, that this number will increase dramatically, partly as a result of population and urbanization trends, and that determined measures must be taken aimed at profiting from these trends, rather than being penalized by them,

Also recognizing that the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless has confirmed the need to intensify national and international efforts to produce, deliver and improve shelter for all, with specific emphasis on the poor and disadvantaged,

Convinced that shelter problems are universal, that no country has yet completely met its shelter needs and that every country can profit from the experience of others,

Also convinced that shelter problems are a global concern requiring solutions that relate to other global problems and also requiring the efforts of all countries to reach such solutions, that the demand for shelter in each country can be met by applying a set of common principles, but that goals can only be met by the individual efforts of each Government acting in its own political, economic, social and cultural context,

Recognizing that the core of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 (A/43/8/Add.1) consists of integrated national shelter strategies that need to be based on a full understanding of the scale and nature of the problem and the national resource base available to address the problem,

Recognizing also that national shelter strategies need to contain four complementary parts: clear and measurable objectives; national mobilization and distribution of financial resources; promotion of shelter production and improvement with special reference to the management of land, the provision of infrastructure and encouragement of the use of appropriate building materials and technology; and the gradual reorganization of the shelter sector,

1. *Adopts* the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000;

2. *Decides* that the main objective of the Strategy is to facilitate adequate shelter for all by the year 2000, that the main focus should therefore be on improving the situation of the disadvantaged and the poor and that the following fundamental objectives and principles should form the basis of the Strategy:

(a) Enabling policies, whereby the full potential and resources of all governmental and non-governmental actors

in the field of human settlements are utilized, must be at the heart of national and international efforts;

(b) Women, as income-earners, home-makers and heads of households, and women's organizations fulfil a crucial role as contributors to the solution of human settlements problems, which should be fully recognized and reflected in equal participation of women in the elaboration of housing policies, programmes and projects, and the specific interests and capabilities of women should be adequately represented in human settlements policy formulation and in government mechanisms employed at all levels for the implementation of housing policies, programmes and projects;

(c) Shelter and development are mutually supportive and interdependent, and policies must be developed in full recognition of the important links between shelter and economic development;

(d) The concept of sustainable development implies that the provision of shelter and urban development must be reconcilable with a sustainable management of the environment;

3. *Designates* the Commission on Human Settlements as the United Nations intergovernmental body responsible for co-ordinating, evaluating and monitoring the Strategy and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) as the secretariat for the Strategy and the lead agency for co-ordinating and monitoring the relevant programmes and activities of other United Nations organizations and agencies concerned;

4. *Urges* Governments to develop appropriate national and sub-national strategies for shelter in the light of the guidelines provided in the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) entitled "Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000"¹¹ and to report regularly to the Commission on Human Settlements, beginning at its twelfth session, on their relevant experience and on progress achieved in implementing those strategies;

5. *Requests* the Executive Director to monitor the relevant global experience and progress of all countries in implementing the Strategy and to report thereon to the Commission, beginning at its thirteenth session;

6. *Decides* to review and clarify the Strategy on a biennial basis, within regular budgetary resources, with the assistance of experts selected on the basis of equitable geographical representation, and to revise the Strategy in the light of global and national experience from all regions and subregions;

7. *Requests* the Commission on Human Settlements, as the body designated to co-ordinate implementation of the Strategy, to report biennially to the General Assembly on progress made in its implementation;

8. *Also requests* the Commission to strengthen, within existing resources, its role in regard to the promotion of innovative measures by which bilateral and multilateral financial institutions may support the shelter strategies of developing countries, for example, by way of suitably devised loan agreements that would lead to the building up of national revolving funds for shelter;

9. *Requests* financial institutions and creditor countries to consider, as one of the conditions for the success of the

¹¹ HS/C/11/3. See also A/43/8/Add.1.

Strategy, immediate measures to reduce the external debts by their conversion into long-term loans;

10. *Adopts* the guidelines for steps to be taken at the national and international levels, as set out in the annex to the present resolution, in support of the guidelines for national and international action contained in the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 (*ibid.*), prepared pursuant to its resolution 42/191;

11. *Calls upon* all States and others in a position to do so to make generous contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation to facilitate implementation of the Strategy.

ANNEX

I. GUIDELINES FOR STEPS TO BE TAKEN AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

A. Considerations for Governments when formulating a national shelter strategy

1. A national shelter strategy must spell out clear operational objectives for the development of shelter conditions both in terms of the construction of new housing and the upgrading and maintenance of existing housing stock and infrastructure and services.

2. In the definition of those objectives, development of shelter should be seen as a process whereby conditions are gradually improved for both men and women. The objectives need to address the scale of the problem, while the "adequate" standard aimed at should be identified on the basis of an analysis of the standards and options affordable to the target population and society at large. The objectives should be based on a comprehensive view of the magnitude and nature of the problem and of the available resource base, including the potential contribution of men and women. In addition to finance, land, manpower and institutions, building materials and technology also have to be considered irrespective of whether they are held by the public or private, formal or informal sector.

3. The objectives of the shelter sector need to be linked to the goals of overall economic policy, social policy, settlement policy and environmental policy.

4. The strategy needs to outline the action through which the objectives can be met. In an enabling strategy, actions such as the provisions of infrastructure may mean the direct involvement of the public sector in shelter construction. The objective of "facilitating adequate shelter for all" also implies that direct government support should mainly be allocated to the most needy population groups.

5. The public sector is responsible for developing and implementing measures for national shelter policies and for the adoption of measures to stimulate the desired action by other sectors. This can be done through measures in areas such as the locally based small-scale building-materials industry, appropriate financial schemes or training programmes.

6. Another important component is the development of administrative, institutional and legislative tasks that are the direct responsibility of the Government, for example, land registration and regulation of construction.

7. An analysis of affordability will provide the criteria for defining the right priorities and appropriate approaches and standards for public sector involvement. Likewise, such an analysis gives the criteria for planning the indirect involvement of the public sector, that is, the type of activities to be promoted and the appropriate way of going about it.

8. The appropriate institutional framework for the implementation of a strategy must be identified, which may require much institutional reorganization. Each agency involved must have a clear understanding of its role within the overall organizational framework and of the tasks expected of it. Mechanisms for the co-ordination of inter- and intra-agency activities need to be developed. Mechanisms such as shelter coalitions are recommended and may be developed in partnership with the private and non-governmental sectors. Finally, arrangements for the continuous monitoring, review and revision of the strategy must be developed.

B. Steps to be taken by Governments when implementing a national strategy

9. Work for the preparation of the strategy must be organized. For instance, a task force may be appointed for the actual work and a steering committee ensuring high-level political commitment set up to guide its work. Alternatively it may be possible to use existing mechanisms. Equal participation of women should be ensured at all levels.

10. Needs and resources must be assessed. Estimates are required of the needs in housing construction and in upgrading and maintenance, including housing-related infrastructure, as well as of the resources that can be mobilized during the period to the year 2000 to cover those needs.

11. Shelter options and standards that are affordable by the target groups and society at large must be analysed, taking into account both the scale of need and all the resources available—finance, land, manpower and institutions, building materials and technology.

12. Objectives must be set for the construction of new housing and for the upgrading and maintenance of the existing housing stock in terms both of the scale of the activities and of the housing standards to be met.

13. Action must be identified through which those objectives can be realistically met. The estimated required resources for this action must not exceed those that can be made available by society. The action includes both direct government involvement and measures needed to encourage, facilitate and integrate active participation of other sectors in shelter delivery.

14. A plan of action must be prepared in consultation and partnership with non-governmental organizations, people and their representatives, which:

- (a) Lists the activities that are the direct responsibility of the public sector;
- (b) Lists the activities to be taken to facilitate and encourage the other actors to carry out their part of the task;
- (c) Outlines resource allocations to the aforementioned activities;
- (d) Outlines the institutional arrangements for the implementation, co-ordination, monitoring and review of the strategy;
- (e) Outlines a schedule for the activities of the various agencies.

II. GUIDELINES FOR STEPS TO BE TAKEN AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

15. International action will be necessary to support the activities of countries in their endeavour to improve the housing situation of their poor and disadvantaged inhabitants. Such assistance should support national programmes and use know-how available locally and within the international community.

16. The goal of external assistance should be to enhance and support national capabilities to develop and implement national action components of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000.

17. Mutual co-operation and exchange of information and expertise between developing countries in human settlement work stimulate and enrich national human settlement work.

18. The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) will act as the co-ordinating agency in the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, on the basis of biennial plans to be drawn up with the involvement of experts working with Governments and the Centre at the regional and subregional levels.

19. As the co-ordinating agency for the Strategy, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) will stimulate international and national action by incorporating the Strategy in its future medium-term plans and biennial work programmes.

20. An inter-agency-level working arrangement will be made within the existing budget to provide continuous co-ordination of the Strategy.

21. The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) will prepare a reporting format to facilitate monitoring by the Commission on Human Settlements of progress achieved in the implementation of the Global Strategy.

*
*
*

25. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I to III below:

Draft decision I

IMPLEMENTATION OF SECTION II OF THE ANNEX TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 32/197 ON THE RESTRUCTURING OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SECTORS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

The General Assembly decides to refer the draft resolution entitled "Implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the

economic and social sectors of the United Nations system" (A/C.2/43/L.4)¹² to its forty-fifth session, to be considered in the context of the review of the implementation of all aspects of Assembly resolution 32/197, in accordance with section VI of Assembly decision 37/442 of 20 December 1982.

Draft decision II

GUIDELINES FOR INTERNATIONAL DECADES

The General Assembly, recalling its resolution 42/171 of 11 December 1987, in which it requested the Economic and Social Council to submit recommendations on guidelines for the designation of future international decades, recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980, in which the Council adopted guidelines for international years and anniversaries, taking note of Council resolution 1988/63 of 27 July 1988, in which the Council submitted its recommendations on guidelines for international decades to the Assembly, and having considered the report of the Secretary-General on guidelines for international decades (E/1988/58 and Corr.1), decides to refer this

¹² For the printed text, see General Assembly decision 35/439, annex.

issue to the Council in 1989 for further consideration as appropriate, with a view to enabling the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session to consider and take the appropriate action on guidelines for international decades.

Draft decision III

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The General Assembly takes note of the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (A/43/325-E/1988/54);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award (A/43/336);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General on indigenous entrepreneurs in economic development (A/43/360-E/1988/63);
- (d) Note by the Secretary-General on Israeli economic practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories (A/43/432-E/1988/68).

DOCUMENT A/43/868

Report of the Third Committee

[Original: Spanish]
[6 December 1988]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 12, the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" and to allocate to the Third Committee, for consideration and report, chapters I, II, III (sects. B(b) to E and H), V, VI (sects. A and C), VII and VIII of the report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1988 (A/43/3 and Add.1)

2. The chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council relating to agenda items 87 (on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination), 92 (on the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons), 93 (on crime prevention and criminal justice), 94 (on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women), 95 (on forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000), 98 (on human rights and scientific and technological developments), 100 (on the International Covenants on Human Rights), 102 (on the international campaign against traffic in drugs) were considered by the Committee under those items.

3. The Committee considered item 12 at its 49th to 58th meetings, from 22 to 30 November 1988. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/43/SR.49-58).

4. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

5. At the 49th meeting, the Deputy Director of the Centre for Human Rights made an introductory statement.

6. At the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General, United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, made a statement.

7. Also at the same meeting, Mr. E. Bernales Ballesteros, the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights introduced his preliminary report on the question of the use of mercenaries as a means of impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (A/43/735, annex), Mr. R. Galindo Pohl, Special Representative of the Commission, introduced his interim report on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/43/705, annex), Mr. F. Ermacora, Special Rapporteur of the Commission, introduced his interim report on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan (A/43/742, annex) and Mr. F. Volio Jiménez, Special Rapporteur of the Commission, introduced his report on the situation of human rights in Chile (A/43/624, annex).

8. At the same meeting, the Chief of the Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, introduced the report on the situation of human rights in El Salvador (A/43/736, annex) on behalf of Mr. J. A. Pastor Ridruejo, Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights.

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/43/L.2

9. The Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening of international co-operation in the field of human rights", contained in a note by the Secretariat

(A/C.3/43/L.2), which had been introduced at the forty-second session of the General Assembly as document A/C.3/42/L.89/Rev.1, and was sponsored by Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam. The consideration of the draft resolution, as orally revised, had been deferred until the forty-third session of the Assembly.¹³ The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Conscious that it is a purpose of the United Nations and the task of all Member States to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

"Desirous of achieving further progress in international co-operation in the field of promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

"Considering that such international co-operation should be based on the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹⁴ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,¹⁵ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights¹⁵ and other relevant international instruments,

"Considering that regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights can make a major contribution to the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and that the exchange of information and experience in this field among the regions and within the United Nations system could be improved,

*"Emphasizing the necessity for the international community to continue its efforts to take practical measures to prevent mass and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms affected by situations that jeopardize international peace and security, all forms of discrimination, particularly *apartheid* and racism, as well as colonialism, foreign occupation and domination, aggression and threats against national sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity, as well as the refusal to recognize the fundamental rights of peoples to self-determination,*

"Recalling its resolution 41/155 of 4 December 1986 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/42 of 10 March 1987,¹⁶

"Taking into consideration the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁷

"Noting that not all States have yet communicated their views on means and methods of strengthening international co-operation in the field of human rights,

"1. Urges all States to co-operate fully with the United Nations in its study of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the encouragement, pro-

tection and promotion of those rights and liberties in any part of the world;

"2. Calls upon all Member States to base their activities for the protection and promotion of human rights, including the development of further international co-operation in this field, on the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other relevant international instruments and to refrain from activities that are inconsistent with this international legal framework;

"3. Considers that such co-operation should make an effective and practical contribution to the urgent task of preventing mass and flagrant violations of human rights, to the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and to the strengthening of international peace and security;

"4. Affirms that a primary aim of international co-operation in the field of human rights is a life of freedom and dignity for each human being and for all peoples;

"5. Considers also that respect for human rights and the development of co-operation in this field are relevant and will contribute to the reduction of international tension, the establishment of better relations between States, the dispelling of prejudices and the identification of problems with a view to their constructive solution;

"6. Expresses its conviction that promotion of and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, the expansion of cultural, scientific and other ties among States and the development of human contacts are in the interest of all countries;

"7. Reaffirms that it is of paramount importance for the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms that Member States should undertake specific obligations through accession to, or ratification of, international instruments in this field and that they should fully and effectively discharge their international legal obligations pursuant to such instruments;

"8. Invites Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the various treaties in the field of human rights;

"9. Emphasizes that co-operation in the field of human rights should be guided by justice and equality, with due respect for the dignity of all people without any discrimination;

"10. Emphasizes further that the collection, analysis and dissemination of information about human rights is an important task and should contribute to the understanding of problems existing in different societies and improve awareness of differing economic, social and cultural realities;

"11. Notes the important place that the promotion and protection of human rights has secured on the international agenda and in relations between States;

"12. Invites all States which have not yet done so to communicate their views on means and methods of strengthening international co-operation in the field of human rights, and in so doing to reflect the measures they have taken for achieving such co-operation;

¹³ See General Assembly decision 42/424.

¹⁴ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

¹⁵ See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

¹⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 5* and corrigenda, chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁷ A/42/612 and Add.1.

"13. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, on the basis of the information received from Governments and taking into account the work of the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session, a report on ways of developing and strengthening international co-operation in the field of human rights, and to submit the report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

"14. Decides to continue the consideration of this question at its forty-third session under the item entitled 'Report of the Economic and Social Council'."

10. At the 56th meeting, statements were made by the Chairman and by representatives of Morocco and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

11. At its 57th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to take no action on the draft resolution.

Draft decision contained in document A/C.3/43/L.3

12. The Committee had before it a draft decision entitled "Programme of work of the Third Committee", contained in a note by the Secretariat (A/C.3/43/L.3), which had been introduced at the forty-second session of the General Assembly as a note by the Secretariat (A/C.3/42/L.8) and was sponsored by Morocco. Its consideration had been deferred until the forty-third session of the Assembly.¹⁸ The draft decision read as follows:

"The General Assembly decides to consider the following items every two years, beginning at its forty-first session:

"Question of aging

"Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons

"Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

"Human rights and scientific and technological developments

"Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (with the exception of the question related to the right to development)."

13. At the 56th meeting, the representative of Morocco made a statement.

14. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly to defer consideration of the draft decision until its forty-fourth session (see para. 108 below, draft decision I).

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.41 and Rev.1

15. On 14 November 1988, a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.41) entitled "Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran", sponsored by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Samoa and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was circulated. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

[Text of the first to fourth, fifth to eighth and ninth preambular paragraphs and the operative paragraphs the

same as the first to fourth, sixth to ninth and eleventh preambular paragraphs and the operative paragraphs of draft resolution I in paragraph 107 below.]

16. At the 55th meeting, the representative of Australia, on behalf of the same sponsors, introduced a revised version (A/C.3/43/L.41/Rev.1) of the draft resolution.

17. At the 58th meeting, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran made a statement.

18. Statements were also made by the representatives of the Netherlands, Portugal, Algeria and India.

19. At the same meeting, the representative of Pakistan made a statement in the course of which he moved, under rule 116 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, to adjourn the debate and requested that no action be taken on the draft resolution.

20. Statements in favour of the motion were made by the representatives of India and the Syrian Arab Republic and against the motion by the representatives of Australia and the Netherlands.

21. Also at the same meeting, the Committee took action on the motion, which was rejected by a recorded vote of 50 to 40, with 27 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burma, China, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda,¹⁹ Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, Fiji, Ghana, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Swaziland, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

22. At the same meeting, following a statement by the representative of Indonesia, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.41/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 55 to 23, with 38 abstentions (see para. 107 below, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:²⁰

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan,

¹⁹ The delegation of Rwanda subsequently informed the Committee that it had intended to vote against the motion.

²⁰ The delegation of Honduras subsequently informed the Committee that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

¹⁸ See General Assembly decision 42/423.

Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Algeria, Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania.

Abstaining: Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Cyprus, Egypt, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, India, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

23. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representatives of the Dominican Republic, Italy, the Sudan, Sweden and Costa Rica made statements.

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.55

24. At the 55th meeting, the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, on behalf of his country and Poland, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.55) entitled "Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide". Subsequently, Afghanistan, Pakistan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

25. At its 56th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 107 below, draft resolution II).

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.57

26. At the 55th meeting, the representative of Luxembourg, on behalf of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.57) entitled "Situation of human rights in Afghanistan".

27. At its 56th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 107 below, draft resolution III).

28. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Pakistan, Afghanistan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.63

29. At the 54th meeting, the representative of Sri Lanka, on behalf of Australia, Bangladesh, China, Cyprus, Fiji, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa and Sri Lanka, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.63) entitled "Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region".

30. At its 56th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 107 below, draft resolution IV).

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.64

31. At the 55th meeting, the representative of Zaire, on behalf of Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.64) entitled "Situation of refugees in the Sudan". Subsequently, Colombia, the Niger and Sierra Leone joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

32. At its 56th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 107 below, draft resolution V).

33. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Sudan made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.65

34. At the 55th meeting, the representative of Zaire, on behalf of Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, the Comoros, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, the Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.65) entitled "Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti". Subsequently, Sao Tome and Principe joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

35. At its 56th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 107 below, draft resolution VI).

36. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Djibouti.

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.66

37. At the 55th meeting, the representative of Zaire, on behalf of Algeria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, the Comoros, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Gabon, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Japan, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia and Zaire, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.66) entitled "Emergency assistance to voluntary

returnees and displaced persons in Chad". Subsequently, Colombia, Costa Rica, and the Philippines joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

38. At its 56th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 107 below, draft resolution VII).

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.67

39. At the 55th meeting, the representative of Zaire, on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, China, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.67) entitled "Assistance to refugees and returnees in Ethiopia".

40. At its 56th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 107 below, draft resolution VIII).

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.68

41. At the 54th meeting, the representative of Colombia, on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.68) entitled "Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador".

42. At its 56th meeting, following statements by the representatives of Colombia and Norway (on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden), the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 107 below, draft resolution IX).

43. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Greece (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community) and El Salvador.

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.69

44. At the 54th meeting, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Greece, India, Italy, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.69) entitled "Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers". Introducing the draft resolution, he revised it by replacing, in paragraph 5, the words "to continue" by the words "to conclude, if possible".

45. Subsequently, Botswana and the Philippines joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

46. At the 56th meeting, the Committee was informed that a statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.3/43/L.83)

of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution had been circulated.

47. At the same meeting, following a statement by the representative of the United States of America, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.69 by 136 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions (see para. 107 below, draft resolution X).

48. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany, Canada and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.70 and Rev.1

49. On 23 November 1988, a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.70) entitled "Assistance to refugees in Somalia", sponsored by Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Chad, China, the Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, the Gambia, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, the Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Qatar, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the United States of America, Yemen, Zaire and Zambia, was circulated. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

[Same text as draft resolution XI in paragraph 107 below, with the exception of the fourth preambular paragraph.]

"Noting with concern the deleterious effect of the refugee presence on the environment, which has resulted in widespread deforestation, soil erosion and the threat of destruction to an already fragile economic balance,"

50. At the 55th meeting, the representative of Zaire, on behalf of the same sponsors, with the exception of the United States of America, introduced a revised version (A/C.3/43/L.70/Rev.1) of the draft resolution. Subsequently, Burundi, Colombia, the Central African Republic, Nigeria, the Philippines and Zimbabwe joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

51. At its 56th meeting, following statements by the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and Senegal, and by the Chairman, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.70/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 107 below, draft resolution XI).

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.71

52. At the 55th meeting, the representative of Zaire, on behalf of Algeria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Swaziland, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.71) entitled "Assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Malawi". Subsequently, Egypt, Greece, Nigeria and the Philippines joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

53. At its 56th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 107 below, draft resolution XII).

54. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Malawi.

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.72

55. At the 55th meeting, the representative of Zaire, on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.72) entitled "Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa". Subsequently, Burundi and the Philippines joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

56. At its 56th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 107 below, draft resolution XIII).

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.73 and Rev.1

57. On 23 November 1988, a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.73) entitled "Measures to be taken against Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities and all other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror", sponsored by Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam, was circulated. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling that the United Nations emerged from the struggle against nazism, fascism, aggression and foreign occupation, and that the peoples expressed their resolve in the Charter of the United Nations to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

"Aware of the determination proclaimed by the peoples of the world in the Charter to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

"Deeply alarmed at the existence of groups and organizations which still propagate totalitarian ideologies and practices, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist, which violate human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the rights to self-determination, to life, liberty and security of person and to freedom from discrimination, and which thereby threaten the purposes and principles laid down in the Charter,

"Expressing its concern that the proponents of Fascist, neo-Fascist and other totalitarian ideologies have, in a number of countries, intensified their activities and are increasingly co-ordinating them on an international scale,

"Deeply concerned that in the contemporary world there continue to exist racist, colonialist and other forms of totalitarian ideologies, régimes and practices which entail contempt for the individual or a denial of the in-

trinsic dignity and equality of all human beings and of equality of opportunity in civil, political, economic, social and cultural spheres,

"Reaffirming that all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist, based on racial, ethnic or other exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred, terror or systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, or which have such consequences, are incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter, may jeopardize world peace and constitute obstacles to friendly relations between States and to the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

"Mindful of the principles of international co-operation in the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity, set forth in its resolution 3074 (XXVIII) of 3 December 1973,

"Reaffirming that the prosecution and punishment of war crimes and crimes against peace and humanity, as laid down in its resolutions 3 (I) of 13 February 1946 and 95 (I) of 11 December 1946, constitute a universal commitment for all States,

"Recalling its resolutions 2331 (XXII) of 18 December 1967, 2438 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2545 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2713 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, 2839 (XXVI) of 18 December 1971, 34/24 of 15 November 1979, 35/200 of 15 December 1980, 36/162 of 16 December 1981, 37/179 of 17 December 1982, 38/99 of 16 December 1983, 39/114 of 14 December 1984, 40/148 of 13 December 1985 and 41/160 of 4 December 1986,

"1. Again condemns all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist ideologies, based on racial, ethnic or other exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred and terror, which deprive people of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms and of equality of opportunity, and expresses its determination to combat those ideologies and practices;

"2. Urges all States to draw attention to the threats to democratic institutions by the above-mentioned ideologies and practices and to consider taking measures, in accordance with their national constitutional systems and with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹⁴ and the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹⁵ to prohibit or otherwise deter activities of groups or organizations or whoever is practising those ideologies;

"3. Invites Member States to adopt, in accordance with their national constitutional systems and with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights, as a matter of high priority, measures declaring punishable by law any dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred and of war propaganda, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist ideologies;

"4. Calls upon all States, in accordance with the basic principles of international law, to refrain from practices aimed at the violation of basic human rights;

"5. Appeals to States that have not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenants on Human

Rights, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,²¹ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,²² the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity²³ and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid;²⁴

"6. Invites all States and international organizations to submit to the Secretary-General their comments and information on the implementation of the present resolution;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session in the light of the discussion that will take place in the Commission on Human Rights and on the basis of comments provided by States and international organizations."

58. At the 54th meeting, the representative of the German Democratic Republic, on behalf of the same sponsors, introduced a revised version (A/C.3/43/L.73/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, entitled "Measures to be taken against Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities and all other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

[Same text as draft resolution XIV in paragraph 107 below, with the exception of the third and fourth preambular paragraphs and paragraph 1.]

"Noting with regret that in the contemporary world there continue to exist various forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices which entail contempt for the individual or a denial of the intrinsic dignity and equality of all human beings and of equality of opportunity in the civil, political, economic, social and cultural spheres,

"Emphasizing that the doctrines of racial or ethnic superiority on which the totalitarian entities and régimes are based contradict the spirit and principles of the United Nations and that the application of such doctrines in practice leads to wars, mass and flagrant violations of human rights and crimes against humanity, such as genocide, and creates serious obstacles to friendly relations among nations and the development of all countries,

"1. Again resolutely condemns all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist, that are based on political, racial or ethnic exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred, terror, the systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, or which have such consequences;"

59. At the 57th meeting, the Secretary of the Committee announced a revision to draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.73/Rev.1 by which, in the fourth preambular paragraph, the word "political," would be inserted after the words "doctrines of".

60. At the same meeting, the representative of India made a statement in which she proposed amendments to draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.73/Rev.1, as follows:

(a) In the title, the words "racial intolerance, hatred and terror" would be replaced by the words "apartheid,

racial discrimination and racism, and the systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms";

(b) At the end of the third preambular paragraph, after the words "cultural spheres," the words "including the practices of apartheid, racial discrimination and racism" would be added;

(c) In paragraph 1, the words "political, racial or ethnic exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred, terror," would be replaced by the words "apartheid, racial discrimination and racism, and".

61. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of Egypt and the German Democratic Republic, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.73/Rev.1, as orally revised and amended, without a vote (see para. 107 below, draft resolution XIV).

62. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Iceland (on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden) made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.74

63. At the 54th meeting, the representative of Sweden, on behalf of Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Kenya, Luxembourg, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.74) entitled "Summary or arbitrary executions". Subsequently, Germany, Federal Republic of, and Samoa joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

64. At the 57th meeting, the representative of Sweden made a statement in which he revised the draft resolution by replacing, in the ninth preambular paragraph, the words "Welcoming furthermore" by the words "Taking note of".

65. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 107 below, draft resolution XV).

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.75

66. At the 54th meeting, the representative of Belgium, on behalf of Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Senegal, Togo and Uruguay, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.75) entitled "Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights". Subsequently, Ecuador, Germany, Federal Republic of, and Samoa joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

[Same text as draft resolution XVI in paragraph 107 below, with the exception of paragraph 6.]

"6. Welcomes further the announcement by the Secretary-General in his report that, for the advancement of the above-mentioned objective, it is envisaged to hold seminars in the regions concerned which will draw upon the knowledge and experience of the United Nations development agencies in those regions, as well as upon the experience gained through established arrangements in other regions;"

67. At the 57th meeting, the representative of Belgium made a statement in which she revised the draft resolution by replacing, in paragraph 6, the words "Welcomes further"

²¹ General Assembly resolution 260 A (III), annex.

²² General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

²³ General Assembly resolution 2391 (XXIII), annex.

²⁴ General Assembly resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

by the word "Notes" and the word "envisaged" by the word "useful".

68. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 107 below, draft resolution XVI).

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.76

69. At the 55th meeting, the representative of Austria, on behalf of Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.76) entitled "Human rights in the administration of justice". In introducing the draft resolution, he revised it by inserting, in paragraph 7, the word "national" before the words "professional associations". Subsequently, Australia and Samoa joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

70. At the 57th meeting, the representative of Austria made a statement in which he further revised the draft resolution by inserting, in paragraph 7, the word "concerned" after the words "regional commissions".

71. The representative of the United States of America made a statement.

72. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 107 below, draft resolution XVII).

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.77

73. At the 54th meeting, the representative of Canada, on behalf of Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, Thailand, and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.77) entitled "Human rights and mass exoduses". In introducing the draft resolution, he revised it by inserting, in paragraph 8, the words "to use the resources available" before the words "to consolidate and strengthen". Subsequently, Australia, Luxembourg and Samoa joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

74. At its 57th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 107 below, draft resolution XVIII).

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.78

75. At the 55th meeting, the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, on behalf of Austria, Canada, Hungary, and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.78) entitled "International co-operation in solving international problems of a social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

[Same text as draft resolution XIX in paragraph 107 below, with the exception of the sixth and seventh preambular paragraphs and paragraphs 1 and 5.]

"Considering that regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights can make a major contribution to the effective enjoyment of human rights

and fundamental freedoms and that the exchange of information and experience in this field could be further improved,

"Emphasizing the necessity for the international community to continue its efforts to take practical measures to prevent mass and flagrant violations and all other violations of human rights, including all forms of discrimination based on any distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, which continue to take place in many parts of the world, contrary to the provisions of international instruments in the field of human rights,

"1. Calls upon all Member States to implement fully the universally recognized standards for the protection and promotion of human rights enshrined, in particular, in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other relevant international instruments;

"5. Urges Member States that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the various international instruments in the field of human rights;"

In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic revised it as follows:

(a) In the sixth preambular paragraph, the word "regional" was replaced by the word "national";

(b) In paragraph 6, the words "in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council" were inserted after the words "non-governmental organizations".

76. At the 57th meeting, the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic made a statement in which he further revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) In the sixth preambular paragraph, the words "national arrangements" were replaced by the words "existing regional arrangements";

(b) In the seventh preambular paragraph, the words "any distinction" were replaced by the word "distinctions";

(c) Paragraph 5 was replaced by the following:

"5. Urges Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the various international instruments in the field of human rights;"

(d) In paragraph 6, the words "in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council" were deleted after the words "non-governmental organizations".

77. Statements were made by the representatives of Morocco, India, Australia, Kenya, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Austria, the Netherlands and Egypt.

78. At the same meeting, the representative of Austria informed the Committee of the following additional revisions to the draft resolution agreed upon during informal consultations:

(a) In the sixth preambular paragraph, the word "can" was deleted before the words "make a major contribution";

(b) In paragraph 1, the word "all" was deleted before the words "Member States".

79. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 107 below, draft resolution XIX).

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.79

80. At the 54th meeting, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cuba, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nicaragua and Viet Nam, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.79) entitled "Improvement of social life", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

[Same text as draft resolution XX in paragraph 107 below, with the exception of paragraph 8.]

"8. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the improvement of social life in the world, taking into account the observations made by Member States in accordance with the present resolution;"

81. At the 57th meeting, the representative of Cuba made a statement in which he revised the draft resolution by replacing paragraph 8 by the following:

"8. Requests the Secretary-General to include in his report on the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development the results attained in the improvement of social life in the world;"

82. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 110 to 15, with 9 abstentions (see para. 107 below, draft resolution XX). The voting was as follows:²⁵

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malta, Spain, Sweden.

83. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Australia made a statement.

²⁵ The delegation of Australia subsequently informed the Committee that it had intended to vote against the draft resolution.

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.80

84. At the 55th meeting, the representative of the United States of America, on behalf of Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Italy, the United States of America and Zaire, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.80) entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections". Subsequently, Spain, Portugal and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

[Text of the first to third and fourth preambular paragraphs and paragraphs 1, 3, 4 and 5 the same as the first to third and fifth preambular paragraphs and paragraphs 1, 3, 5 and 6 in draft resolution XXI in paragraph 107 below.]

"2. Stresses its conviction that periodic and genuine elections are a necessary and indispensable element of sustained efforts to protect the rights and interests of the governed from actual or potential abuses and that, as a matter of practical experience, the right of everyone to take part in the government of his or her country is a crucial factor in the effective enjoyment by all of a wide range of other human rights and fundamental freedoms, including political, economic, social, and cultural rights;"

In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of the United States of America revised it as follows:

(a) After the third preambular paragraph, a new paragraph was inserted, reading as follows:

"Condemning the system of apartheid and any other denial or abridgement of the right to vote on the grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status;"

(b) In paragraph 2, the words "from actual or potential abuses" were deleted after the words "the rights and interests of the governed".

85. Subsequently, Cyprus, Hungary, India and the Philippines, as well as Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Malta and the Netherlands, joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

86. At its 57th meeting, the Committee had before it amendments (A/C.3/43/L.85) to the draft resolution, as orally revised, sponsored by Cuba, Ghana, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, subsequently joined by Ethiopia.

87. The purpose of the amendments was as follows:

(a) After paragraph 2, a new paragraph would be inserted as paragraph 3, reading:

"3. Affirms that, in order to build united, non-racial democratic societies in the world, apartheid, which is an affront to the conscience and dignity of mankind and is a gross violation of the human rights of the people of South Africa, should be abolished in all its forms and that the enjoyment by all South Africans of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including in particular the right to participate in a political system based on common and equal citizenship and universal franchise, is essential for the exercise of the principle of periodic and genuine elections;"

(b) In paragraph 3 (which would be renumbered as paragraph 4), the words "individually and in co-operation with others" would be deleted.

88. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement.

89. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America, on behalf of the sponsors, revised the draft resolution by inserting, after paragraph 3, a new paragraph as paragraph 4, reading:

"4. Reaffirms that *apartheid* should be abolished, that the systematic denial or abridgement of the right to vote on the grounds of race or colour is a gross violation of human rights and an affront to the conscience and dignity of mankind, and that the right to participate in a political system based on common and equal citizenship and universal franchise is essential for the exercise of the principle of periodic and genuine elections;"

90. At the same meeting, the representative of Zimbabwe, on behalf of the sponsors of the amendments, made a statement in the course of which she withdrew the amendments contained in document A/C.3/43/L.85.

91. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.80, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 107 below, draft resolution XXI).

92. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Mexico, Ghana, Zambia, Panama and Pakistan.

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.81

93. At the 54th meeting, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of Australia, Austria, Cuba, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Sweden, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.81) entitled "Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

[Same text as draft resolution XXII in paragraph 107 below, with the exception of paragraphs 9 and 10.]

"9. Urges the Government of Chile to authorize, in accordance with the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur and in conformity with existing laws, the official publication of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

"10. Invites the Commission on Human Rights to consider at its forty-fifth session, as a matter of high priority, the situation of human rights in Chile, bearing in mind the report of the Special Rapporteur and other pertinent available information, to consider also the measures necessary for the restoration of human rights in Chile, including the extension of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session."

94. At the same meeting, the representative of Sweden announced that his country had withdrawn as sponsor of the draft resolution.

95. At the 57th meeting, it was announced that Denmark and Norway had withdrawn as sponsors of the draft resolution.

96. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico made a statement in which, on behalf of the sponsors, she revised the draft resolution by deleting, in paragraph 9, the words "the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,"

97. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Costa Rica made a statement in which she proposed an amendment to the draft resolution by which, in paragraph 10, the words "other pertinent" would be replaced by the words "the pertinent".

98. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Mexico made a statement and, on behalf of the sponsors, accepted the amendment proposed by Costa Rica.

99. Statements were made by the representatives of Chile, Sweden (on behalf also of Denmark and Norway), Morocco, Mexico, Costa Rica and Honduras, as well as by the Chairman of the Committee.

100. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of the United States of America and Ecuador, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised and amended, by a recorded vote of 82 to 1, with 51 abstentions (see para. 107 below, draft resolution XXII). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Chile.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gabon, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Qatar, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Zaire.

101. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ireland, Japan, Colombia and Senegal made statements.

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.82

102. At the 54th meeting, the representative of France, on behalf of Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.82) entitled "Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances". Subsequently, Luxembourg and Samoa joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

103. At its 57th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 107 below, draft resolution XXIII).

Draft decision A/C.3/43/L.86

104. At the 57th meeting, the representative of Norway, on behalf of Australia, Guatemala, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Senegal and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft decision (A/C.3/43/L.86) entitled "United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations". Subsequently, Luxembourg and the Netherlands joined in sponsoring the draft decision.

105. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision without a vote (see para. 108 below, draft decision II).

Draft decision

106. At its 58th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee recommended to the General Assembly that it take note of the report of the Secretary-General on human rights in southern Lebanon (A/43/630) and the report of the Secretary-General on international co-operation in drug abuse control (A/43/770) (see para. 108 below, draft decision III).

Recommendations of the Third Committee

107. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to XXIII below:

*Draft resolution I*SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN*The General Assembly,*

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹⁴ and the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹⁵

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations they have undertaken under the various international instruments in this field,

Recalling its pertinent resolutions, as well as the resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

Taking note, in particular, of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/69 of 10 March 1988 (see E/1988/12 and Corr.1, chap. II, sect. A), in which the Commission decided to extend the mandate of its Special Representative for one year and requested him to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the

situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups such as the Baha'is, and to submit a final report to the Commission at its forty-fifth session,

Welcoming the recent cease-fire as a positive development that should contribute to a situation in which human rights and fundamental freedoms can be fully enjoyed,

Taking note of the Special Representative's view (see A/43/705, annex) that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran continued, during the period under consideration, to indicate its willingness to increase gradually its co-operation with the competent United Nations organs,

Recognizing as a positive development the undertaking by the Iranian authorities to provide a detailed response to allegations of violations of human rights,

Noting, nevertheless, that a detailed response to individual allegations brought to the attention of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran by the Special Representative has yet to be received,

Regretting that, notwithstanding the indication of a greater willingness to co-operate with the Special Representative, a state of full co-operation has yet to be achieved,

Noting the recent contacts between the Special Representative and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which it is hoped will lead to a state of full co-operation between the Special Representative and that Government, including a visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran, so that he can fulfil his mandate,

Noting that the Baha'is in the Islamic Republic of Iran continue to be subjected to various forms of harassment and discrimination, although there are indications that the intensity of the campaign of persecution against the Baha'is has diminished somewhat in recent months and that a number of them have been released from prison,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the interim report of the Special Representative (*ibid.*) and the considerations and observations contained therein;

2. *Once again urges* the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to extend its full co-operation to the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights and, in particular, to permit him to visit that country;

3. *Calls upon* the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to give immediate effect to its undertaking to provide detailed information concerning the allegations of human rights violations that have been brought to its attention;

4. *Expresses once more its deep concern* about the numerous and detailed allegations of grave human rights violations in the Islamic Republic of Iran to which the Special Representative has referred in his report, namely, those related to the right to life, the right to freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the right to liberty and security of person, the right to a fair trial and the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion;

5. *Expresses its grave concern* that, although the Special Representative observes that the number of alleged violations of the right to life continued to decrease during 1987, the information available to him indicates that there was a renewed wave of executions in the period July-September 1988 whereby a large number of persons died because of their political convictions;

6. *Expresses its deep concern* at allegations that ill-treatment and torture, both physical and psychological, continued to be common practice in Iranian prisons, especially during interrogation but also immediately after arrest and before and after the final verdict;

7. *Expresses its deep concern also* at the existence of extremely summary, informal and irregular proceedings, failure to inform defendants of specific accusations against them, lack of legal counsel, absence of an appropriate instance for appeal and other irregularities that contravene international standards on fair trial;

8. *Shares the opinion* of the Special Representative regarding the importance of prompt investigation into all allegations of irregularities in the treatment of political prisoners and other persons in custody, as well as the necessity of adequate redress for those whose human rights have been violated;

9. *Welcomes* the intention of the Special Representative to consider in his report to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fifth session several issues pertaining to the legal system applicable in the Islamic Republic of Iran;

10. *Endorses* the conclusion of the Special Representative that acts continue to occur in the Islamic Republic of Iran that are inconsistent with the provisions of international instruments by which that country is bound and that the persistence of alleged violations of human rights continues to justify continuing international concern and continued monitoring by the United Nations of the situation in that country;

11. *Urges* the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as a State party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,¹⁵ to respect and ensure the rights recognized in that Covenant to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Representative;

13. *Decides* to keep under consideration the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups such as the Baha'is, during its forty-fourth session in order to re-examine it in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

Draft resolution II

STATUS OF THE CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/142 of 13 December 1985, 41/147 of 4 December 1986 and 42/133 of 7 December 1987,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1986/18 of 10 March 1986,²⁶ 1987/25 of 10 March 1987¹⁶ and 1988/28 of 7 March 1988 (see E/1988/12 and Corr.1, chap. II, sect. A),

Recalling its resolution 260 A (III) of 9 December 1948, by which it approved and proposed for signature, ratification or accession the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,

Reaffirming once again its conviction that genocide is a crime under international law, contrary to the spirit and aims of the United Nations,

Convinced that international co-operation is necessary in order to liberate mankind from such an odious crime,

Recognizing that crimes of genocide have caused great losses to mankind,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/478),

1. *Once again strongly condemns* the crime of genocide;

2. *Reaffirms* the necessity of international co-operation in order to liberate mankind from such an odious crime;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that many States have ratified the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide or have acceded thereto;

4. *Expresses its conviction* that implementation of the provisions of the Convention by all States is necessary for the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide;

5. *Urges* those States which have not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto without further delay;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report on the status of the Convention.

Draft resolution III

SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN AFGHANISTAN

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹⁴ the International Covenants on Human Rights¹⁵ and the humanitarian rules set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,²⁷

Aware of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and resolved to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

Emphasizing the obligations of all Governments to respect and protect human rights and to fulfil the responsibilities they have assumed under various international instruments,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/37 of 24 May 1984, in which the Council requested the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a special rapporteur to examine the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, with a view to formulating proposals that could contribute to ensuring full protection of the human rights of all residents of the country before, during and after the withdrawal of all foreign forces,

Recalling all other relevant resolutions, in particular its resolution 42/135 of 7 December 1987,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/67 of 10 March 1988 (see E/1988/12 and Corr.1, chap. II, sect. A) and Economic and Social Council decision 1988/136 of 27 May 1988,

Welcoming the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan (S/19835, annex I) signed at Geneva on 14 April 1988 as a positive development, which, when fully implemented, should contribute to the

²⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1986, Supplement No. 2, chap. II, sect. A.*

²⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

creation of a situation that will permit the full enjoyment of human rights, including the right to self-determination, by all the people of Afghanistan.

Welcoming the co-operation that the Afghan authorities have extended to international organizations, in particular to the specialized agencies of the United Nations, to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and to the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Having carefully examined the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan (A/43/742, annex), in which, while it is recognized that there have been some improvements in the human rights situation in the area controlled by the Afghan authorities, continuing violations of fundamental human rights within the country are revealed.

Recognizing that a situation of armed conflict continues to exist in Afghanistan, leaving large numbers of victims without protection or assistance and contributing to violations of human rights and humanitarian law throughout the country.

Regretting that the Special Rapporteur was unable to visit areas not under the control of the Afghan authorities.

1. *Commends* the efforts of the Special Rapporteur to fulfil his mandate and takes note of his interim report on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan;

2. *Welcomes* the co-operation that the Afghan authorities extended to the Commission on Human Rights by permitting its Special Rapporteur to visit Afghanistan from 11 to 19 September 1988;

3. *Expresses its serious concern* that, in spite of improvements identified by the Special Rapporteur, acts of war continue and violations of human rights persist with the same frequency as in the past, especially affecting the civilian population and threatening the life and security of innocent men, women and children;

4. *Expresses its concern* that, despite the significant reduction in the numbers of political prisoners as a result of various measures, over two thousand persons are still in prison for political reasons, and urges the Afghan authorities to pursue the policy of amnesty and to guarantee that released prisoners are not placed under surveillance or harassed following their release;

5. *Notes with grave concern* the continuing allegations of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners on remand and political prisoners;

6. *Notes with equal concern* the reports of disappearances and urges the Afghan authorities to investigate the fate of all missing persons;

7. *Notes also with concern* indications that the economic, social and cultural situation in Afghanistan has deteriorated over the years of conflict and has now become critical;

8. *Expresses its great concern* that more than five million refugees remain outside the country because they fear the climate of insecurity in Afghanistan, the extensive presence of mines and explosives, and the continued bombardments of the civilian population;

9. *Calls once again upon* all the parties to the conflict, in order to alleviate the suffering of the people of Afghanistan, to apply fully the principles and rules of international humanitarian law and to co-operate fully and effectively with international humanitarian organizations, in particular

to facilitate the protection activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross;

10. *Underlines* that in post-war Afghanistan it will be essential to adopt concrete measures aimed at securing the observance of human rights;

11. *Urges* the authorities in Afghanistan to continue to co-operate with the Commission on Human Rights and its Special Rapporteur;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur;

13. *Decides* to keep under consideration, during its forty-fourth session, the question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan in order to re-examine this question in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

Draft resolution IV

REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC REGION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolution 41/153 of 4 December 1986, on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region,

Recognizing that regional arrangements make a major contribution to the promotion and protection of human rights and that non-governmental organizations may have a valuable role to play in this process,

Bearing in mind that intergovernmental arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights have been established in other regions,

Reiterating its appreciation for the report of the Seminar on National, Local and Regional Arrangements for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Asian Region, held at Colombo from 21 June to 2 July 1982,²⁸ and the comments on the report of the Seminar received from the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and from States members of the Commission,²⁹

Welcoming the designation of the Social Development Division of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific as a regional human rights focal point.

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/73 of 10 March 1988 (see E/1988/12 and Corr. 1, chap. II, sect. A),

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/170-E/1988/25);

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to assist and encourage the Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific to pursue the establishment, within existing resources, of a depository centre for United Nations human rights materials within the Commission at Bangkok, the function of which would include the collection, processing and dissemination of such materials in the Asian and Pacific region;

3. *Renews its invitation* to States members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific that have not yet done so to communicate to the Secretary-

²⁸ A/37.422, annex.

²⁹ See A/39/174-E/1984/38 and Add. I and E/CN.4/1986/19.

General as soon as possible their comments on the report of the Seminar on National, Local and Regional Arrangements for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Asian Region and, in particular, to address themselves to the conclusions and recommendations in the report concerning the development of regional arrangements in Asia and the Pacific;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure a continuing flow of human rights material to the library of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific at Bangkok for appropriate dissemination in the region;

5. *Notes* the efforts of United Nations development agencies in the Asian and Pacific region to promote the human rights dimension more actively and systematically in their development activities;

6. *Encourages* United Nations development agencies in the Asian and Pacific region to co-ordinate with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific their efforts to promote the human rights dimension in their activities;

7. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General³⁰ on the successful training course on human rights teaching held at Bangkok from 12 to 23 October 1987 under the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights;

8. *Draws attention* to the summary of discussions and conclusions in the report, in particular to the need to advance both formal and informal teaching of human rights in the region, with emphasis on the identification of target groups, particularly in rural areas;

9. *Notes* the general consensus among participants in the training course that it would be useful for the better identification of existing measures and the dissemination of materials to establish a resource library that would collect and disseminate laws, documents and other publications throughout the region;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a further report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, incorporating information on progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution;

11. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the question at its forty-fifth session.

Draft resolution V

SITUATION OF REFUGEES IN THE SUDAN

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/129 of 7 December 1987 and its other previous resolutions on the situation of refugees in the Sudan,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/534) on the implementation of resolution 42/129 and the action taken by the concerned organizations, and the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/43/12),

Expressing its appreciation for the efforts made by the Government of the Sudan for the reception of the refugees and the provision of protection, shelter, food, health, education and other humanitarian services to the ever increasing number of refugees who have been crossing the borders into the Sudan since the early 1960s,

Recognizing the heavy burden shouldered by the people and the Government of the Sudan and the sacrifices they are making in acting as host to more than one million refugees, who constitute approximately 7.5 per cent of the total population of the country,

Concerned that the great majority of the refugees have spontaneously settled in various urban and rural communities throughout the country and are thus sharing the already meagre resources and services allocated to the indigenous population,

Expressing grave concern at the devastating and far-reaching effects of the successive calamities, ranging from the 1984 drought to the heavy rains and floods and the locust infestations, that have afflicted the country, thus exacerbating the already deteriorating situation resulting from the presence of this great number of refugees,

Gravely concerned also that the Government of the Sudan, besides dealing with the difficult prevailing economic and social problems, has the additional task of taking care of more than 1.5 million nationals displaced as a result of the 1984 drought, the civil strife in the southern part of the country and the rains and floods of August 1988,

Recognizing the serious task undertaken by the Government of the Sudan to initiate a wide-ranging rehabilitation programme to redress the impact and damages incurred by the natural disasters,

Considering those serious circumstances, which render the Government of the Sudan less prepared than ever to meet its obligations to its own people, and the more serious consequences, which affect the capacity of the Government of the Sudan to receive and grant asylum to additional numbers of refugees,

Expressing its appreciation for the assistance rendered by Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in support of the refugee programme in the Sudan,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of refugees in the Sudan and expresses its appreciation for the appeal made by the Secretary-General to Member States and the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations;

2. *Takes note also* of the report submitted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and in particular of the new trends identified in the area of refugee aid and development;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner, donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their efforts to assist the refugees in the Sudan;

4. *Expresses grave concern* at the serious and far-reaching consequences of the presence of massive numbers of refugees in the country on the security and stability of the country and the overall negative impact on its basic infrastructure, which arrests the socio-economic development of the whole country;

5. *Also expresses grave concern* at the shrinking resources available for refugee programmes in the Sudan and the serious consequences of this situation for the country's ability to continue to act as host and provide assistance to refugees;

6. *Appeals* to Member States, the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in-

³⁰ E/CN.4/1988/39/Add.1

tergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the international financial institutions to provide the Government of the Sudan with the necessary resources for the implementation of development assistance projects in regions affected by the presence of refugees;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to mobilize the necessary financial and material assistance for the full implementation of ongoing projects in the areas affected by the presence of refugees;

8. *Requests* the High Commissioner to continue co-ordination with the appropriate specialized agencies in order to consolidate and ensure the continuation of essential services to the refugees in their settlements;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution VI

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN DJIBOUTI

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/137 of 4 December 1986 and 42/126 of 7 December 1987 on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti, as well as all its previous resolutions on this question,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti (A/43/592),

Deeply concerned about the plight of the refugees and the constantly increasing inflow of displaced persons which has severely affected the inadequate social services and the infrastructure of the country,

Aware of the heavy economic and social burden placed on the Government of Djibouti and the consequent unfavourable effects on the development of that country, given the delicate nature of its resources,

Appreciating the determined and sustained efforts made by the Government of Djibouti to cope with the growing needs of the refugees and displaced persons, despite its modest economic resources and limited means,

Noting with appreciation the steps taken by the Government of Djibouti, in close co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to implement appropriate and lasting solutions with respect to the refugees in Djibouti,

Appreciating the assistance provided by Member States, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies to the relief and rehabilitation programmes for the refugees and displaced persons in Djibouti,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti and appreciates the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to keep their situation under constant review;

2. *Welcomes* the steps taken by the Government of Djibouti, in close co-operation with the High Commissioner, to implement appropriate and lasting solutions with respect to the refugees in Djibouti;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to Member States, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies for their as-

sistance to the relief and rehabilitation programmes for the refugees and displaced persons in Djibouti;

4. *Urges* the High Commissioner to intensify his efforts to mobilize, on an emergency basis, the necessary resources to implement lasting solutions with respect to the refugees in Djibouti and the constant inflow of displaced persons;

5. *Calls upon* all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to support the determined and sustained efforts made by the Government of Djibouti to cope with the urgent needs of the refugees and displaced persons and to implement lasting solutions as regards their situations;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution VII

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO VOLUNTARY RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN CHAD

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/128 of 7 December 1987 on emergency assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad, as well as all its previous resolutions on this question,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad (A/43/593 and Add.1),

Deeply concerned about the persistence of the harmful effects of the drought, desertification, floods and infestations of locusts and grasshoppers, which are compounding the already precarious food and health situation in Chad,

Conscious that the large number of voluntary returnees and displaced persons resulting from the war and the drought in Chad poses a serious problem of their integration into society,

Considering that the mass return of returnees to Chad and of displaced persons in the northern region poses serious social and economic problems for the Government of Chad,

Bearing in mind the many appeals made by the Government of Chad for international emergency assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad,

1. *Endorses* the appeals made by the Government of Chad for emergency assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

2. *Reiterates its appeal* to all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support, by generous contributions, the efforts being made by the Government of Chad to assist and resettle the voluntary returnees and displaced persons;

3. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the action undertaken by the various organizations of the United Nations system and the specialized agencies with a view to mobilizing emergency humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

4. *Again requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to mobilize emergency humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

5. *Calls upon:*

(a) The Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize special humanitarian assistance for the resettlement of displaced persons in the northern region of Chad;

(b) The international community to support the efforts made by the Government of Chad to implement the programmes for repatriating and resettling the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution VIII

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES AND RETURNEES IN ETHIOPIA

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its resolutions, in particular resolution 42/139 of 7 December 1987, as well as all those of the Economic and Social Council, on assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia (A/43/595),

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/43/12),

Recognizing the increasing number of refugees and voluntary returnees in Ethiopia,

Deeply concerned about the massive flow of refugees and voluntary returnees into the country and the enormous burden this has placed on the country's infrastructure and meagre resources,

Deeply concerned also about the grave consequences this has entailed for the country's capability to grapple with the effects of the prolonged drought,

Aware of the heavy burden placed on the Government of Ethiopia and of the need for adequate assistance to refugees, voluntary returnees and victims of natural disasters,

1. *Commends* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and intergovernmental organizations and voluntary agencies for their assistance in mitigating the plight of the large number of refugees and voluntary returnees in Ethiopia;

2. *Appeals* to Member States and to international organizations and voluntary agencies to provide adequate material, financial and technical assistance for relief and rehabilitation programmes for the large number of refugees and voluntary returnees in Ethiopia;

3. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his efforts in mobilizing humanitarian assistance for the relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of voluntary returnees and the large number of refugees in Ethiopia;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1989, of the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

Draft resolution IX

SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS IN EL SALVADOR

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹⁴ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights¹⁵ and the humanitarian rules laid down in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949¹⁶ and Additional Protocols I and II thereto, of 1977,¹⁷

Reaffirming that it is the duty of the Governments of all Member States to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations which they have assumed under the relevant international instruments,

Recalling that, in its resolutions 35/192 of 15 December 1980, 36/155 of 16 December 1981, 37/185 of 17 December 1982, 38/101 of 16 December 1983, 39/119 of 14 December 1984, 40/139 of 13 December 1985, 41/157 of 4 December 1986 and 42/137 of 7 December 1987, it expressed its deep concern at the situation of human rights in El Salvador,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 32 (XXXVII) of 11 March 1981,¹⁸ in which the Commission decided to appoint a special representative on the situation of human rights in El Salvador, and resolutions 1982/28 of 11 March 1982,¹⁹ 1983/29 of 8 March 1983,²⁰ 1984/52 of 14 March 1984,²¹ 1985/35 of 13 March 1985,²² 1986/39 of 12 March 1986,²³ 1987/51 of 11 March 1987,²⁴ as well as Commission resolution 1988/65 of 10 March 1988 (see E/1988/12 and Corr. 1, chap. II, sect. A), in which it extended the mandate of the Special Representative for another year and requested him to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session and the Commission at its forty-fifth session,

Considering that an armed conflict of a non-international character continues to exist in El Salvador in which the parties involved are under an obligation to apply the minimum standards of protection of human rights and humanitarian treatment provided for in article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and in Additional Protocol II thereto, of 1977,

Noting that the Special Representative points out in his report (see A/43/736) that the question of human rights continues to be an important element of the current policy of the Government of El Salvador,

Concerned, however, because, as the Special Representative has pointed out in his report, there has been an increase in the number of violations of human rights in El Salvador, particularly in the form of threats to human life and integrity, frequent violations of the humanitarian rules of war as well as the systematic destruction of the economic infrastructure as a consequence of the armed conflict,

Concerned also about information reported by the Special Representative regarding the activities of the so-called "death squads",

¹⁴ A/32/144, annexes I and II.

¹⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1981, Supplement No. 5 and corrigendum, chap. XXVIII, sect. A.*

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 1982, Supplement No. 2 and corrigendum, chap. XXVI, sect. A.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 1983, Supplement No. 3 and corrigendum, chap. XXVII, sect. A.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 1984, Supplement No. 4 and corrigendum, chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 1985, Supplement No. 2, chap. II, sect. A.

Recalling that on 7 August 1987 at Guatemala City the Central American Governments signed the agreement on the "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America",³⁷ thus manifesting the political will and good faith to fulfil its provisions in order to achieve peace and stability in the region,

Convinced that the strict fulfilment of the commitments assumed by the Government of El Salvador in the agreement signed at Guatemala City will contribute to the promotion, respect and realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms in that country,

Deeply concerned about the interruption of the dialogue between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional—Frente Democrático Revolucionario, the resumption of which in the context of the agreement signed at Guatemala City is one of the best ways of achieving a solution that will help to improve the situation of human rights of the Salvadorian people,

Aware that a negotiated political solution of the Salvadorian conflict can be cut short if external forces do not support the resumption of the dialogue but instead seek in different ways to spur the intensification or prolongation of the war, with ensuing grave effects on the situation of human rights and the possibilities of economic recovery in El Salvador,

1. Commends the Special Representative for his report on the situation of human rights in El Salvador;

2. Notes with interest and emphasizes that it is important that the Special Representative has indicated in his report that the Government of El Salvador continues to be committed to a policy of respect for human rights, although difficulties are being encountered with regard to the implementation of that policy;

3. Expresses its concern, nevertheless, at the fact that there has been an increase in the number of violations of human rights in El Salvador and that non-observance of the humanitarian rules of war continues to be a frequent occurrence;

4. Recognizes the efforts made by the Government of El Salvador related to the investigations designed to determine the responsibility of the instigators of serious violations of human rights, and expresses its profound concern at the fact that the capacity of the judicial system in El Salvador continues to be extremely unsatisfactory, despite the efforts of the Government, and consequently urges the competent authorities to accelerate the adoption of the reforms and measures necessary for ensuring its effectiveness;

5. Notes with satisfaction the comments of the Special Representative to the effect that new forces have been incorporated into the Salvadorian political process, in a context of pluralistic, representative and participatory democracy;

6. Notes with satisfaction that, with the consent of the Government, there have been a number of mass returns of refugees who have decided of their own free will to resettle in rural areas of conflict, and urges the competent authorities to allow and ensure that such persons are assisted in respect of their most basic health and food needs;

7. Requests, in accordance with the recommendations of the Special Representative, that the Government of El

Salvador and all the authorities, courts and political forces of the country, including the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional—Frente Democrático Revolucionario, should adopt appropriate measures to eliminate attacks on the lives and integrity of persons, independently of, during and as a result of combat situations, as well as attacks on the economic infrastructure and, in general, all types of action constituting a violation of the fundamental rights and freedoms of the Salvadorian people;

8. Calls upon the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional—Frente Democrático Revolucionario, within the framework of the agreement signed at Guatemala City, to make every possible effort to create conditions that would make it possible to renew a magnanimous and open dialogue, leading to the achievement of a global political solution that will end the armed conflict and promote the implementation and strengthening of a pluralistic and participatory democratic process that will involve the promotion of social justice, respect for human rights, and the full exercise of the right of the Salvadorian people to determine freely and without external interference of any kind its economic, political and social system, as recognized in the recent "National Debate";

9. Trusts that the fulfilment of the commitments assumed in the agreement on the "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" will lead to improving the situation of human rights in El Salvador;

10. Renews its appeal to all States to refrain from intervening in the internal situation of El Salvador and, instead of seeking in different ways to spur the prolongation and intensification of the armed conflict, to stimulate dialogue until a just and lasting peace is attained;

11. Requests the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional—Frente Democrático Revolucionario, with a view to humanizing the conflict, to continue ensuring that the agreements for the evacuation of the war-wounded and war-injured for medical attention will not be made contingent on further prisoner exchanges and negotiations;

12. Requests the competent bodies of the United Nations system to provide such advice and assistance as the Government of El Salvador may require in order to enhance the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

13. Requests the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fifth session to consider the situation of human rights in El Salvador and the mandate of its Special Representative, taking into account the evolution of the situation of human rights in El Salvador and the developments linked to the fulfilment of the agreement signed at Guatemala City;

14. Decides to keep under consideration, during its forty-fourth session, the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador in order to re-examine this situation in the light of the information provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

³⁷ A/42/521-S/19085, annex.

*Draft resolution X***MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE SITUATION AND ENSURE THE HUMAN RIGHTS AND DIGNITY OF ALL MIGRANT WORKERS***The General Assembly,*

Reaffirming once more the permanent validity of the principles and standards set forth in the basic instruments regarding the international protection of human rights, in particular in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹⁴ the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹⁵ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination²² and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,¹⁸

Bearing in mind the principles and standards established within the framework of the International Labour Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the importance of the task carried out in connection with migrant workers and their families in other specialized agencies and in various organs of the United Nations,

Reiterating that, in spite of the existence of an already established body of principles and standards, there is a need to make further efforts to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers and their families,

Recalling its resolution 34/172 of 17 December 1979, in which it decided to establish a working group open to all Member States to elaborate an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/198 of 15 December 1980, 36/160 of 16 December 1981, 37/170 of 17 December 1982, 38/86 of 16 December 1983, 39/102 of 14 December 1984, 40/130 of 13 December 1985, 41/137 of 4 December 1986 and 42/140 of 7 December 1987, in which it renewed the mandate of the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families and requested it to continue its work,

Having examined the progress made by the Working Group at its seventh inter-sessional meeting, held from 31 May to 10 June 1988, and at the current session of the General Assembly, from 27 September to 7 October 1988, during which the Working Group continued with the second reading of the draft convention,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the two most recent reports of the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families (A/C.3/43/1 and A/C.3/43/7) and, in particular, of the progress made by the Working Group on the drafting, in second reading, of the draft convention;

2. *Decides* that, in order to enable it to complete its task as soon as possible, the Working Group shall again hold an inter-sessional meeting of two weeks' duration in New York, immediately after the first regular session of 1989 of the Economic and Social Council;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to transmit to Governments the two most recent reports of the Working Group so as to enable the members of the Working Group to continue the drafting, in second reading, of the draft convention during the inter-sessional meeting to be held in the spring

of 1989, as well as to transmit the results obtained at that meeting to the General Assembly for consideration during its forty-fourth session;

4. *Also invites* the Secretary-General to transmit the above-mentioned documents to the competent organs of the United Nations and to the international organizations concerned, for their information, so as to enable them to continue their co-operation with the Working Group;

5. *Decides* that the Working Group shall meet during the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, preferably at the beginning of the session, to conclude, if possible, the second reading of the draft international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to do everything possible to ensure adequate Secretariat services for the Working Group for the timely fulfilment of its mandate, both at its inter-sessional meeting to be held after the first regular session of 1989 of the Economic and Social Council and during the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

*Draft resolution XI***ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN SOMALIA***The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 35/180 of 15 December 1980, 36/153 of 16 December 1981, 37/174 of 17 December 1982, 38/88 of 16 December 1983, 39/104 of 14 November 1984, 40/132 of 13 December 1985, 41/138 of 4 December 1986 and 42/127 of 7 December 1987 on the question of assistance to refugees in Somalia,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees in Somalia (A/43/535),

Deeply concerned about the heavy burden that has been placed on the fragile economy of Somalia by the continuing presence of large numbers of refugees,

Concerned about the need to ensure continuing and adequate supplies of food in refugee camps in Somalia,

Conscious of the pressure that the refugee presence continues to impose on the public services, in particular education, health, transport and communications, and water supplies,

Noting with concern the deleterious effect of the refugee presence on the environment, which has resulted in widespread deforestation, soil erosion and the threat of destruction to an already fragile ecological balance,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Commends* the measures that the Government of Somalia is taking to provide material and humanitarian assistance to refugees, in spite of its own limited resources and fragile economy;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their efforts to assist the refugees in Somalia;

4. *Calls upon* the High Commissioner to ensure, as appropriate, that the care, maintenance and rehabilitation needs of the refugees are adequately covered;

5. *Appeals* to Member States, international organizations and voluntary agencies to render maximum and timely material, financial and technical assistance to enable the Government of Somalia to implement the projects and ac-

¹⁴ General Assembly resolution 34/180, annex.

tivities identified in the report of the 1987 inter-agency mission annexed to the report submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its forty-second session⁵⁹ as the basis for a comprehensive programme of action combining both refugee-related humanitarian and developmental needs;

6. *Calls upon* the United Nations Development Programme to assume the leading role, as required by the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa,⁶⁰ in the conceptualization, implementation and monitoring of refugee-related projects, and to be involved in the mobilization of the financial and technical means required, in close co-operation with the High Commissioner and the World Bank;

7. *Requests* the pertinent organizations of the United Nations system, namely the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, as well as the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Food Programme, to prepare, in consultation with the Government of Somalia, detailed project documentation for the implementation of those projects and activities identified in the report of the Secretary-General⁶¹ as priority endeavours for a comprehensive programme of action;

8. *Calls upon* the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue and expand their activities in Somalia, in co-operation with the Government of Somalia, to protect and rehabilitate its damaged environment;

9. *Recognizes* the important role that non-governmental organizations are playing with regard to programmes for the care, maintenance and rehabilitation of refugees, particularly in activities related to small-scale development projects, and in the fields of health and agriculture;

10. *Calls upon* the international community to support the activities of non-governmental organizations in Somalia in the planning and implementation of refugee projects and refugee-related development activities;

11. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1989 of the progress made in their respective fields of responsibility with regard to those provisions of the present resolution which concern them;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the High Commissioner and the United Nations Development Programme, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

⁵⁹ A/42/645.

⁶⁰ See A/39/402, annex.

⁶¹ A/42/645, paras. 55-66.

Draft resolution XII

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN MALAWI

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/132 of 7 December 1987 on assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Malawi,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Malawi (A/43/536), as well as on the report of the inter-agency mission on this subject (*ibid.*, paras. 7-13),

Having considered that part of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees regarding the situation of refugees and displaced persons in Malawi (see A/43/12),

Gravely concerned about the continuing serious social and economic impact of the massive presence of refugees and displaced persons, as well as its far-reaching consequences for the country's long-term development process,

Appreciating the important measures that the Government of Malawi is taking in order to provide shelter, protection, food, education and health and other humanitarian services to thousands of refugees and displaced persons,

Recognizing the heavy burden placed on the people and Government of Malawi and the sacrifices they are making in caring for the refugees and displaced persons, given the country's limited social services and infrastructure, and the need for adequate international assistance to enable them to continue their efforts to provide assistance to the refugees and displaced persons,

Expressing its appreciation for the assistance rendered by Member States, the various organs of the United Nations, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in support of the refugee programme in Malawi,

Bearing in mind the findings and recommendations of the inter-agency mission to Malawi, particularly on the need to strengthen the country's socio-economic infrastructure in order to enable it to provide for the immediate humanitarian relief requirements of the refugees and displaced persons as well as the long-term national development needs of the country,

Recognizing the need to view refugee-related development projects within local and national development plans,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Malawi, particularly with regard to the findings and recommendations of the inter-agency mission;

2. *Commends* the measures that the Government of Malawi is taking to provide material and humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons, in spite of the serious economic situation it faces, and stresses the need for additional resources to lessen the impact of the presence of refugees and displaced persons on the country's long-term development process;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their efforts to assist the refugees and displaced persons in Malawi;

4. *Expresses grave concern* at the serious and far-reaching consequences of the massive presence of refugees and

displaced persons in the country and its implications for the long-term socio-economic development of the whole country;

5. *Appeals* to Member States, the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the international financial institutions to continue providing the Government of Malawi with the necessary resources for the implementation of development assistance projects in regions affected by the presence of refugees and displaced persons, as well as the development programmes recommended by the inter-agency mission;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary financial and material assistance for the full implementation of ongoing projects in the areas affected by the presence of refugees and displaced persons and programmes recommended in the report of the inter-agency mission;

7. *Requests* the High Commissioner to continue co-ordination with the appropriate specialized agencies in order to consolidate and ensure the continuation of essential services to the refugees and displaced persons in their settlements;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution XIII

ASSISTANCE TO STUDENT REFUGEES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/138 of 7 December 1987, in which it, *inter alia*, requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to continue to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from South Africa and Namibia who had been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/594),

Noting with appreciation that some of the projects recommended in the report on assistance to student refugees in southern Africa continue to be successfully implemented,

Noting with concern that the discriminatory and repressive policies that continue to be applied in South Africa and Namibia cause a continued and increasing influx of student refugees into Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia,

Conscious of the burden placed on the limited financial, material and administrative resources of the host countries by the increasing number of student refugees,

Appreciating the efforts of the host countries to deal with their student refugee populations, with the assistance of the international community,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia for granting

asylum and making educational and other facilities available to the student refugees, in spite of the pressure that the continuing influx of those refugees exerts on facilities in their countries,

3. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia for the co-operation that they have extended to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on matters concerning the welfare of the refugees;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the financial and material support provided for the student refugees by Member States, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, other bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

5. *Requests* the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to continue to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from South Africa and Namibia who have been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia;

6. *Urges* all Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue contributing generously to the assistance programme for student refugees, through financial support of the regular programmes of the High Commissioner and of the projects and programmes, including unfunded projects, which were submitted to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held at Geneva from 9 to 11 July 1984;⁴²

7. *Also urges* all Member States and all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assist the countries of asylum materially and otherwise to enable them to continue to discharge their humanitarian obligations towards refugees;

8. *Appeals* to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme and all other competent United Nations bodies, as well as other international and non-governmental organizations, to continue providing humanitarian and development assistance so as to facilitate and expedite the settlement of student refugees from South Africa and Namibia who have been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia;

9. *Calls upon* agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to continue co-operating with the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner in the implementation of humanitarian programmes of assistance for the student refugees in southern Africa;

10. *Requests* the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to continue to keep the matter under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1989, of the current status of the programmes and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

⁴² See A/CONF.125.1, para. 33.

Draft resolution XIV

MEASURES TO BE TAKEN AGAINST NAZI, FASCIST AND NEO-FASCIST ACTIVITIES AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF TOTALITARIAN IDEOLOGIES AND PRACTICES BASED ON *apartheid*, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND RACISM, AND THE SYSTEMATIC DENIAL OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the United Nations emerged from the struggle against nazism, fascism, totalitarian ideologies and régimes, aggression and foreign occupation, and that the peoples expressed their resolve in the Charter of the United Nations to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

Aware of the determination proclaimed by the peoples of the world in the Charter to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Noting with regret that in the contemporary world there continue to exist various forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices which entail contempt for the individual or a denial of the intrinsic dignity and equality of all human beings and of equality of opportunity in the civil, political, economic, social and cultural spheres, including the practices of *apartheid*, racial discrimination and racism,

Emphasizing that the doctrines of political, racial or ethnic superiority on which the totalitarian entities and régimes are based contradict the spirit and principles of the United Nations and that the application of such doctrines in practice leads to wars, mass and flagrant violations of human rights and crimes against humanity, such as genocide, and creates serious obstacles to friendly relations among nations and the development of all countries,

Acknowledging with satisfaction the fact that many States have established legal provisions designed to prevent the revival of Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist groups and organizations and are extraditing war criminals and persons having committed crimes against mankind,

Mindful of the principles of international co-operation in the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity, set forth in its resolution 3074 (XXVIII) of 3 December 1973,

Reaffirming that the prosecution and punishment of war crimes and crimes against peace and humanity, as laid down in its resolutions 3 (I) of 13 February 1946 and 95 (I) of 11 December 1946, constitute a universal commitment for all States,

Recalling its resolutions 2331 (XXII) of 18 December 1967, 2438 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2545 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2713 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, 2839 (XXVI) of 18 December 1971, 34/24 of 15 November 1979, 35/200 of 15 December 1980, 36/162 of 16 December 1981, 37/179 of 17 December 1982, 38/99 of 16 December 1983, 39/114 of 14 December 1984, 40/148 of 13 December 1985 and 41/160 of 4 December 1986,

1. Again resolutely condemns all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist, that are based on *apartheid*, racial discrimination and racism, and the systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, or which have such consequences,

2. Expresses its determination to resist all totalitarian ideologies, and especially their practices, which deprive people of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms and of equality of opportunity;

3. Calls upon all States to take the necessary measures to ensure the thorough investigation, detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of all war criminals and persons guilty of crimes against humanity who have not yet been brought before a court and appropriately punished;

4. Also calls upon all Governments to pay constant attention to educating the young in the spirit of respect for international law and fundamental human rights and freedoms and against Fascist, neo-Fascist and other totalitarian ideologies and practices based on terror, hatred and violence;

5. Further calls upon all States, in accordance with the basic principles of international law, to refrain from practices aimed at the violation of basic human rights, particularly the right to self-determination;

6. Appeals to States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹⁵ the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,²¹ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,²² the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity²³ and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*.²⁴

7. Invites all States and international organizations to submit to the Secretary-General their comments and information on the implementation of the present resolution,

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session in the light of the discussion that will take place in the Commission on Human Rights and on the basis of comments provided by States and international organizations.

Draft resolution XV

SUMMARY OR ARBITRARY EXECUTIONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹⁶ in which it is stated that every human being has the right of life, liberty and security of person,

Having regard to the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,¹⁷ in which it is stated that every human being has the inherent right to life, that this right shall be protected by law and that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life,

Recalling also its resolution 34/175 of 17 December 1979, in which it reaffirmed that mass and flagrant violations of human rights are of special concern to the United Nations and urged the Commission on Human Rights to take timely and effective action in existing and future cases of mass and flagrant violations of human rights,

Recalling further its resolution 36/22 of 9 November 1981, in which it condemned the practice of summary or arbitrary executions, and its resolutions 37/182 of 17 December 1982, 38/96 of 16 December 1983, 39/110 of 14 December 1984, 40/143 of 13 December 1985, 41/144 of 4 December 1986 and 42/141 of 7 December 1987,

Deeply alarmed at the continued occurrence on a large scale of summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions,

Recalling resolution 1982/13 of 7 September 1982 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,⁴³ in which the Sub-Commission recommended that effective measures should be adopted to prevent the occurrence of summary or arbitrary executions,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/50 of 25 May 1984 and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty annexed thereto, which resolution was endorsed by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in its resolution 15,⁴⁴

Welcoming the close co-operation established between the Centre for Human Rights, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control with regard to the elaboration of the principles on the effective prevention and investigation of arbitrary and summary executions, including extra-legal executions,

Taking note of the recommendation by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control concerning "Draft principles on the effective prevention and investigation of extra-legal, arbitrary and summary executions"⁴⁵ for consideration and adoption by the Economic and Social Council,

Convinced of the need for appropriate action to combat and eventually eliminate the abhorrent practice of summary or arbitrary executions, which represents a flagrant violation of the most fundamental human right, the right to life,

1. *Once again strongly condemns* the large number of summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions, that continue to take place in various parts of the world;

2. *Demands* that the practice of summary or arbitrary executions be brought to an end;

3. *Appeals urgently* to Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to take effective action to combat and eliminate summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions,

4. *Recalls* Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/35 of 7 May 1982, in which the Council decided to appoint a special rapporteur to consider the questions related to summary or arbitrary executions;

5. *Welcomes* Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/38 of 7 May 1988, in which the Council decided to renew the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, Mr. S. A. Wako, for two years, while keeping the annual reporting cycle, and requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider the question of summary or arbitrary executions as a matter of high priority at its forty-fifth session;

6. *Urges* all Governments, in particular those which have consistently not responded to communications transmitted to them by the Special Rapporteur, and all others

concerned, to co-operate with and assist the Special Rapporteur so that he may carry out his mandate effectively;

7. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out his mandate, to respond effectively to information that comes before him, in particular when a summary or arbitrary execution is imminent or threatened, or when such an execution has recently occurred; and, furthermore, to promote exchanges of views between Governments and those who provide reliable information to the Special Rapporteur, where the Special Rapporteur considers that such exchanges of information might be useful;

8. *Welcomes* the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur in his reports⁴⁶ to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-third and forty-fourth sessions with a view to eliminating summary or arbitrary executions;

9. *Encourages* Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to organize training programmes and to support projects with a view to training or educating law enforcement officials in human rights issues connected with their work, and appeals to the international community to support endeavours to that end;

10. *Invites* Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to support the efforts made in United Nations forums towards the adoption of an international instrument that would incorporate international standards for proper investigation of all cases of death in suspicious circumstances, including provision for adequate autopsy;

11. *Endorses* the proposals of the Special Rapporteur concerning the elements to be included in such international standards;

12. *Considers* that the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out his mandate, should continue to seek and receive information from Governments, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, as well as medical and forensic experts;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur so that he may effectively carry out his mandate;

14. *Again requests* the Secretary-General to continue to use his best endeavours in cases where the minimum standard of legal safeguards provided for in articles 6, 14 and 15 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights⁴⁷ appear not to have been respected;

15. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fifth session, on the basis of the report of the Special Rapporteur to be prepared in conformity with Economic and Social Council resolutions 1982/35, 1983/36, 1984/35, 1985/40, 1986/36, 1987/60 and 1988/38, to make recommendations concerning appropriate action to combat and eventually eliminate the abhorrent practice of summary or arbitrary executions.

Draft resolution XVI

REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/127 of 16 December 1977 and all its subsequent resolutions concerning regional arrange-

⁴³ See E/CN.4/1983/4 and E/CN.4/Sub.2/1982/43 and Corr.1, chap. XXI, sect. A.

⁴⁴ See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders*, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985, report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1) chap. I, sect. E.

⁴⁵ E/CN.4/1988/L.20 and E/CN.4/1988/NGO.4.

⁴⁶ See E/CN.4/1987/20 and E/CN.4/1988/22 and Add.1 and 2.

ments for the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular resolutions 41/153 and 41/154 of 4 December 1986.

Recalling that, in its resolution 41/154, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the state of regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights, and to include therein the results of action taken in pursuance of that resolution,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/37 of 10 March 1987¹⁶ and taking note of Commission resolution 1988/54 of 8 March 1988 (see E/1988/12 and Corr.1, chap. II, sect. A) concerning advisory services in the field of human rights,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/41 of 10 March 1987¹⁶ and taking note of Commission resolution 1988/73 of 10 March 1988 (*ibid.*) concerning regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian-Pacific region,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/43/328),

Noting with satisfaction the progress achieved so far in the promotion and protection of human rights at the regional level under the auspices of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the regional intergovernmental organizations,

Reaffirming that regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights may make a major contribution to the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and that the exchange of information and experience in this field among the regions, within the United Nations system, may be improved,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Notes with interest that various contacts between regional bodies and commissions and the United Nations have continued to be pursued and strengthened through advisory services and technical assistance activities, particularly those relating to the organization of regional and subregional training courses in the field of human rights;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to consider the possibility of encouraging these developments;

4. Invites States in areas where regional arrangements in the field of human rights do not yet exist to consider concluding agreements with a view to the establishment within their respective regions of suitable regional machinery for the promotion and protection of human rights;

5. Welcomes the fact that subprogramme 5 of the medium-term plan of activities concerning advisory services and technical assistance activities in the field of human rights, to which the Secretary-General refers in his report, provides for the establishment of regional arrangements where they are still lacking;

6. Notes the announcement by the Secretary-General in his report that, for the advancement of the above-mentioned objective, it is useful to hold seminars in the regions concerned which will draw upon the knowledge and experience of the United Nations development agencies in those regions, as well as upon the experience gained through established arrangements in other regions;

7. Endorses the appeal made to all Governments, in Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/54, to con-

sider making use of the possibility offered by the United Nations of organizing, under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, information and/or training courses at the national level for appropriate government personnel on the application of international human rights standards and the experience of relevant international bodies;

8. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to continue to pay special attention to the most appropriate ways of assisting, at their request, countries of the different regions under the programme of advisory services and to make, where necessary, the relevant recommendations;

9. Invites the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the state of regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights and to include therein the results of action taken in pursuance of the present resolution;

10. Decides to consider this question further at its forty-fifth session.

Draft resolution XVII

HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in articles 3, 5, 9, 10 and 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹⁴ as well as the relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,¹⁵ in particular article 6, which explicitly states that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life and prohibits the imposition of the death penalty for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years of age,

Guided also by the relevant principles embodied in the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment¹⁷ and in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,²²

Calling attention to the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power¹⁸ and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty,¹⁹ as well as to the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary,²⁰ the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials²¹ and the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,²²

Convinced of the importance of the finalization and adoption of the draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,

Reaffirming the importance of the principles contained in its resolution 41/120 of 4 December 1986 on setting international standards in the field of human rights,

Recalling its resolutions 40/146 of 13 December 1985, 41/149 of 4 December 1986 and 42/143 of 7 December 1987 on human rights in the administration of justice,

¹⁴ General Assembly resolution 39-46, annex.

¹⁵ General Assembly resolution 40-34, annex.

¹⁶ Economic and Social Council resolution 1984-50, annex.

¹⁷ See Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985, report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. D.2.

¹⁸ General Assembly resolution 34/169, annex.

¹⁹ First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Geneva, 22 August-3 September 1955, report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. 1956.IV.4), annex I.A.

Recognizing the important contribution of the Commission on Human Rights in the field of human rights in the administration of justice, as reflected in its resolutions 1988/33 of 8 March 1988 on human rights in the administration of justice, 1988/40 of 8 March 1988 on the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers, 1988/45 of 8 March 1988 on administrative detention without charge or trial and 1988/68 of 10 March 1988 on summary or arbitrary executions (see E/1988/12 and Corr.1, chap. II, sect. A).

Acknowledging the important work accomplished in this field by the United Nations within the framework of its programme of work in crime prevention and criminal justice, as reaffirmed, *inter alia*, by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1988/44 of 27 May 1988 and the results of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its tenth session (E/1988/20).

Convinced of the need for further co-ordinated and concerted action in promoting respect for human rights in the administration of justice,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of the full implementation of United Nations norms and standards on human rights in the administration of justice;

2. *Urges* Member States to develop strategies for the practical implementation of these standards, in particular:

(a) To adopt in national legislation and practice existing international standards relating to human rights in the administration of justice, and to make them available to all persons concerned;

(b) To design realistic and effective mechanisms for the full implementation of these standards and to provide the necessary administrative and judicial structures for their continuous monitoring;

(c) To devise measures to promote the observance of these standards, as well as public awareness about their important role, in particular through their widespread dissemination and through educational and promotional activities;

(d) To include, where appropriate, references to the implementation of these standards in their reports under the various international human rights instruments;

(e) To increase, as far as possible, their support to technical co-operation and advisory services at all levels for the more effective implementation of these standards, either directly or through international funding agencies such as the United Nations Development Programme, when developing countries include specific projects in their country programmes;

3. *Notes with appreciation* that the United Nations system continues to give special attention to the elaboration of standards in this field, as mandated by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1986/10 of 21 May 1986, including on the use of force and firearms by law enforcement officials as well as with regard to unacknowledged detention of persons and on the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and independence of lawyers;

4. *Encourages* the relevant bodies within the United Nations pursuing the setting of new standards in this field to continue their efforts with regard to subjects such as extra-legal, summary or arbitrary executions, or the question of states of emergency;

5. *Urges* all bodies working on these issues to take fully into account the provisions of its resolution 41/120;

6. *Emphasizes* the importance of education and public information programmes in this field for law students, the legal profession and all those responsible for the administration of justice;

7. *Stresses* the significant role of the regional commissions concerned, the specialized agencies, the United Nations institutes in the area of human rights and crime prevention and criminal justice and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including national professional associations concerned with promoting United Nations standards in this field;

8. *Welcomes* the steps initiated by the Centre for Human Rights and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to ensure closer co-operation, with regard to the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, on all matters of human rights in the administration of justice, especially with respect to criminal violations of human rights and mass victimization;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue to provide all necessary support to the United Nations bodies working on the setting of standards in this field;

(b) To continue to assist Member States, at their request, in implementing existing international human rights standards in the administration of justice, in particular under the programme of advisory services;

(c) To develop further the recently created focal points within the Centre for Human Rights and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs to monitor the human rights aspects of the administration of justice within the various elements of United Nations programmes in this field, as well as the work of specialized agencies, regional organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status, and to provide, as appropriate, advice on co-ordination and other relevant issues in this field;

(d) To co-ordinate the various technical advisory services carried out by the Centre for Human Rights and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch with a view to undertaking joint programmes and strengthening existing mechanisms for the protection of human rights in the administration of justice;

(e) To draw the attention of special rapporteurs and working groups in the field of human rights to the importance of questions relating to the effective protection of human rights in the administration of justice, in particular with regard to states of emergency;

10. *Encourages* the development of diversified funding strategies, including recourse to voluntary and mixed multilateral and bilateral contributions for specific projects on human rights in the administration of justice, and the increasing involvement of United Nations development agencies, in particular the United Nations Development Programme;

11. *Draws the attention* of the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, as well as the regional preparatory meetings for the Eighth United Nations Con-

gress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to the issues raised in the present resolution;

12. *Decides* to consider at its forty-fourth session the question of human rights in the administration of justice.

Draft resolution XVIII

HUMAN RIGHTS AND MASS EXODUSES

The General Assembly,

Mindful of its general humanitarian mandate under the Charter of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Deeply disturbed by the continuing scale and magnitude of exoduses of refugees and displacements of population in many regions of the world and by the human suffering of millions of refugees and displaced persons,

Conscious of the fact that human rights violations are one of the multiple and complex factors causing mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons, as indicated in the study of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on this subject⁵³ and also in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees,⁵⁴

Aware of the recommendations concerning mass exoduses made by the Commission on Human Rights to its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and to special rapporteurs to be taken into account when they are studying violations of human rights in any part of the world,

Deeply preoccupied by the increasingly heavy burden being imposed, particularly upon developing countries with limited resources of their own and upon the international community as a whole by these sudden mass exoduses and displacements of population,

Stressing the need for international co-operation aimed at averting new massive flows of refugees in parallel with the provision of durable solutions to actual refugee situations,

Reaffirming its resolution 41/70 of 3 December 1986, in which it endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees,⁵⁴

Recalling its resolutions 35/196 of 15 December 1980, 37/186 of 17 December 1982, 38/103 of 16 December 1983, 39/117 of 14 December 1984, 40/149 of 13 December 1985, 41/70, 41/148 of 4 December 1986 and 42/144 of 7 December 1987, and Commission on Human Rights resolutions 30 (XXXVI) of 11 March 1980,⁵⁵ 29 (XXXVII) of 11 March 1981,⁵² 1982/32 of 11 March 1982,⁵³ 1983/35 of 8 March 1983,⁵⁴ 1984/49 of 14 March 1984,⁵⁵ 1985/40 of 13 March 1985,⁵⁶ 1986/45 of 12 March 1986,²⁶ 1987/56 of 11 March 1987¹⁶ and 1988/70 of 10 March 1988 (see E/1988/12 and Corr.1, chap. II, sect. A),

Welcoming the steps taken so far by the United Nations to examine the problem of massive outflows of refugees and displaced persons in all its aspects, including its root causes,

1. *Recalls* the recommendation of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees that the principal organs of the United Nations should make fuller use of their respective competencies under the Charter of the United Nations for the prevention of new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

2. *Invites* all Governments and intergovernmental and humanitarian organizations concerned to intensify their co-operation and assistance in world-wide efforts to address the serious problems resulting from mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons, and also the causes of such exoduses;

3. *Requests* all Governments to ensure the effective implementation of the relevant international instruments, in particular in the field of human rights, as this would contribute to averting new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

4. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to keep the question of human rights and mass exoduses under review with a view to making appropriate recommendations concerning further measures to be taken in this matter;

5. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on human rights and mass exoduses (A/43/743 and Add.1);

6. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary steps to discharge the function and responsibilities described in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees;

7. *Notes* the establishment by the Secretary-General of the Office for Research and the Collection of Information to co-ordinate information-gathering and analysis with United Nations bodies so as to provide early warning on developing situations requiring the Secretary-General's attention, as well as to provide a focal point within the United Nations system for policy responses;

8. *Urges* the Secretary-General to use the resources available to consolidate and strengthen the early warning system in the humanitarian area by, *inter alia*, early computerization of the Office for Research and the Collection of Information and strengthened co-ordination among the relevant parts of the United Nations system, especially the Office for Research and the Collection of Information, as well as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat and the relevant specialized agencies;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the strengthened role that the Secretary-General could play in undertaking early warning activities, especially in the humanitarian area, as well as on any further developments relating to the recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees;

10. *Decides* to continue consideration of the question of human rights and mass exoduses at its forty-fourth session.

⁵³ E/CN.4/1503.

⁵⁴ A/41/324, annex.

⁵⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3 and corrigendum, chap. XXVI, sect. A.*

Draft resolution XIX

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN SOLVING INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS OF A SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR HUMANITARIAN CHARACTER, AND IN PROMOTING AND ENCOURAGING UNIVERSAL RESPECT FOR, AND OBSERVANCE OF, HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/155 of 4 December 1986 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/42 of 10 March 1987,¹⁶

Conscious that it is a purpose of the United Nations and the task of all Member States to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Desirous of achieving further progress in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Considering that special emphasis should be put on the effective implementation of the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹⁴ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,¹⁵ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights¹⁵ and other relevant international instruments,

Convinced that the effectiveness of United Nations human rights instruments would be enhanced by universal adherence to them as well as by strict compliance of States parties with their voluntarily accepted obligations,

Considering that existing regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights make a major contribution to the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and that the exchange of information and experience in this field could be further improved,

Emphasizing the necessity for the international community to continue its efforts to take practical measures to prevent mass and flagrant violations and all other violations of human rights, including all forms of discrimination based on distinctions of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, which continue to take place in many parts of the world, contrary to the provisions of international instruments in the field of human rights,

Noting the importance that the promotion and protection of human rights has secured on the international agenda and in relations between States,

1. Calls upon Member States to implement fully the universally recognized standards for the protection and promotion of human rights enshrined, in particular, in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other relevant international instruments;

2. Urges all States to co-operate fully with the relevant bodies of the United Nations system as well as other inter-governmental forums dealing with the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms in any part of the world;

3. Considers that such co-operation will make an effective and practical contribution to the implementation of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all;

4. Expresses its conviction that the promotion of and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as the implementation of universally recognized human rights standards, are particularly important for all countries;

5. Urges Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the various international instruments in the field of human rights;

6. Recognizes the value of common efforts by Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations at international, regional, bilateral and national levels in the field of human rights;

7. Considers that a world public information campaign on human rights would contribute to the promotion and improvement of understanding of human rights;

8. Emphasizes that the wide dissemination of information on human rights is an important task and would contribute to the implementation of universally recognized international human rights standards;

9. Decides to continue the consideration of this question at its forty-fourth session under the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council".

Draft resolution XX

IMPROVEMENT OF SOCIAL LIFE

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the Members of the United Nations have undertaken in the Charter to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Recalling the principles proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹⁴ and in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,⁵⁶

Mindful of the need to establish a harmonious balance between scientific, technological and material progress and the intellectual, spiritual, cultural and moral advancement of mankind,

Considering that the improvement of social life must be based on respect for and the promotion of all human rights and particularly on the elimination of all forms of discrimination,

Recognizing that social progress and development are founded on respect for the dignity and value of the human person,

Considering that healthy recreational, cultural and sports activities contribute to the achievement of a proper level of physical and mental health,

Considering also that the improvement of social life must take place in a continuous and uninterrupted manner,

Mindful that the existing inequalities and imbalances in the international economic system are widening the gap between developed and developing countries and thereby constitute a major obstacle to the development of the developing countries and adversely affect international relations and the promotion of world peace and security,

Conscious that each country has the sovereign right freely to adopt the economic and social system that it deems the most appropriate and that each Government has a primary

⁵⁶ General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV).

role in ensuring the social progress and well-being of its people.

Convinced of the urgent necessity rapidly to eradicate colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and all forms of racial discrimination, *apartheid*, foreign aggression, occupation and domination and all forms of inequality, exploitation and subjugation of peoples, which constitute major obstacles to economic and social progress as well as to the promotion of world peace and security,

Recalling its resolutions 40/100 of 13 December 1985, 41/152 of 4 December 1986 and 42/145 of 7 December 1987,

1. *Acknowledges* that the progress achieved in the world social situation is still inadequate despite the efforts made and that efforts should therefore be redoubled;

2. *Notes with great concern* the slow progress in the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development;

3. *Reaffirms* that the social aspects and goals of development are an integral part of the overall development process and that it is the sovereign right of each State freely to determine and implement appropriate policies for social development within the framework of its development plans and priorities;

4. *Emphasizes* the importance, for the achievement of social progress, of the establishment of the new international economic order;

5. *Calls upon* Member States to make all efforts to promote the speedy and complete elimination of such fundamental elements hindering economic and social progress and development as colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and all forms of racial discrimination, *apartheid*, foreign aggression, occupation, and domination and all forms of inequality and exploitation of peoples, and also to undertake effective measures to lessen international tensions;

6. *Reiterates* that it is the right of everyone to enjoy the greatest possible degree of physical and mental health;

7. *Emphasizes* that participation in cultural, sports and recreational activities and the use of leisure without discrimination of any kind promotes the improvement of social life;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report on the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development the results attained in the improvement of social life in the world;

9. *Decides* to resume consideration of the question of the improvement of social life at its forty-fifth session.

Draft resolution XXI

ENHANCING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PRINCIPLE OF PERIODIC AND GENUINE ELECTIONS

The General Assembly,

Aware of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹⁴ which provides that everyone has the right to take part in the government of his or her country, directly or through freely chosen representatives, that everyone has the

right of equal access to public service in his or her country, that the will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government, and that this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures,

Noting that the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights¹⁵ provides that every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, to take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives, to vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors, and to have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his or her country,

Condemning the system of *apartheid* and any other denial or abridgement of the right to vote on the grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Recalling that all States enjoy sovereign equality and that each State has the right freely to choose and develop its political, social, economic, and cultural systems,

1. *Emphasizes* the significance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which establish that the authority to govern shall be based on the will of the people, as expressed in periodic and genuine elections;

2. *Stresses its conviction* that periodic and genuine elections are a necessary and indispensable element of sustained efforts to protect the rights and interests of the governed and that, as a matter of practical experience, the right of everyone to take part in the government of his or her country is a crucial factor in the effective enjoyment by all of a wide range of other human rights and fundamental freedoms, including political, economic, social, and cultural rights;

3. *Declares* that determining the will of the people requires an electoral process which accommodates distinct alternatives, and that this process should provide an equal opportunity for all citizens to become candidates and put forward their political views, individually and in co-operation with others;

4. *Reaffirms* that *apartheid* should be abolished, that the systematic denial or abridgement of the right to vote on the grounds of race or colour is a gross violation of human rights and an affront to the conscience and dignity of mankind, and that the right to participate in a political system based on common and equal citizenship and universal franchise is essential for the exercise of the principle of periodic and genuine elections;

5. *Calls upon* the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-fifth session, to consider appropriate ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections, in the context of full respect for the sovereignty of Member States, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

6. *Decides* to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections".

Draft resolution XXII

SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS IN CHILE

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and bearing in mind the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹⁴ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights¹⁵ and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,¹⁵

Aware of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and determined to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

Noting the obligation of the Government of Chile to respect and protect human rights in accordance with the international instruments to which Chile is a party,

Bearing in mind that the concern of the international community at the situation of human rights in Chile has been expressed by the General Assembly in a number of resolutions, particularly resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978 on disappeared persons and resolution 42/147 of 7 December 1987, in which the Assembly invited the Commission on Human Rights to take the most appropriate steps for the effective restoration of human rights and fundamental freedoms in that country, including the extension of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur,

Recalling the pertinent resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights, particularly resolution 1988/78 of 10 March 1988 (see E/1988/12 and Corr. 1, chap. II, sect. A), in which the Commission decided, *inter alia*, in view of the persistence of serious violations of human rights in Chile, to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for one year and to consider that subject as a matter of high priority,

Considering the referendum held on 5 October 1988 to be an important step towards the restoration of democracy in Chile,

Noting the formal acceptance of the results of the referendum and the increase in political activity in Chile,

Noting with satisfaction the termination of the two states of emergency and of the prohibition of free movement into and out of the country,

Deploping the fact that, notwithstanding the repeated visits of the Special Rapporteur to Chile and the adoption of positive measures by the Government, the institutional and legal framework that makes violations of human rights possible has remained unchanged,

Noting that, although opposition publications have in some cases been authorized, they are frequently subject to arbitrary restrictions and limitations,

1. Takes note with interest of the provisional report of the Special Rapporteur (A/43/624, annex), submitted in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/78;

2. Welcomes the positive fact that the Government of Chile has decided to continue to co-operate with the Special Rapporteur and again permitted him to visit the country in October 1988, providing him with free access to the facilities for compiling his report, and expresses its confidence that a further visit will be authorized on the same conditions in the immediate future;

3. Welcomes the decision of the Government of Chile to respect the result of the referendum of 5 October 1988

as an expression of the will of the people and an important step towards the rapid restoration of democracy in Chile;

4. Urges the Government of Chile to take the necessary measures to facilitate the full re-establishment of a democratic, pluralist and representative system based on the principle of popular sovereignty;

5. Notes with satisfaction the decision of the Government of Chile to lift the two states of emergency imposed fifteen years ago, permitting greater political activity in the country;

6. Expects that the measures already adopted by the Government of Chile in favour of a transition to democracy will lead to a genuine improvement in the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Chilean people;

7. Expresses once again its concern at the persistence of serious violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile, as stated in the provisional report of the Special Rapporteur;

8. Again urges the Government of Chile to put an end to this situation and to the legislation that makes it possible; to continue adopting measures to permit the restoration of the rule of law in Chile; to ensure the independence of the judiciary and the effectiveness of judicial remedies; to respect human rights in accordance with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to comply with its obligations under various international instruments in order to ensure the enjoyment and effective exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

9. Urges the Government of Chile to authorize, in accordance with the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur and in conformity with existing laws, the official publication of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

10. Invites the Commission on Human Rights to consider at its forty-fifth session, as a matter of high priority, the situation of human rights in Chile, bearing in mind the report of the Special Rapporteur and the pertinent available information, to consider also the measures necessary for the restoration of human rights in Chile, including the extension of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

Draft resolution XXIII

QUESTION OF ENFORCED OR INVOLUNTARY DISAPPEARANCES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978 concerning disappeared persons, and its resolution 42/142 of 7 December 1987 on the question of enforced or involuntary disappearances,

Deeply concerned about the persistence, in certain cases, of the practice of enforced or involuntary disappearances, and about the fact that, in certain cases, the families of disappeared persons have been the target of intimidation and ill-treatment,

Expressing its profound emotion at the anguish and sorrow of the families concerned, who are unsure of the fate of their relatives,

Convinced of the need to continue implementing the provisions of its resolution 33/173 and of the other United Nations resolutions on the question of enforced or invol-

untary disappearances, with a view to finding solutions for cases of disappearances and helping to eliminate such practices.

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/34 of 8 March 1988 (see E/1988/12 and Corr. 1, chap. II, sect. A),

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances for its humanitarian work and to those Governments that have co-operated with it;

2. *Welcomes* the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to extend for two years the term of the mandate of the Working Group, as defined in Commission resolution 20 (XXXVI) of 29 February 1980,⁵⁵ while maintaining the principle of annual reporting by the Working Group;

3. *Also welcomes* the provisions made by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1986/55 of 13 March 1986²⁶ to enable the Working Group to fulfil its mandate with greater efficiency;

4. *Further welcomes* the progress made in the preparation of the draft declaration on enforced or involuntary disappearances;

5. *Appeals* to the Governments concerned, particularly those which have not yet replied to the communications addressed to them by the Working Group, to co-operate fully with the Working Group so as to enable it, with respect for its working methods based on discretion, to perform its strictly humanitarian role, and in particular to reply more quickly to the requests for information addressed to them by the Working Group;

6. *Encourages* the Governments concerned to consider the wish of the Working Group, when such a wish is expressed, to visit their countries, thus enabling the Working Group to fulfil its mandate even more effectively;

7. *Extends its warm thanks* to the Governments that have invited the Working Group;

8. *Appeals* to the Governments concerned to take steps to protect the families of disappeared persons against any intimidation or any ill-treatment of which they may be the target;

9. *Calls upon* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to study this question as a matter of priority and to take any step it may deem necessary to the pursuit of the task of the Working Group when it considers the report to

be submitted by the Working Group to the Commission at its forty-fifth session;

10. *Renews its request* to the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Working Group with all necessary facilities.

* * *

108. The Third Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I to III below:

Draft decision I

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE

The General Assembly decides to defer consideration of the draft decision entitled "Programme of work of the Third Committee" (see A/C.3/43/L.3) to its forty-fourth session.

Draft decision II

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND FOR INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS

The General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (A/43/706), in particular on the first session of the Board of Trustees of the Fund, held in 1988, decides to call upon Governments, non-governmental organizations and representatives of indigenous groups to consider contributing to the Fund and to disseminate widely information about the activities of the Fund and to request the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the status of the Fund.

Draft decision III

REPORTS CONSIDERED IN CONNECTION WITH AGENDA ITEM 12

The General Assembly decides to take note of the report of the Secretary-General on human rights in southern Lebanon (A/43/630) and the report of the Secretary-General on international co-operation in drug abuse control (A/43/770).

DOCUMENT A/43/945

Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: Spanish]
[8 December 1988]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 12, the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" and to allocate to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report chapters I, IV (sect.

E), V, VI (sects. C and D), VII and VIII of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/43/3).

2. The Committee noted various chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council in the context of its consideration of other agenda items, notably item 114 en-

titled "Programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989" and item 114 entitled "Programme planning".

3. At its 43rd meeting, on 8 December 1988, the Committee decided, without objection, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of the chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council that had been allocated to the Fifth Committee (see para. 4 below).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The General Assembly takes note of chapters I, IV (sect. E), V, VI (sects. C and D), VII and VIII of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/43/3).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 38th plenary meeting, on 27 October 1988, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in part II of its report (A/43/750/Add.1, para. 6) without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 43/15.⁵⁷

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1988, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions I to XXIII and draft decisions I to III submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/43/868, paras. 107 and 108). Draft resolution I was adopted by 61 votes to 25, with 44 abstentions;* draft resolutions II to IX were adopted without a vote; draft resolution X was adopted by 154 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions;* draft resolutions XI to XIX were adopted without a vote; draft resolution XX was adopted by 130 votes to 16, with 9 abstentions;* draft resolution XXI was adopted without a vote; draft resolution XXII was adopted by 97 votes to 1, with 55 abstentions;* draft resolution XXIII was adopted without a vote. Draft decisions I to III were adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 43/137 to 43/159 and decisions 43/426 to 43/428.⁵⁷

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 20 December 1988, the General Assembly, having considered part I of the report of the Second Committee (A/43/750), took note of chapters I, II, III (sections B(b), F and G), IV, VI (sections A to C and E), VII and VIII of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/43/3 and Add.1) (decision 43/430⁵⁷).

At the same meeting, the Assembly took action on draft resolutions I and II and draft decisions I and II submitted by the Second Committee in part III of its report (A/43/750/Add.2, paras. 24 and 25). Draft resolution I was adopted by 118 votes to 14, with 13 abstentions* and draft resolution II was adopted without a vote; draft decisions I and II were adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 43/178 and 43/179 and decisions 43/431 and 43/432.⁵⁷

Also at the same meeting, the Assembly adopted draft resolutions I and II and draft decisions I to III submitted by the Second Committee in part IV of its report (A/43/750/Add.3, paras. 24 and 25) without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 43/180 and 43/181 and decisions 43/433 to 43/435.⁵⁷

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted the draft decision submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/43/945, para. 4). For the final text, see decision 43/449.⁵⁷

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 22 December 1988, the General Assembly took note of chapters I, II, III (sections A and B(a)), VI (section C) and VII of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/43/3 and Add.1) (decision 43/456⁵⁷).

* Recorded vote.

⁵⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/43/1	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 1</i>
A/43/3 and Add.1 A/43/3/Rev.1	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1988 <i>Idem</i>	For the final text, see A/43/3/Rev.1 <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 3</i>
A/43/8 and Add.1	Report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its eleventh session (6-12 April 1988)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 8 and addendum

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/43/12	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 12
A/43/12/Add.1	Addendum to the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 12A
A/43/122	Letter dated 3 February 1988 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the London Declaration on AIDS Prevention, adopted at the World Summit of Ministers of Health on Programmes for AIDS Prevention	
A/43/165	Letter dated 24 February 1988 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General	
A/43/170-E/1988/25	Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/214	Letter dated 11 March 1988 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	
A/43/235-S/19674	Letter dated 22 March 1988 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988, document S/19674</i>
A/43/273-S/19720	Letter dated 30 March 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988	
A/43/305-E/1988/26	Measures to be taken against Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities and all other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/325-E/1988/54	Transport and Communications Decade in Africa: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/328	Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/336	United Nations Population Award: note by the Secretary-General	
A/43/341-E/1988/80	Global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS: note by the Secretary-General	
A/43/360-E/1988/63	Indigenous entrepreneurs in economic development: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/361	Letter dated 13 May 1988 from the representative of Chile to the Secretary-General	
A/43/367-E/1988/82 and Corr. 1 and 2	Assistance to the Palestinian people: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/370	Letter dated 27 May 1988 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the 79th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Guatemala City from 11 to 16 April 1988	
A/43/393-S/19930	Letter dated 6 June 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and the reports and resolutions of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988	
A/43/432-E/1988/68	Israeli economic practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories: note by the Secretary-General	
A/43/435-S/19974	Letter dated 30 June 1988 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Toronto Economic Summit, held from 19 to 21 June 1988	
A/43/446	Letter dated 5 July 1988 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	
A/43/457-E/1988/102	Letter dated 11 July 1988 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communication entitled "Assistance rendered by the German Democratic Republic to developing countries and national liberation movements in 1987"	
A/43/460-E/1988/104	Letter dated 12 July 1988 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document concerning the economic co-operation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with the developing countries	
A/43/463-E/1988/106	Letter dated 14 July 1988 from the representatives of Australia, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the Secretary-General transmitting a text entitled "Contributions to the development activities of the United Nations system"	
A/43/478	Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/534	Situation of refugees in the Sudan: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/535	Assistance to refugees in Somalia: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/536	Assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Malawi: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/544	Letter dated 16 August 1988 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the second meeting of the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa, held at Toronto, Canada, on 2 and 3 August 1988	

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/43/587	Letter dated 2 September 1988 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990	
A/43/590	Letter dated 6 September 1988 from the representative of Chile to the Secretary-General	
A/43/592	Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/593 and Add.1	Emergency assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/594	Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/595	Assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/604	Letter dated 12 September 1988 from the representative of Hungary to the Secretary-General	
A/43/617	Letter dated 8 September 1988 from the representative of El Salvador to the Secretary-General	
A/43/624	Protection of human rights in Chile: note by the Secretary-General	
A/43/630	Human rights in southern Lebanon: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/671	Letter dated 30 September 1988 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration adopted at the twelfth annual meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the members of the Group of 77, held in New York from 28 to 30 September 1988	
A/43/688	Fight against locust and grasshopper infestation in Africa: note by the Secretary-General	
A/43/692-S/20220	Letter dated 7 October 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Co-ordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held in New York on 29 September 1988	
A/43/695	Letter dated 7 October 1988 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General transmitting, on behalf of the Group of 77, the text of an aide-mémoire entitled "Convening of a special session of the General Assembly on the reactivation of economic growth and development of developing countries"	
A/43/700	Letter dated 10 October 1988 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement on Chile made by the 12 States members of the European Community	
A/43/705	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran: note by the Secretary-General	
A/43/706	United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/735	The right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation: note by the Secretary-General	
A/43/736	Situation of human rights in El Salvador: note by the Secretary-General	
A/43/739	Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/740	Letter dated 21 October 1988 from the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a joint statement by the delegations of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the current international monetary and financial situation	
A/43/742	Situation of human rights in Afghanistan: note by the Secretary-General	
A/43/743 and Add.1	Human rights and mass exoduses: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/759	Note verbale dated 25 October 1988 from the mission of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the 40th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Sofia from 16 to 24 September 1988	
A/43/770	International co-operation in drug abuse control: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/800	Letter dated 11 November 1988 from the representative of Malta to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Appeal for Action adopted at the European Conference on North-South Interdependence and Solidarity, held at Madrid from 1 to 3 June 1988	
A/C.2/43/4	Letter dated 22 September 1988 from the President of Colombia to the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/43/L.2	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a draft resolution	See A/43/750/Add.3, para. 10
A/C.2/43/L.3	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a draft decision	
A/C.2/43/L.4	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 6
A/C.2/43/L.10	Draft resolution	See A/43/750/Add.1, para. 2
A/C.2/43/L.11	Draft decision	See A/43/750/Add.2, paras. 15 and 25, draft decision 1
A/C.2/43/L.12	Draft resolution	See A/43/750/Add.1, paras. 3 and 6

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/C.2/43/L.13	<i>Idem</i>	See A/43/750/Add.2, para. 2
A/C.2/43/L.13/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 3
A/C.2/43/L.13/Rev.2	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 5 and 24, draft resolution I
A/C.2/43/L.14	Programme budget implications of the draft decision contained in document A/C.2/43/L.11: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/43/L.18	Draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 10 and 24, draft resolution II
A/C.2/43/L.21	Draft decision	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 19 and 25, draft decision II
A/C.2/43/L.28	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a draft resolution	See A/43/750/Add.3, para. 2
A/C.2/43/L.29	Draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 18 and 24, draft resolution II
A/C.2/43/L.30	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 4 and 24, draft resolution I
A/C.2/43/L.58	Draft decision	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 12
A/C.2/43/L.60	Letter dated 10 November 1988 from the Chairman of the Special Political Committee to the Chairman of the Second Committee	
A/C.2/43/L.61	Letter dated 14 November 1988 from the Chairman of the First Committee to the Chairman of the Second Committee	
A/C.2/43/L.62	Letter dated 15 November 1988 from the Chairman of the Third Committee to the Chairman of the Second Committee	
A/C.2/43/L.63	Letter dated 9 November 1988 from the Chairman of the Fourth Committee to the Chairman of the Second Committee	
A/C.2/43/L.64	Letter dated 14 November 1988 from the Chairman of the Sixth Committee to the Chairman of the Second Committee	
A/C.2/43/L.68	Draft decision	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 7 and 25, draft decision I
A/C.2/43/L.75	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 13 and 25, draft decision II
A/C.3/43/1	Report of the open-ended Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families	
A/C.3/43/3	Letter dated 23 September 1988 from the representative of El Salvador to the Secretary-General	
A/C.3/43/4	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of El Salvador to the Secretary-General	
A/C.3/43/7	Report of the open-ended Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families	
A/C.3/43/10	Letter dated 2 December 1988 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General	
A/C.3/43/L.2	Note by the Secretariat transmitting a draft resolution	See A/43/668, para. 9
A/C.3/43/L.3	Note by the Secretariat transmitting a draft decision	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 12
A/C.3/43/L.24	Letter dated 27 October 1988 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Third Committee	
A/C.3/43/L.41	Draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 15
A/C.3/43/L.41/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 15, 16 and 107, draft resolution I
A/C.3/43/L.55	Draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 24 and 107, draft resolution II
A/C.3/43/L.56	Letter dated 15 November 1988 from the Chairman of the Third Committee to the President of the General Assembly	
A/C.3/43/L.57	Draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 26 and 107, draft resolution III
A/C.3/43/L.63	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 20 and 107, draft resolution IV
A/C.3/43/L.64	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 31 and 107, draft resolution V
A/C.3/43/L.65	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 34 and 107, draft resolution VI
A/C.3/43/L.66	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 37 and 107, draft resolution VII
A/C.3/43/L.67	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 39 and 107, draft resolution VIII
A/C.3/43/L.68	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 41 and 107, draft resolution IX
A/C.3/43/L.69	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 44, 45 and 107, draft resolution X
A/C.3/43/L.70	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 49

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/C.3/43/L.70/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 49, 50 and 107, draft resolution XI
A/C.3/43/L.71	Draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 52 and 107, draft resolution XII
A/C.3/43/L.72	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 55 and 107, draft resolution XIII
A/C.3/43/L.73	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 57
A/C.3/43/L.73/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 57 and 58
A/C.3/43/L.74	Draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 63, 64 and 107, draft resolution XV
A/C.3/43/L.75	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 66
A/C.3/43/L.76	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 69, 70 and 107, draft resolution XVII
A/C.3/43/L.77	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 73 and 107, draft resolution XVIII
A/C.3/43/L.78	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 75
A/C.3/43/L.79	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 80
A/C.3/43/L.80	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 84
A/C.3/43/L.81	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 93 to 95, draft resolution XXII
A/C.3/43/L.82	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 102 and 107, draft resolution XXIII
A/C.3/43/L.83	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/43/L.69: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.3/43/L.85	Amendments to document A/C.3/43/L.80	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 86 and 87
A/C.3/43/L.86	Draft decision	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 104 and 108, draft decision II
A/C.4/43/L.9	Note by the Chairman of the Fourth Committee in which the attention of members of that Committee is drawn to the text of a letter dated 27 October 1988 from the President of the General Assembly transmitting a letter dated 26 October 1988 from the Chairman of the Second Committee to the Chairman of the Fourth Committee	
E/1988/12 and Corr.1	Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its forty-fourth session (1 February-11 March 1988)	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 2 and corrigendum</i>
E/1988/20	Report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its tenth session (22-31 August 1988)	
S/19835	Letter dated 22 April 1988 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1988, document S/19835</i>
<i>Programme budget implications of draft decision I submitted by the Second Committee in document A/43/750/Add.2</i>		
A/C.5/43/32	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/43/825	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 114
<i>Programme budget implications of draft resolution X submitted by the Third Committee in document A/43/868</i>		
A/C.5/43/56 and Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/43/936	Report of the Fifth Committee	<i>Ibid.</i>

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records



Agenda item 14

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 14: Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency*

CONTENTS

Document A/43/L.17: Algeria, Canada and German Democratic Republic: draft resolution	Page 1
Action taken by the General Assembly	2
List of other documents pertaining to the item	2

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 38th to 40th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 14.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.17

Algeria, Canada and German Democratic Republic: draft resolution

[Original: English]

[25 October 1988]

The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1987 (see A/43/488),

Taking note of the statement of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 27 October 1988,¹ which provides additional information on the main developments in the Agency's activities during 1988,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency to promote further the application of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, as envisaged in its statute,

Also recognizing the special needs of the developing countries for technical assistance by the Agency in order to benefit effectively from the application of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes as well as from the contribution of nuclear energy to their economic development,

Conscious of the importance of the work of the Agency in the implementation of safeguards provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons² and other international treaties, conventions and agreements designed to achieve similar objectives, as well as in ensuring, as far as it is able, that the assistance provided by the Agency or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose, as stated in article II of its statute,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency on nuclear power, nuclear safety, radiological protection and radioactive waste management, including its work directed towards assisting developing countries in planning for the introduction of nuclear power in accordance with their needs,

Again stressing the need for the highest standards of safety in the design and operation of nuclear plants so as to minimize risks to life, health and the environment,

Welcoming the initiation of a project under the auspices of the Agency by the world's four major fusion partners for a conceptual design of an international thermonuclear experimental reactor,

Noting with appreciation the adoption of a joint protocol³ relating to the application of the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage and the Paris Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy, which would have the effect of extending the existing civil liability régime and avoiding possible conflicts of the applicable law,

Bearing in mind resolutions GC(XXXII)/RES/487 on Israeli nuclear capabilities and threat, GC(XXXII)/RES/489 on measures to strengthen international co-operation in nuclear safety and radiological protection, GC(XLXII)/RES/490 on dumping of nuclear wastes, GC(XXXII)/RES/491 on liability for nuclear damage, GC(XXXII)/RES/492 on the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, GC(XXXII)/RES/493 on the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and the Convention on Assistance in the case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency, GC(XXXII)/RES/494 on the Agency's contribution to sustainable development and GC(XXXII)/RES/503 on South Africa's nuclear capabilities, adopted on 23 September 1988 by the General Conference of the Agency at its thirty-second regular session,

1. Takes note of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 39th meeting.

² Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

³ Joint Protocol Relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention, adopted on 21 September 1988 by the Conference on the Relationship between the Paris Convention and the Vienna Convention.

2. *Affirms* its confidence in the role of the Agency in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

3. *Urges* all States to strive for effective and harmonious international co-operation in carrying out the work of the Agency, pursuant to its statute; in promoting the use of nuclear energy and the application of the necessary measures to strengthen further the safety of nuclear installations and to minimize risks to life, health and the environment; in

strengthening technical assistance and co-operation for developing countries; and in ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the Agency's safeguards system;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency the records of the forty-third session of the General Assembly relating to the Agency's activities.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 28 October 1988, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/43/L.17. For the final text, see resolution 43/16.⁴

⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/43/356	Letter dated 10 May 1988 from the representatives of Argentina and Brazil to the Secretary-General	
A/43/488	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the thirty-second report of the International Atomic Energy Agency	For the report, see International Atomic Energy Agency, <i>The Annual Report for 1987</i> (Austria, July 1988), GC(XXXII)/835
A/43/741	Letter dated 21 October 1988 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 15: Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:*

- (a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council;
- (b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council;
- (c) Election of a member of the International Court of Justice

CONTENTS

	Page
Documents A/43/248 and Add.1: Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional sub-item in the agenda of the forty-third session	1
Document A/43/1002/Rev.1-S/20552/Rev.1: List of candidates nominated by national groups: note by the Secretary-General	2
Action taken by the General Assembly	2
List of other documents pertaining to the item	3

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 37th, 40th and 91st meetings.

DOCUMENTS A/43/248 AND ADD.1

Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional sub-item in the agenda of the forty-third session

DOCUMENT A/43/248

[Original: English]
[21 December 1988]

1. The Registrar of the International Court of Justice, by a letter dated 12 December 1988, informed the Secretary-General of the death of Judge Nagendra Singh (India) on 11 December 1988 in The Hague and of the occurrence of a vacancy in the Court as a result of Judge Singh's death.

2. Judge Nagendra Singh was elected as a member of the Court as at 6 February 1973 and re-elected as at 6 February 1982 for a period of nine years. His present term of office would therefore have expired on 5 February 1991. In accordance with the terms of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the General Assembly and the Security Council will therefore have to elect a member of the Court to serve for the remainder of Judge Singh's term, that is, until 5 February 1991.

3. By a note dated 20 December 1988, the Security Council has been informed of the occurrence of this vacancy in the Court. Pursuant to Article 14 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the Security Council is to fix the date of the election.

4. In view of the current schedule of the General Assembly and without prejudice to the date to be fixed by the Security Council, it seems appropriate that the Assembly include in the agenda of its forty-third session, pursuant to rule 15 of its rules of procedure, an additional sub-item of item 15, reading as follows:

“(c) Election of a member of the International Court of Justice”.

5. This sub-item would not be considered at the present time, but would be taken up at a resumed meeting of the forty-third session on the date fixed therefor by the Security Council. As soon as the Council has done so, the Member States and the other States parties to the Statute of the Court will be informed thereof.

DOCUMENT A/43/248/ADD.1

[Original: English]
[17 January 1989]

1. By a note dated 21 December 1988 (document A/43/248 above), the General Assembly was informed of the occurrence of a vacancy in the International Court of Justice as a result of the death on 11 December 1988 of Judge Nagendra Singh. The Assembly decided, at its 85th plenary meeting, held on 22 December 1988, to include in the agenda of its forty-third session an additional sub-item of item 15, reading as follows:

“(c) Election of a member of the International Court of Justice”.

2. Pursuant to Article 14 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the Security Council is to fix the date of the election. Accordingly, the Security Council decided, at its 2838th meeting, held on 9 January 1989, that the election to fill the vacancy should take place on 18 April 1989 at a meeting of the Security Council and at a meeting of the forty-third session of the General Assembly. The text of the resolution is annexed hereto.

ANNEX

Resolution 627 (1989)

*Adopted by the Security Council at its 2838th meeting
on 9 January 1989*

The Security Council.

Noting with regret the death of Judge Nagendra Singh on 11 December 1988,

Noting further that a vacancy in the International Court of Justice for the remainder of the term of office of the deceased judge has thus occurred and must be filled in accordance with the terms of the Statute of the Court,

Noting that, in accordance with Article 14 of the Statute, the date of the election to fill the vacancy shall be fixed by the Security Council,

Decides that the election to fill the vacancy shall take place on 18 April 1989 at a meeting of the Security Council and at a meeting of the forty-third session of the General Assembly.

DOCUMENT A/43/1002/REV.1-S/20552/REV.1

**List of candidates nominated by national groups:
note by the Secretary-General**

*[Original: English]
[18 April 1989]*

1. By a communication dated 9 January 1989, addressed on behalf of the Secretary-General to the States parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, attention was drawn to the vacancy in the International Court of Justice caused by the death, on 11 December 1988, of Judge Nagendra Singh (India). Pursuant to Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Statute of the Court, the national groups of States parties to the Statute of the Court were invited to undertake the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court and to submit such nomination to the Secretary-General no later than 4 April 1989.

2. On 6 April 1989, the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly and to the Security Council, in accordance with Article 7 of the Statute of the Court, a list, in alphabetical order, of the persons nominated as at 4 April 1989 (A/43/1002-S/20552). The withdrawal of a candidate was communicated to the General Assembly and to the Security Council in an addendum to the list (A/43/1002/Add.1-S/20552/Add.1). Additional nominations received after 4 April 1989 were circulated in a separate document (A/43/1006-S/20593).

3. The composition of the Court and the voting procedure to be followed in the General Assembly and in the Security Council are contained in a memorandum by the Secretary-General (A/43/1001-S/20551). The curricula vitae of the candidates appear in a note by the Secretary-General (A/43/1003-S/20553).

4. At its 91st plenary meeting, on 18 April 1989, the General Assembly decided to request the Secretary-General to revise the list of candidates so as to reflect the latest information received since its issuance. In response to that request, the Secretary-General has the honour to submit the attached list (see annex).

ANNEX

List of candidates

<i>Name and nationality of candidate</i>	<i>Nominated by the national group of</i>
Kraichitti, Professor Sansern (Thailand) . . .	Liechtenstein Thailand
Patel, Dorab (Pakistan)	Argentina Pakistan Peru
Pathak, Raghunandan Swarup (India)	Argentina Brazil Denmark India Panama United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland United States of America Yugoslavia
Pinto, Moragodage Christopher Walter (Sri Lanka)	Belgium Canada Finland France Germany, Federal Republic of Greece Ireland Netherlands Peru Senegal Sri Lanka Sweden United States of America

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 26 October 1988, the General Assembly elected Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, Finland and Malaysia non-permanent members of the Security Council for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989 (see decision 43/309¹).

At its 37th and 40th plenary meetings, on 26 and 28 October 1988, the General Assembly elected the Bahamas, Brazil, Cameroon, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, the Niger, Thailand, Tunisia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United States of America and Zambia mem-

bers of the Economic and Social Council for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989 (see decision 43/310¹).

At its 91st plenary meeting, on 18 April 1989, the General Assembly, and at its 2854th meeting, on the same date, the Security Council, voting independently, elected Mr. Raghunandan Swarup Pathak (India) a member of the International Court of Justice for a term expiring on 5 February 1991 (see decision 43/327²).

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 49A.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/43/1001-S/20551	Memorandum by the Secretary-General	
A/43/1002-S/20552 and Add.1	List of candidates nominated by national groups: note by the Secretary-General	Replaced by document A/43/1002/Rev.1-S/20552/Rev.1
A/43/1003-S/20553	Curricula vitae of candidates nominated by national groups: note by the Secretary-General	
A/43/1006-S/20593	List of candidates nominated by national groups: note by the Secretary-General	<i>Idem</i>

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 17: Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:*

- (a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
- (b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;
- (c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;
- (d) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;
- (e) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal;
- (f) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission;
- (g) Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee;
- (h) Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit;
- (i) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women;
- (j) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia;
- (k) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

CONTENTS

	Page
Document A/43/920: Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (a).....	1
Document A/43/921 and Add.1: Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (b).....	2
Document A/43/922: Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (c).....	3
Document A/43/923: Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (d).....	3
Document A/43/924: Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (e).....	3
Document A/43/925: Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (f).....	4
Document A/43/926: Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (g).....	4
Action taken by the General Assembly.....	5
List of other documents pertaining to the item.....	6

* At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 17, the question relating to appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments. At the same meeting, the Assembly decided to allocate sub-items (a) to (g) to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report and also decided that sub-items (h) to (k) would be considered directly in plenary meeting.

For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Fifth Committee*, 40th and 50th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 54th, 62nd, 76th, 84th and 85th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 17.

DOCUMENT A/43/920

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (a)

[Original: Spanish]
[5 December 1988]

1. At its 40th meeting, on 2 December 1988, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/43/101) concerning the vacancies that would occur in the membership of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as a result of the expiration of the term of office of five of its members on 31 December 1988.

2. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/40) containing the names of five persons nominated by their respective Governments for ap-

pointment or reappointment to the Advisory Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should appoint as members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989, Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic), Mr. Ferguson O. IHEME (Nigeria), Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania), Mr.

Jozsef Tardos (Hungary) and Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should appoint the following persons as members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989:

Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri,
Mr. Ferguson O. Iheme,
Mr. C. S. M. Mselle,
Mr. Jozsef Tardos,
Mr. Christopher R. Thomas.

DOCUMENT A/43/921 AND ADD.1

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (b)

DOCUMENT A/43/921

PART I OF THE REPORT

[Original: Spanish]
[5 December 1988]

1. At its 40th meeting, on 2 December 1988, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/43/102) concerning the vacancies that would occur in the membership of the Committee on Contributions as a result of the expiration of the term of office of six of its members on 31 December 1988.

2. The Fifth Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/41) containing the names of seven persons nominated by their respective Governments for appointment or reappointment to the Committee on Contributions for a three-year term of office, beginning on 1 January 1989.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend that the General Assembly should appoint as members of the Committee on Contributions, for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989, Mr. John Fox (United States of America), Mr. Ion Gorită (Romania), Mr. Elias M. C. Kazembe (Zambia) and Mr. Assen Iliev Zlatanov (Bulgaria).

4. The Fifth Committee then proceeded to elect by secret ballot two persons from the candidates proposed by Member States of the Group of Asian States. The result of the voting was as follows:

Number of ballot papers:	155
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	155
Abstentions:	0
Number of members voting:	155
Required majority:	78
Number of votes obtained:	
Mr. V. G. Menon	121
Mr. Kenshiroh Akimoto	118
Mr. Adnan Yonis	50

5. Mr. V. G. Menon (Singapore) and Mr. Kenshiroh Akimoto (Japan) having obtained the required majority, the Fifth Committee decided to recommend their appointment

as members of the Committee on Contributions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly appoint the following persons as members of the Committee on Contributions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989:

Mr. Kenshiroh Akimoto,
Mr. John Fox,
Mr. Ion Gorită,
Mr. Elias M. C. Kazembe,
Mr. V. G. Menon,
Mr. Assen Iliev Zlatanov.

DOCUMENT A/43/921/ADD.1

PART II OF THE REPORT

[Original: Spanish]
[19 December 1988]

1. At its 50th meeting, on 18 December 1988, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/43/102/Add.1) concerning a vacancy that had arisen in the membership of the Committee on Contributions as a result of the resignation of Mr. Mauro Sergio da Fonseca Costa Couto.

2. Mr. Carlos Moreira Garcia (Brazil) had been nominated by his Government to fill the vacancy in the membership of the Committee for the unexpired portion of the term of office of Mr. Costa Couto, that is, until 31 December 1990.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend that the General Assembly should appoint as a member of the Committee on Contributions, for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989, Mr. Carlos Moreira Garcia (Brazil).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should appoint the following person as a member of the Committee on Contributions for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989:

Mr. Carlos Moreira Garcia.

DOCUMENT A/43/922

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (c)

[Original: Spanish]
[5 December 1988]

1. At its 40th meeting, on 2 December 1988, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/43/103) concerning the vacancy that would occur in the membership of the Board of Auditors as a result of the expiration of the term of office of one of its members on 30 June 1989.

2. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/42) indicating that the President of the Federal Court of Audit of the Federal Republic of Germany had been nominated by his Government to fill the vacancy arising in the membership of the Board of Auditors.

3. The Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend that the General Assembly should appoint the President of the Federal Court of Audit of the Federal Republic of Germany as a member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 July 1989.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should appoint the President of the Federal Court of Audit of the Federal Republic of Germany as a member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 July 1989.

DOCUMENT A/43/923

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (d)

[Original: Spanish]
[5 December 1988]

1. At its 40th meeting, on 2 December 1988, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/43/104) concerning the vacancies that would occur in the membership of the Investments Committee as a result of the expiration of the term of office of three of its members on 31 December 1988. The Fifth Committee also considered an addendum (A/43/104/Add.1) to the note by the Secretary-General advising the General Assembly of the resignation of a member of the Investments Committee, requiring the appointment at the forty-third session of one person to fill the unexpired portion of the term of office of the member who had resigned, that is, until 31 December 1989.

2. The Fifth Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/15), in which, in accordance with the provisions of article 20 of the regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the Secretary-General submitted for confirmation by the General Assembly the reappointment of Mr. Aloysio de Andrade Faria (Brazil), Mr. Braj Kumar Nehru (India) and Mr. Stanislaw Raczowski (Poland) as members of the Investments Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989, as well as the appointment of Mr. Juergen Reimnitz (Federal Republic of Germany) to fill the unexpired portion of the term of office of the member who had resigned.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should confirm the reappointment of Mr. Aloysio de Andrade Faria, Mr. Braj Kumar Nehru and Mr. Stanislaw Raczowski as members of the Investments Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989, and the appointment of Mr. Juergen Reimnitz for a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of the following persons as members of the Investments Committee:

(a) For a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989:

Mr. Aloysio de Andrade Faria,
Mr. Braj Kumar Nehru,
Mr. Stanislaw Raczowski;

(b) For a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989:

Mr. Juergen Reimnitz.

DOCUMENT A/43/924

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (e)

[Original: Spanish]
[5 December 1988]

1. At its 40th meeting, on 2 December 1988, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/43/105) concerning the vacancies that would occur in the membership of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal

as a result of the expiration of the term of office of three of its members on 31 December 1988.

2. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/43) containing the names of three

persons nominated by their respective Governments for reappointment to the Administrative Tribunal for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989.

3. The Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend that the General Assembly should appoint as members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal, for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989, Mr. Ahmed Osman (Egypt), Mr. Roger Pinto (France) and Mr. Samarendranath Sen (India).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly appoint the following persons as members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989:

Mr. Ahmed Osman,

Mr. Roger Pinto,

Mr. Samarendranath Sen.

DOCUMENT A/43/925

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (f)

[Original: Spanish]

[5 December 1988]

1. At its 40th meeting, on 2 December 1988, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/43/106) concerning the vacancies that would occur in the membership of the International Civil Service Commission as a result of the expiration of the term of office of five of its members on 31 December 1988.

2. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/44) containing the list of candidates compiled by the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of articles 4 and 5 of the Commission's statute, for appointment or reappointment to the International Civil Service Commission for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989.

3. The Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend that the General Assembly should appoint as members of the International Civil Service Commission, for a

four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989, Mr. Amjad Ali (Pakistan), Mrs. Francesca Yetunde Emanuel (Nigeria), Mr. Oman Sirry (Egypt), Mr. Vladislav Petrovich Terekhov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and Mr. M. A. Vellodi (India).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

4. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly appoint the following persons as members of the International Civil Service Commission for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989:

Mr. Amjad Ali,

Mrs. Francesca Yetunde Emanuel,

Mr. Omar Sirry,

Mr. Vladislav Petrovich Terekhov,

Mr. M. A. Vellodi.

DOCUMENT A/43/926

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (g)

[Original: Spanish]

[5 December 1988]

1. At its 40th meeting, on 2 December 1988, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/43/107) concerning the appointment of four members and four alternate members to fill vacancies that would arise in the membership of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee, effective 31 December 1988.

2. The Fifth Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/45) containing the names of the following eight persons who were nominated by their respective Governments for appointment or reappointment to the Staff Pension Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989:

Mr. Yogesh Kumar Gupta (India),

Mr. Tadanori Inomata (Japan),

Mr. Ulrich Kalbitzer (Federal Republic of Germany),

Mr. Sol Kuttner (United States of America),

Mr. Mâhand Ladjouzi (Algeria),

Mr. Teodoro Maus (Mexico),

Mr. Michael G. Okeyo (Kenya),

Mr. Viktor Aleksandrovich Vislykh (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

3. At the same meeting, the Chairman announced that the candidates themselves had expressed the wish that Messrs. Yogesh Kumar Gupta, Sol Kuttner, Michael G. Okeyo and Viktor Aleksandrovich Vislykh be considered for the vacancies as members and that Messrs. Tadanori Inomata, Ulrich Kalbitzer, Mâhand Ladjouzi and Teodoro Maus should be considered for the vacancies as alternate members.

4. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly the appointment of the candidates as indicated in paragraph 3 above.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

5. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly:

(a) Appoint the following persons as members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989:

Mr. Yogesh Kumar Gupta,
Mr. Sol Kuttner,
Mr. Michael G. Okeyo,
Mr. Viktor Aleksandrovich Vislykh;

(b) Appoint the following persons as alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989:

Mr. Tadanori Inomata,
Mr. Ulrich Kalbitzer,
Mr. Máhand Ladjouzi,
Mr. Teodoro Maus.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Agenda item 17 (a)

At its 76th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in its report (A/43/920, para. 4) (see decision 43/318¹).

Agenda item 17 (b)

At its 76th plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in part I of its report (A/43/921, para. 6) (see decision 43/319 A¹).

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in part II of its report (A/43/921/Add. I, para. 4) (see decision 43/319 B¹).

Agenda item 17 (c)

At its 76th plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in its report (A/43/922, para. 4) (see decision 43/320¹).

Agenda item 17 (d)

At its 76th plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in its report (A/43/923, para. 4) (see decision 43/321¹).

Agenda item 17 (e)

At its 76th plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in its report (A/43/924, para. 4) (see decision 43/322¹).

Agenda item 17 (f)

At its 76th plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in its report (A/43/925, para. 4) (see decision 43/323¹).

Agenda item 17 (g)

At its 76th plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in its report (A/43/926, para. 5) (see decision 43/324¹).

Agenda item 17 (h)

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 22 December 1988, the General Assembly, in accordance with article 3, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 31/192 of 22 December 1976, and on the recommendation of the President (A/43/976, para. 4), appointed as members of the Joint Inspection Unit Mr. Raúl Quijano for a term of office beginning on 1 April 1989 and expiring on 31 December 1993 and Mr. Kahono Martohadinegoro for a term of office beginning on 1 January 1990 and expiring on 31 December 1994 (see decision 43/326¹).

Agenda item 17 (i)

At its 76th plenary meeting, the General Assembly took note of the appointments by its President of the following Member States as members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1989: German Democratic Republic, India, Mexico, the Netherlands and Senegal (see decision 43/325¹).

Agenda item 17 (j)

At its 54th plenary meeting, on 17 November 1988, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/43/807, para. 2), extended the appointment of Mr. Bernt Carlsson as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989 (see decision 43/311¹).

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

Agenda item 17 (k)

At its 62nd plenary meeting, on 29 November 1988, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/43/866, para. 3), confirmed the extension of the appointment of Mr. Kenneth K. S. Daddie as Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for a period of three years beginning on 1 January 1989 (see decision 43/313¹).

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
A/43/101	Note by the Secretary-General	17 (a)
A/43/102 and Add.1	<i>Idem</i>	17 (b)
A/43/103	<i>Idem</i>	17 (c)
A/43/104 and Add.1	<i>Idem</i>	17 (d)
A/43/105	<i>Idem</i>	17 (e)
A/43/106	<i>Idem</i>	17 (f)
A/43/107	<i>Idem</i>	17 (g)
A/43/108 and Add.1	<i>Idem</i>	17 (h)
A/43/807	<i>Idem</i>	17 (j)
A/43/866	<i>Idem</i>	17 (k)
A/43/976	Note by the President of the General Assembly	17 (h)
A/C.5/43/15	Note by the Secretary-General	17 (d)
A/C.5/43/40	<i>Idem</i>	17 (a)
A/C.5/43/41	<i>Idem</i>	17 (b)
A/C.5/43/42	<i>Idem</i>	17 (c)
A/C.5/43/43	<i>Idem</i>	17 (e)
A/C.5/43/44	<i>Idem</i>	17 (f)
A/C.5/43/45	<i>Idem</i>	17 (g)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 18: Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples*

CONTENTS

	Page
Document A/43/797: Report of the Fourth Committee	1
Document A/43/L.23 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution	16
Document A/43/L.24 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution	18
Document A/43/L.28: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution	19
Document A/43/L.28/Rev.1 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe: revised draft resolution	19
Action taken by the General Assembly	19
List of other documents pertaining to the item	20

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Fourth Committee*, 7th to 14th meetings, and corrigendum; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 36th meeting, and corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 57th to 59th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 18.

DOCUMENT A/43/797**

Report of the Fourth Committee

[Original: French]
[10 November 1988]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 18, the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples". At the same meeting, the Assembly decided to refer to the Fourth Committee, for consideration and report, the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to specific Territories (A/43/23 (Part VI), chap. IX), so that the Assembly might deal in plenary meeting with the question of the implementation of the Declaration as a whole. For the questions dealt with by the Special Committee in

its report and considered by the Assembly under other agenda items, see the annex fascicles for agenda items 29, 34, 108, 109, 110 and 12, 111 and 112.

2. The chapter of the Special Committee's report concerning the Territories which were not covered by other agenda items (*ibid.*) related to the following specific Territories: Western Sahara, New Caledonia, Gibraltar, East Timor, Tokelau, Anguilla, Pitcairn, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Bermuda, Turks and Caicos Islands, British Virgin Islands, St. Helena, Guam, American Samoa, United States Virgin Islands, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 27 September 1988, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 18, 108, 110 and 12, 111 and 112, on the understanding that individual proposals on matters covered by those items would be considered separately. The general

** Incorporating document A/43/797/Corr.1 of 22 November 1988.

debate on those items took place at the 7th to 13th meetings, on 12, from 18 to 21 and on 25 October.

4. The Committee considered the proposals relating to item 18 at its 7th to 9th, 13th and 14th meetings, on 12, 18, 19 and 25 October. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.4/43/SR.7-9, 13 and 14).

5. At the 7th meeting, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples gave an account of the activities of the Special Committee during 1988 relating to the item and drew the Fourth Committee's attention to the chapter of the report of the Special Committee referred to in paragraph 1 above, containing, *inter alia*, the draft resolutions and draft decisions submitted by the Special Committee for the consideration of the Fourth Committee, as well as other relevant documentation of the Special Committee (A/AC.109/934-936, 937 and Corr.1, 938-943, 944 and Corr.1, 945 and Add.1 and 2, 946-950, 952 and Corr.1, 953-957, 959, 963 and 964).

6. The Fourth Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara (A/43/680) submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 42/78 of 4 December 1987.

7. In addition, the Fourth Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

8. At its 3rd, 4th and 6th meetings, on 5, 6 and 10 October, the Committee granted the following requests for hearing in connection with its consideration of the item: Mr. Glenn Alcalay, National Committee for Radiation Victims (A/C.4/43/2 and A/C.4/43/4); Mr. Moulud Said, Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO) (A/C.4/43/3); Mr. J. A. González-González (A/C.4/43/2/Add.1); Ms. Judith L. Bourne, Save Long Bay Coalition, Inc. (A/C.4/43/5); Ms. Deborah A. Jackson, American Association of Jurists (A/C.4/43/3/Add.1).

9. The Committee heard Mr. González-González, Mr. Alcalay and Ms. Bourne at its 7th meeting, and Ms. Jackson and Mr. Mohamed Sidaty (on behalf of Frente POLISARIO) at its 9th meeting.

Consideration of proposals

10. Following its consideration of the proposals relating to 16 of the Territories referred to in paragraph 2 above, the Committee adopted 12 draft resolutions, 2 draft consensuses and a draft decision.

11. At the 13th meeting, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, concerning the programme budget implications relating to the proposal on Western Sahara.

Western Sahara

12. At the 8th meeting, the Chairman of the Committee drew attention to a draft resolution (A/C.4/43/L.2) entitled "Question of Western Sahara".

13. At the 13th meeting, the representative of Zambia, on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and

Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced draft resolution A/C.4/43/L.2.

14. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 87 to none, with 53 abstentions (see para. 20 below, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:¹

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Bahrain, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Portugal, Qatar, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zaire.

Statements were made by the representatives of Morocco, Zaire, Finland, Ecuador, Solomon Islands, Cameroon, Malta, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Kenya, Sweden, Ireland, Australia, Uruguay, New Zealand, Indonesia, Japan, Oman, Austria, Turkey, Canada, Peru, the United States of America, Fiji and Tunisia.

¹ The delegation of Swaziland subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution, and the delegations of Dominica, Saint Lucia and Somalia that they had intended to abstain.

New Caledonia, Tokelau, Anguilla, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Bermuda, Turks and Caicos Islands, British Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa and United States Virgin Islands

15. At its 14th meeting, the Fourth Committee adopted, without objection, the draft resolutions submitted by the Special Committee in paragraph 102 of chapter IX of its report (A/43/23 (Part VI)), relating to the following territories: New Caledonia, Tokelau, Anguilla, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Bermuda, Turks and Caicos Islands, British Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa and United States Virgin Islands (see para. 20 below, draft resolutions II to XII). Statements were made by the representatives of France, New Zealand and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

16. At the 14th meeting, the Chairman of the Committee suggested, on the basis of his consultations with the Chairman of the Special Committee as well as with a number of delegations concerned, that the Committee should decide not to take any action at that stage on the draft resolution on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands submitted by the Special Committee in paragraph 102 of chapter IX of its report. The Fourth Committee decided, without objection, to adopt the Chairman's suggestion.

Gibraltar and Pitcairn

17. At its 14th meeting, the Committee adopted, without objection, the draft consensus concerning Gibraltar contained in document A/C.4/43/L.6 (see para. 21 below, draft consensus I).

18. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted, without objection, the draft consensus concerning Pitcairn contained in paragraph 103 of chapter IX of the report of the Special Committee (see para. 21 below, draft consensus II).

St. Helena

19. At its 14th meeting, the Committee took action on the draft decision on St. Helena contained in paragraph 103 of chapter IX of the report of the Special Committee, as follows:

(a) At the request of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, a separate vote was taken on the seventh sentence of the draft decision. The Committee decided to retain the seventh sentence by a recorded vote of 82 to 28, with 19 abstentions. The voting was as follows:²

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan,

Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Honduras, Lebanon, Liberia, Philippines, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela, Zaire.

(b) The draft decision as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 108 to 2, with 25 abstentions (see para. 22 below). The voting was as follows:³

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahrain,³ Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement in explanation of vote.

Recommendations of the Fourth Committee

20. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to XII below:

² The delegation of Uruguay subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of retaining the seventh sentence of the draft decision.

³ The delegations of Bahrain and Uruguay subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft decision.

Draft resolution I

QUESTION OF WESTERN SAHARA

The General Assembly,

Having considered in depth the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 42/78 of 4 December 1987 on the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling resolution AHG/Res. 104 (XIX) of Western Sahara,⁴ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its nineteenth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 6 to 12 June 1983,

Taking note with appreciation of the part concerning Western Sahara of the Final Document adopted by the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988 (A/43/667-S/20212, annex, sect. I, paras. 102-105),

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Western Sahara (A/43/23 (Part VI), chap. IX),

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara (A/43/680),

Noting with appreciation the continuation of the joint good offices process initiated in New York on 9 April 1986 by the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to implementing resolution AHG/Res. 104 (XIX) and General Assembly resolution 40/50 of 2 December 1985,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara;

2. *Reaffirms* that the question of Western Sahara is a question of decolonization which remains to be completed on the basis of the exercise by the people of Western Sahara of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

3. *Reaffirms also* that the solution of the question of Western Sahara lies in the implementation of resolution AHG/Res. 104 (XIX) of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, in which ways and means were established for a just and definitive political solution to the Western Sahara conflict;

4. *Again requests*, to that end, the two parties to the conflict, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro, to undertake direct negotiations in the shortest possible time, with a view to bringing about a cease-fire to create the necessary conditions for a peaceful and fair referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, a referendum without any administrative or military constraints, under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations;

5. *Welcomes* the efforts of the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to promote a just and definitive solution of the question of Western Sahara, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/50;

6. *Also welcomes* the agreement in principle given on 30 August 1988 by the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro to the joint proposals of the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to the holding of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, organized and supervised by the United Nations in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity;

7. *Further welcomes* the unanimous adoption of Security Council resolution 621 (1988) of 20 September 1988, by which the Council authorized the Secretary-General to appoint a special representative for Western Sahara;

8. *Invites* the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to exert every effort to persuade the two parties to the conflict, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro, to negotiate, in the shortest possible time and in accordance with resolution AHG/Res. 104 (XIX), General Assembly resolution 40/50 and the present resolution, the terms of a cease-fire and the modalities for organizing the said referendum;

9. *Expresses its support* for the efforts of the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to promoting a just and lasting solution of the question of Western Sahara, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/50;

10. *Appeals* to the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro to display the political will necessary to implement resolution AHG/Res. 104 (XIX), General Assembly resolutions 40/50 of 2 December 1985, 41/16 of 31 October 1986 and 42/78 of 4 December 1987 and the present resolution;

11. *Reaffirms* the determination of the United Nations to co-operate fully with the Organization of African Unity with a view to implementing the relevant decisions of that organization, in particular resolution AHG/Res. 104 (XIX);

12. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to consider the situation in Western Sahara as a matter of priority and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

13. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to keep the Secretary-General of the United Nations informed of the progress achieved in the implementation of the decisions of the Organization of African Unity relating to Western Sahara;

14. *Invites* the Secretary-General to follow the situation in Western Sahara closely with a view to the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

⁴ For the text, see General Assembly resolution 38/40, para. 1.

Draft resolution II

QUESTION OF NEW CALEDONIA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of New Caledonia,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to New Caledonia (A/43/23 (Part VI), chap. IX),

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

Noting with satisfaction the dialogue initiated under the auspices of the French authorities on the status of the Territory,

Noting also that the French authorities were taking positive measures to promote political, economic and social development in New Caledonia to provide a framework for the peaceful progress of the Territory to self-determination,

1. *Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to New Caledonia;*

2. *Urges all the parties involved, in the interest of all the people of New Caledonia, to continue their dialogue and to refrain from acts of violence;*

3. *Invites all the parties involved to continue promoting a framework for the peaceful progress of the Territory to self-determination;*

4. *Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.*

Draft resolution III

QUESTION OF TOKELAU

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Tokelau,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/43/23 (Part II), chap. III; and A/43/23 (Part VI), chap. IX),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Tokelau, in particular General Assembly resolution 42/84 of 4 December 1987,

Having heard the statement of the representative of New Zealand, the administering Power (see A/C.4/43/SR.8),

Noting the continuing devolution of power to the local authority, the General Fono (Council), and mindful that the cultural heritage and traditions of the people of Tokelau should be taken fully into account in the evolution of Tokelau's political institutions,

Noting with satisfaction the continued progress in the preparation of a legal code to conform with the traditional laws and cultural values of Tokelau and noting the express wish that the General Fono share additional responsibility in the process of law-making,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and noting the measures being taken by the Government of New Zealand in that regard,

Noting the decision of the General Fono to include Tokelau in a fisheries treaty between countries in the region and stressing the importance of safeguarding the right of the people of Tokelau to the full enjoyment of their marine resources,

Noting also the strong opposition expressed by the people of Tokelau to nuclear testing in the Pacific region and their concern that those tests constitute a grave threat to the natural resources of the Territory and its social and economic development,

Noting with appreciation the assistance extended to Tokelau by the administering Power, other States Members of the United Nations and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular by the United Nations Development Programme, for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the islands following the natural disasters in 1987,

Recalling the dispatch in 1976, 1981 and 1986 of United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Tokelau at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Tokelau (A/43/23 (Part VI), chap. IX);*

2. *Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;*

3. *Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to Tokelau;*

4. *Urges the Government of New Zealand, the administering Power, to continue to respect fully the wishes of the people of Tokelau, in carrying out the Territory's political and economic development, in order to preserve their social, cultural and traditional heritage;*

5. *Calls upon the administering Power, in consultation with the General Fono (Council) of Tokelau, to continue to expand its development assistance to Tokelau;*

6. *Urges the administering Power, other Member States and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to extend to Tokelau the maximum assistance possible for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the islands in order to overcome the losses incurred in natural disasters in 1987;*

7. *Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional institutions, to extend or continue to*

extend all possible assistance to Tokelau, in consultation with the administering Power and the people of Tokelau;

8. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Tokelau at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

Draft resolution IV

QUESTION OF ANGUILLA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Anguilla,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/43/23 (Part II), chap. III; A/43/23 (Part III), chap. IV; and A/43/23 (Part VI), chap. IX),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Anguilla, including in particular General Assembly resolution 42/80 of 4 December 1987,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power (see A/C.4/43/SR.13),

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence,⁵

Noting the impending consideration by the Territory's House of Assembly and by the Government of the United Kingdom of the recommendations of the Constitutional Review Committee and noting the priority accorded by the territorial Government to the revision of the laws of Anguilla,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and noting the continued growth of the Territory's economy due largely to the expansion in the tourism and construction industries,

Expressing its concern at the continued illegal operation of foreign fishing vessels within the territorial waters of Anguilla and welcoming the measures taken by the territorial Government to protect and conserve marine resources,

Stressing the importance of an efficient and effective civil service and noting the measures being taken by the territorial Government aimed at alleviating the problem of unemployment and providing increased job opportunities,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting the contribution to the development of the Territory by specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme,

Noting also that in 1987 Anguilla became a member of the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank and that it continued to participate and maintain an active interest in the related activities of other regional organizations,

Recalling the dispatch in 1984 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Anguilla (A/43/23 (Part VI), chap. IX);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates* the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Anguilla;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in Anguilla as will enable its people to exercise freely and without interference, from a well-informed standpoint as to the available options, their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV), and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of Anguilla themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take measures with a view to strengthening and diversifying the Territory's economy;

7. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue the assistance necessary to increase employment of the local population in the civil service and other sectors of the economy;

8. *Also urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

⁵ See A/AC.109/944 and Corr.1, para. 17.

9. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. *Reiterates its request* to the administering Power to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional bodies, in the development and strengthening of the economy of Anguilla;

11. *Also reiterates its request* to the administering Power to continue to make every effort to facilitate and encourage the participation of the Territory in regional and international organizations;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

Draft resolution V

QUESTION OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Cayman Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/43/23 (Part II), chap. III; A/43/23 (Part III), chap. IV; and A/43/23 (Part VI), chap. IX),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Cayman Islands, in particular General Assembly resolution 42/85 of 4 December 1987,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power (see A/C.4/43/SR.13),

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence,⁵

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting the measures being taken by the territorial Government to promote agricultural production with a view to reducing the Territory's dependence on imported provisions,

Expressing its concern that property and land continue to be owned and developed largely by investors from abroad;

Noting that a large proportion of the labour force of the Territory consists of expatriates,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions, to the development of the Territory,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Cayman Islands (A/43/23 (Part VI), chap. IX);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Cayman Islands;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Cayman Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of the Cayman Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to facilitate and promote increased participation by the local population in the decision-making process in the affairs of the Territory;

7. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and recommends that priority should continue to be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy;

8. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

9. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other in-

ternational and regional institutions, to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

Draft resolution VI
QUESTION OF MONTserrat

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Montserrat,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/43/23 (Part II), chap. III; A/43/23 (Part III), chap. IV; and A/43/23 (Part VI), chap. IX),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Montserrat, including in particular General Assembly resolution 42/81 of 4 December 1987,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power (see A/C.4/43/SR.13),

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence,⁵

Taking note of the agreement in principle by the Heads of Authority of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States at its eleventh meeting held at Tortola, British Virgin Islands, on 26 and 27 May 1987, for the establishment, subject to approval through a referendum of the peoples of the countries concerned, of a political union among its members and noting the stated position of the Government of Montserrat in favour of independence and of participation in such a political union,⁶

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting the continued growth of the Territory's economy in 1986 and the commitment of the Government of Montserrat to the strengthening and diversification of the Territory's economy,

Noting the measures being taken by the territorial Government to improve the efficiency of the civil service, the priority it places on cadre training and the strengthening of the educational system and its efforts to promote the integration of women in all phases of national development, and drawing attention to the need to associate the Territory in the related work of the United Nations bodies concerned in that regard,

Welcoming the contribution to the development of the Territory by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system operating in Montserrat, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund,

Noting with concern the continued dissociation of the Territory from the activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization since the withdrawal by the administering Power of the associate membership of Montserrat from that organization in 1983, and aware of the active interest of the Government of Montserrat in the readmission of the Territory as an associate member of the agency,

Recalling the dispatch in 1975 and 1982 of United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Montserrat (A/43/23 (Part VI), chap. IX);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Montserrat;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Montserrat to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of Montserrat themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, and reiterates its call upon the administering Power to launch programmes, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to foster an awareness among the people of Montserrat of the possibilities available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of Montserrat and calls upon the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy of the Territory and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification;

7. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to own and dispose of the natural resources

⁵ *Ibid.*, paras. 14, 15 and 21.

of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. *Reiterates its call* upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue the assistance necessary for the employment of the local population in the civil service, particularly at senior levels;

9. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to overcome shortages in human resources by providing appropriate incentives to assist nationals in finding better opportunities at home and to attract qualified nationals from abroad;

10. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional organizations, to intensify their efforts to accelerate progress in the economic and social life of the Territory;

11. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take urgent steps to facilitate the readmission of Montserrat as an associate member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

Draft resolution VII

QUESTION OF BERMUDA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Bermuda,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/43/23 (Part II), chap. III; A/43/23 (Part III), chaps. IV and V; and A/43/23 (Part VI), chap. IX),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Bermuda, in particular General Assembly resolution 42/86 of 4 December 1987,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power (see A/C.4/43/SR.13),

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence,⁵

Noting the active discussions in the Territory, both within and outside the territorial Government, on the future status of Bermuda,⁷

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening

further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting with appreciation the assistance extended to the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a visiting mission to Bermuda at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Bermuda (A/43/23 (Part VI), chap. IX);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Bermuda;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Bermuda to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Bermuda of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of that right;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of Bermuda themselves to determine their own future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration;

6. *Reaffirms its strong conviction* that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter;

7. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve Bermuda in any offensive acts or interference directed against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

8. *Also urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish

⁷ See A/AC.109/942, paras. 14-16.

and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

9. *Further urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide assistance for increased employment of the local population in the civil service, particularly at senior levels;

10. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

11. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide assistance for the development needs of Bermuda;

12. *Emphasizes* the desirability of sending a visiting mission to the Territory and requests the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of such a mission at the earliest possible opportunity;

13. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to Bermuda at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

Draft resolution VIII

QUESTION OF THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/43/23 (Part II), chap. III; A/43/23 (Part III), chap. IV; and A/43/23 (Part VI), chap. IX),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands, including in particular General Assembly resolution 42/83 of 4 December 1987,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power (see A/C.4/43/SR.13),

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence,⁵

Noting the elections for the Legislative Council, held in March 1988 under the new territorial Constitution,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Turks and Caicos Islands and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability and develop a wider economic base for the Territory,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting the continuing contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the development of the Territory,

Recalling the dispatch in 1980 of two United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands (A/43/23 (Part VI), chap. IX);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Turks and Caicos Islands;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter of the United Nations to develop its dependent Territories economically and socially and urges the administering Power, in consultation with the Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands, to take the necessary measures to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and, in particular, to accelerate the diversification of the economy;

6. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

7. *Also urges* the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the necessary assistance for the localization of the civil service at all levels and for the training of local personnel;

8. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

9. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the regional institutions concerned, to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of the Turks and Caicos Islands;

10. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the

possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

Draft resolution IX

QUESTION OF THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the British Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/43/23 (Part II), chap. III; and A/43/23 (Part VI), chap. IX),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the British Virgin Islands, including in particular General Assembly resolution 42/82 of 4 December 1987,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power (see A/C.4/43/SR.13),

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence,⁵

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Reaffirming that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and noting the decline in the Territory's economic activities, with the exception of tourism,

Noting with concern the continued illegal operations of foreign fishing vessels within the territorial waters and noting the measures being taken by the territorial Government in that regard,

Noting the critical need for the cadre training of nationals in all fields and noting with satisfaction the measures being taken by the territorial Government in that connection,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Welcoming the contribution to the development of the Territory by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, as well as by regional organizations,

Noting the continued participation of the Territory in regional and other international organizations,

Recalling the dispatch in 1976 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a

further visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the British Virgin Islands (A/43/23 (Part VI), chap. IX);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates* the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the British Virgin Islands;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the British Virgin Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of the British Virgin Islands themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

6. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the Government of the British Virgin Islands, to take measures with a view to strengthening and diversifying the Territory's economy;

7. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take further measures in the cadre training of nationals so as to facilitate their wider participation in the decision-making process in all sectors;

9. *Also calls upon* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. *Reiterates its call* upon the administering Power to continue to facilitate the participation of the British Virgin Islands in various international and regional organizations and in other organizations of the United Nations system;

11. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the regional organizations concerned, to intensify measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic development of the Territory;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

Draft resolution X

QUESTION OF GUAM

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Guam,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/43/23 (Part II), chap. III; A/43/23 (Part III), chap. V; and A/43/23 (Part VI), chap. IX),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Guam, in particular General Assembly resolution 42/87 of 4 December 1987,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power (see A/C.4/43/SR.11),

Noting the approval, in referendums held in Guam in 1987, of a draft Commonwealth Act, which, upon its enactment by the United States Congress, would confer upon Guam a full measure of internal self-government,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Taking note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the draft Commonwealth Act seeks to promote economic development by establishing a free trade zone between Guam and the United States,

Taking note also of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the cultural identity of the Chamorro people, the indigenous inhabitants of Guam, would be recognized under the draft Commonwealth Act,

Recalling the dispatch in 1979 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and reiterating that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Guam (A/43/23 (Part VI), chap. IX);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Guam to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reaffirms its conviction* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to Guam;

4. *Reaffirms* the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Guam of the possibilities open to them with regard to their right to self-determination and calls upon the United States of America, as the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the process of decolonization strictly in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people of the Territory;

5. *Reaffirms its strong conviction* that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

6. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

7. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of Guam and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power to take further steps to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory, particularly in the fields of agriculture and fisheries;

8. *Reiterates* that one of the obstacles to economic growth in Guam is the holding of large tracts of land by the United States federal authorities, and calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the transfer of land to the people of the Territory and to take the necessary steps to safeguard their property rights;

9. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Guam to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

10. *Reaffirms* the importance of continued efforts by the territorial Government, with the support of the administering Power, towards promoting the Chamorro language and culture and urges the administering Power to give full recognition to the status and rights of the Chamorro people as provided for in the draft Commonwealth Act;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

Draft resolution XI

QUESTION OF AMERICAN SAMOA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of American Samoa,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/43/23 (Part II), chap. III; and A/43/23 (Part VI), chap. IX),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to American Samoa, in particular General Assembly resolution 42/88 of 4 December 1987,

Conscious of the need to promote progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration in respect of American Samoa,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power (see A/C.4/43/SR.11),

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Recalling the dispatch in 1981 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and emphasizing the desirability of sending, at an appropriate time, a further visiting mission to American Samoa,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to American Samoa (A/43/23 (Part VI), chap. IX);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to American Samoa;

4. *Calls upon* the Government of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to take all necessary steps, bearing in mind the rights, interests and wishes of the people of American Samoa as expressed freely in any act of self-determination, to expedite the process of decolonization of the Territory in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of American Samoa of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

5. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of American Samoa and calls upon the administering Power to intensify its efforts to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory;

6. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

7. *Also urges* the administering Power to continue to foster close relations between the Territory and other island communities in the region and promote co-operation between the territorial Government and regional institutions, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

8. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to American Samoa at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, taking into account, in particular, the wishes of the people of the Territory, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

*Draft resolution XII*QUESTION OF THE UNITED STATES
VIRGIN ISLANDS*The General Assembly,*

Having considered the question of the United States Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/43/23 (Part II), chap. III; A/43/23 (Part III), chaps. IV and V; and A/43/23 (Part VI), chap. IX),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the United States Virgin Islands, including in particular General Assembly resolution 42/89 of 4 December 1987,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power (see A/C.4/43/SR.11),

Taking note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the people of the Territory of the United States Virgin Islands, through their democratically elected legislature and executive, exercise responsibility for local government and control of their future, including the possibility of modifying their present relationship with the United States, and that the Government of the United States

stands ready to respond to their wishes whenever they so decide in that regard.⁸

Noting that the Government of the United States Virgin Islands is reviewing the possibility of further devolution of power thereto, taking due account of the related experience of other Non-Self-Governing Territories,⁹

Welcoming the enactment of legislation, in March 1988, providing for a referendum, to be held in November 1989, on options available for the Territory's future status, namely, statehood, independence, free association, incorporated territory, *status quo*, commonwealth and compact of federal relations,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting the measures being taken by the territorial Government with a view to strengthening the Territory's financial viability and facilitating its economic development,

Noting also the stated position of the Government of the United States Virgin Islands on the disposition of Water Island,¹⁰ as well as the need for the Territory to exercise control over its own resources,¹¹

Noting further the concern expressed by a petitioner at the reclamation and development of submerged land at Long Bay in the Charlotte Amalie Harbour, which should be addressed by the administering Power,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting the active interest of the Government of the United States Virgin Islands in participating in the related work of the international and regional organizations concerned,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the United States Virgin Islands (A/43/23 (Part VI), chap. IX);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the United States Virgin Islands;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to continue to create such conditions in the United States Virgin Islands as will enable the people of the Territory to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with resolution 1514 (XV);

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of the United States Virgin Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to facilitate programmes of political education in the Territory in order to foster an awareness among the people of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

6. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to continue to promote the economic and social development of the United States Virgin Islands, and urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take measures with a view to strengthening and diversifying the Territory's economy;

7. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

9. *Urges* the administering Power to facilitate the participation of the United States Virgin Islands in various international and regional organizations;

10. *Also urges* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

*
* *

21. The Fourth Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft consensuses I and II below:

⁸ A/AC.109/955, para. 43.

⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 27.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, paras. 53-55.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, para. 33.

Draft consensus I

QUESTION OF GIBRALTAR

The General Assembly, recalling its decision 42/418 of 4 December 1987 and recalling at the same time that the Brussels statement,¹² agreed to on 27 November 1984 by the Governments of Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, states, *inter alia*, the following:

"The establishment of a negotiating process aimed at overcoming all the differences between them over Gibraltar and at promoting co-operation on a mutually beneficial basis on economic, cultural, touristic, aviation, military and environmental matters. Both sides accept that the issues of sovereignty will be discussed in that process. The British Government will fully maintain its commitment to honour the wishes of the people of Gibraltar as set out in the preamble of the 1969 Constitution".

takes note of the fact that, as part of this process, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs met at Madrid on 5 and 6 December 1985, in London on 13 and 14 January 1987, at Madrid on 27 and 28 November 1987 and in London on 2 December 1987, on the last of which occasions they reached agreement on arrangements for co-operation over the use of Gibraltar airport, resumption of the ferry service between Gibraltar and Algeciras and improving the flow of surface traffic between Spain and Gibraltar; regrets that these measures have not yet been brought into effect; and urges both Governments to continue their negotiations with the object of reaching a definitive solution to the problem of Gibraltar in the light of relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations.

Draft consensus II

QUESTION OF PITCAIRN

The General Assembly, having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Pitcairn (A/43/23 (Part VI), chap. IX), reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Pitcairn to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which fully applies to the Territory. The Assembly further reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. The Assembly urges the administering Power to continue to respect the life-style that the people of the Territory have chosen and to preserve, promote and protect it. The Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

*
* *

22. The Fourth Committee further recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Draft decision

QUESTION OF ST. HELENA

The General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/43/23 (Part II), chap. III; A/43/23 (Part III), chap. V; and A/43/23 (Part VI), chap. IX), reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. The Assembly urges the administering Power, in consultation with the Legislative Council and other representatives of the people of St. Helena, to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of promoting an awareness among the people of St. Helena of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination. The Assembly expresses the view that the administering Power should continue to implement infrastructure and community development projects aimed at improving the general welfare of the community and to encourage local initiative and enterprise. The Assembly, in view of the serious developments in South Africa, notes with concern the trade and transportation dependency of the Territory on South Africa. The Assembly reaffirms that continued development assistance from the administering Power, together with any assistance that the international community might be able to provide, constitutes an important means of developing the economic potential of the Territory and of enhancing the capacity of its people to realize fully the goals set forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. The Assembly, in that connection, welcomes the assistance rendered by the United Nations Development Programme and invites other organizations of the United Nations system to assist in the development of the Territory. The Assembly notes with deep concern the continued presence of military facilities on the dependency of Ascension Island and, in that regard, recalls all the United Nations resolutions and decisions concerning military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Assembly urges the administering Power to take all the necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against neighbouring States by the racist régime of South Africa. The Assembly considers that the possibility of dispatching a United Nations visiting mission to St. Helena at an appropriate time should be kept under review, and requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of St. Helena at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

¹² A/39/732, annex.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.23 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[10 November 1988]

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

The General Assembly.

Having examined the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/43/23 (Parts I-VII)),

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, and 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as 40/56 of 2 December 1985 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration,

Recalling all its previous resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration, in particular resolution 42/71 of 4 December 1987, as well as the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Recalling its resolution S-14/1 of 20 September 1986 on the question of Namibia and taking into account the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa,¹³ and the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia adopted by the Conference,¹⁴

Condemning the continued colonialist and racist repression of Africans, particularly in Namibia, by the Government of South Africa through its persistent, illegal occupation of the international Territory, and its intransigent attitude towards all efforts being made to bring about an internationally acceptable solution to the situation obtaining in the Territory,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need to take all necessary measures to eliminate forthwith the last vestiges of colonialism, particularly in respect of Namibia where desperate attempts by South Africa to perpetuate its illegal occupation have brought untold suffering and bloodshed to the people,

Strongly condemning the policies of those States which, in defiance of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, have continued to collaborate with the Government of South Africa in its domination of the people of Namibia,

Reiterating its conviction that the total eradication of racial discrimination, *apartheid* and violations of the basic human rights of the peoples of colonial Territories will be achieved most expeditiously by the faithful and complete implementation of the Declaration, particularly in Namibia, and by the speediest possible complete elimination of the presence of the illegal occupying régime therefrom,

Conscious that the success of national liberation struggles and the resultant international situation have provided the international community with a unique opportunity to make a decisive contribution towards the total elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in Africa,

Noting with satisfaction the work accomplished by the Special Committee with a view to securing the effective and complete implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Noting also with satisfaction the co-operation and active participation of the administering Power concerned in the relevant work of the Special Committee, as well as their continued readiness to receive United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under their administration,

Stressing the importance of the participation of the administering Powers in the related work of the Special Committee and noting with concern the negative impact which the non-participation of certain administering Powers has had on the work of the Special Committee, depriving it of an important source of information on the Territories under their administration,

Keenly aware of the pressing need of the newly independent and emerging States for assistance from the United Nations and its system of organizations in the economic, social and other fields,

Mindful that the year 1990 will mark the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 1514 (XV) and all other resolutions on decolonization and calls upon the administering Powers, in accordance with those resolutions, to take all necessary steps to enable the dependent peoples of the Territories concerned to exercise fully and without further delay their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

2. Affirms once again that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations—including racism, *apartheid*, those activities of foreign economic and other interests contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as the violations of the right to self-determination and basic human rights of the peoples

* Document A/43/L.23/Add.1 of 22 November 1988 was issued in order to add two countries to the list of sponsors.

¹³ Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, Paris, 16-20 June 1986 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.23), chap. IX.

¹⁴ Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, Vienna, 7-11 July 1986 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.16 and addendum), part III, chaps. I and II.

of colonial Territories and continuous policies and practices to suppress legitimate national liberation movements—is incompatible with the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹⁵ and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and poses a serious threat to international peace and security;

3. *Reaffirms its determination* to take all necessary steps with a view to the complete and speedy eradication of colonialism and to the faithful and strict observance by all States of the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the guiding principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

4. *Affirms once again* its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples under colonial and alien domination to exercise their right to self-determination and independence by all the necessary means at their disposal;

5. *Approves* the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples covering the work during 1988, including the programme of work envisaged for 1989 (A/43/23 (Part I), chap. I, sect. J);

6. *Calls upon* all States, in particular the administering Powers, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system within their respective spheres of competence, to give effect to the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee for the speedy implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

7. *Condemns* the continuing activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the colonial Territories, particularly Namibia;

8. *Strongly condemns* all collaboration, particularly in the nuclear and military fields, with the Government of South Africa and calls upon the States concerned to cease forthwith all such collaboration;

9. *Requests* all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to withhold assistance of any kind from the Government of South Africa until the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence within a united Namibia, including Walvis Bay, has been restored, and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the illegal occupation of Namibia by that régime;

10. *Calls upon* the colonial Powers to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories, to refrain from establishing new ones and not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States;

11. *Urges* all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to provide all moral and material assistance to the oppressed people of Namibia and, in respect of the other Territories, requests the administering Powers, in consultation with the Governments of the Territories under their administration, to take steps to enlist and make

effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economies of those Territories;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular:

(a) To formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

(b) To make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security;

(c) To continue to examine the compliance of Member States with resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions on decolonization, particularly those relating to Namibia;

(d) To continue to pay special attention to the small Territories, in particular through the dispatch of visiting missions to those Territories whenever the Special Committee deems it appropriate, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

(e) To take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations having a special interest in decolonization, for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly as concerns the oppressed people of Namibia;

(f) To prepare and submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, preparatory to the commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration in 1990 and in order to further enhance the process of decolonization, recommendations on appropriate programmes of activities to be undertaken by the United Nations, Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the course of the commemorative year;

13. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants and urges, in particular, those administering Powers which do not participate in the work of the Special Committee to do so at its 1989 session;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to provide or continue to provide to the newly independent and emerging States all possible assistance in the economic, social and other fields;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the facilities and services required for the implementation of the present resolution, as well as of the various resolutions and decisions on decolonization adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee.

¹⁵ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

DOCUMENT A/43/L.24 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[10 November 1988]

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON
DECOLONIZATION

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the dissemination of information on decolonization and publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization (A/43/23 (Part II), chap. II),

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization, in particular General Assembly resolution 42/72 of 4 December 1987,

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the aims and purposes of the Declaration and mindful of the continuing pressing need to take all possible steps to acquaint world public opinion with all aspects of the problems of decolonization with a view to assisting effectively the peoples of the colonial Territories in achieving self-determination, freedom and independence,

Noting with deep concern the increased measures of censorship imposed by the racist régime of South Africa upon the local and international media with respect to all aspects of the policies and practices of *apartheid* and developments in Namibia,

Aware of the increasingly important role being played in the widespread dissemination of relevant information by a number of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization, and noting with satisfaction the intensified efforts of the Special Committee in enlisting the support of those organizations in that regard,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the dissemination of information on decolonization and publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization;

2. *Considers* it incumbent upon the United Nations to continue to play an active role in the process of self-determination and independence and to intensify its efforts for the widest possible dissemination of information on decolonization, with a view to the further mobilization of

international public opinion in support of complete decolonization;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Special Committee, to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, and, *inter alia*:

(a) To continue, in consultation with the Special Committee, to collect, prepare and disseminate basic material, studies and articles relating to the problems of decolonization and, in particular, to continue to publish the periodical *Objective: Justice* and other publications, special articles and studies, including the *Decolonization* series, and to select from them appropriate material for wider dissemination by means of reprints in various languages;

(b) To seek the full co-operation of the administering Powers concerned in the discharge of the tasks referred to above;

(c) To intensify the activities of all United Nations information centres;

(d) To maintain a close working relationship with the Organization of African Unity by holding periodic consultations and by systematically exchanging relevant information with that organization;

(e) To enlist, with the close co-operation of United Nations information centres, the support of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization in the dissemination of the relevant information;

(f) To continue to provide full press release coverage for all meetings of the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies;

(g) To ensure the availability of the necessary facilities and services to that end;

(h) To report to the Special Committee on the measures taken in implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Requests* all States, in particular the administering Powers, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization to undertake or intensify, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and within their respective spheres of competence, the large-scale dissemination of the information referred to in paragraph 2 above;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to follow the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

* Document A/43/L.24/Add.1 of 22 November 1988 was issued in order to add two countries to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.28

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[17 November 1988]

INTERNATIONAL DECADE FOR THE ERADICATION OF COLONIALISM

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the year 1990 will mark the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Bearing in mind the related recommendation contained in the Final Document adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries (A/43/667-S/20212, annex, sect. I, para. 239), held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988,

1. *Declares* 1990-2000 as the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism;
2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report that would enable the Assembly to consider and adopt an action plan aimed at ushering in the twenty-first century, a world free from colonialism.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.28/REV.1 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe: revised draft resolution

[Original: English]
[21 November 1988]

INTERNATIONAL DECADE FOR THE ERADICATION OF COLONIALISM

The General Assembly,

[Same text as document A/43/L.28 above, with the exception of the paragraph below, which was added as the third preambular paragraph.]

Bearing in mind also the important contribution of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, in particular through the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

* Document A/43/L.28/Rev.1/Add.1 of 22 November 1988 was issued in order to add four countries to the list of sponsors.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 59th plenary meeting, on 22 November 1988, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions I to XII, draft consensuses I and II and the draft decision submitted by the Fourth Committee in its report (A/43/797, paras. 20-22). Draft resolution

I was adopted by 86 votes to none, with 53 abstentions,* and draft resolutions II to XII were adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 43/33 to 43/44.¹⁶ Draft consensuses I and II were adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see decisions 43/411 and 43/412.¹⁶ The draft decision was adopted by 123 votes to 2, with 30 abstentions.* For the final text, see decision 43/413.¹⁶

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/43/L.23 and Add.1 by 147 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 43/45.¹⁶

At the same meeting, the Assembly adopted draft resolution A/43/L.24 and Add.1 by 149 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 43/46.¹⁶

Also at the same meeting, the Assembly adopted draft resolution A/43/L.28/Rev.1 and Add.1 by 135 votes to 1, with 20 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 43/47.¹⁶

* Recorded vote.

¹⁶ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/43/23 (Parts I-VII)	Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples on its work during 1988	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 23</i>
A/43/226-S/19649	Letter dated 16 March 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of two communiqués issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in New York on 16 March 1988	
A/43/273-S/19720	Letter dated 30 March 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988	
A/43/370	Letter dated 27 May 1988 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the 79th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Guatemala City from 11 to 16 April 1988	
A/43/393-S/19930	Letter dated 6 June 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and the reports and resolutions of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988	
A/43/667-S/20212	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Document of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988	
A/43/671	Letter dated 30 September 1988 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration adopted at the twelfth annual meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the members of the Group of 77, held in New York from 28 to 30 September 1988	
A/43/680	Question of Western Sahara: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/692-S/20220	Letter dated 7 October 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Co-ordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held in New York on 29 September 1988	
A/43/708-S/20227	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	
A/43/759	Note verbale dated 25 October 1988 from the mission of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the 80th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Sofia from 16 to 24 September 1988	
A/43/762	Letter dated 26 October 1988 from the representative of Solomon Islands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Nineteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Nukualofa, Tonga, on 20 and 21 September 1988	
A/43/990	Letter dated 19 December 1988 from the representative of Solomon Islands to the Secretary-General	
A/C.4/43/2 and Add.1	Question of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands: requests for hearing	
A/C.4/43/3 and Add.1	Question of Western Sahara: requests for hearing	
A/C.4/43/4	Question of New Caledonia: request for hearing	

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/C.4/43/5	Question of the United States Virgin Islands: request for hearing	
A/C.4/43/L.2	Draft resolution	See A/43/797, paras. 13 and 20, draft resolution I
A/C.4/43/L.6	Question of Gibraltar: draft consensus	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 21, draft consensus I
A/AC.109/934	Anguilla: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/935	<i>Idem</i>	
A/AC.109/936	Pitcairn: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/937 and Corr. 1	Tokelau: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/938	St. Helena: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/939	Letter dated 4 March 1988 from the representative of Samoa to the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	
A/AC.109/940	British Virgin Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/941	Cayman Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/942	Bermuda: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/943	Cayman Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/944 and Corr. 1	Montserrat: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/945 and Add. 1 and 2	Guam: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/946	Montserrat: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/947	Bermuda: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/948	<i>Idem</i>	
A/AC.109/949	Guam: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/950	Turks and Caicos Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/952 and Corr. 1	<i>Idem</i>	
A/AC.109/953	American Samoa: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/954	United States Virgin Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/955	<i>Idem</i>	
A/AC.109/956	<i>Idem</i>	
A/AC.109/957	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/959	Western Sahara: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/963	Gibraltar: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/964	New Caledonia: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
<i>Programme budget implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/43/L.23 and Add.1 and A/43/L.24 and Add.1</i>		
A/C.5/43/37	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/43/843	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 114

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 20: Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee*

DOCUMENT A/43/L.4 AND ADD.1**

Australia, Canada, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Romania, Sudan, Thailand and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution

[Original: English]

[12 October 1988]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/38 of 18 November 1981, 37/8 of 29 October 1982, 38/37 of 5 December 1983, 39/47 of 10 December 1984, 40/60 of 9 December 1985 and 41/5 of 17 October 1986,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (A/43/640),

Having heard the statement made on 17 October 1988 by the Secretary-General of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee on the steps taken by the Committee to ensure continuing, close and effective co-operation between the two organizations,¹

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Notes with appreciation the continuing efforts of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee towards strengthening the role of the United Nations and its various organs, including the International Court of Justice through programmes and initiatives undertaken by the Committee;

3. Notes with satisfaction the commendable progress achieved towards enhancing co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee in wider areas;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 17 October 1988, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/43/L.4 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 43/1.²

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/43/640	Report of the Secretary-General	

* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 32nd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 30.

** Document A/43/L.4/Add.1 was issued to add four States to the list of sponsors.

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 32nd meeting.

² *Ibid.*, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 21: Right of peoples to peace*

DOCUMENT A/43/L.22 AND ADD.1**

Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Romania, Syrian Arab Republic and Viet Nam: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[3 November 1988]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace, approved on 12 November 1984,¹

Referring to its resolutions 40/11 of 11 November 1985 and 41/10 of 24 October 1986,

Having in mind the Universal Declaration on Human Rights² which emphasizes that recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Recognizing the strong resolve of peoples to strengthen international peace and security and promote economic and social development,

Noting with satisfaction the positive events and trends in the field of disarmament, the resolution of crisis situations and the strengthening of international peace and security,

Reaffirming that the implementation of the right of peoples to peace constitutes a fundamental concern of each State,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace (A/43/602),

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Reaffirms* the lasting importance and validity of the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace;

3. *Considers* that the efforts of non-governmental organizations and world public opinion play an important role in the implementation of the Declaration;

4. *Invites* all States and international organizations to continue their efforts towards the implementation of the Declaration at the national and international levels;

5. *Calls upon* all States and relevant organizations of the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations, to inform the Secretary-General about the measures taken to implement the Declaration;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the basis of replies received;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 11 November 1988, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/43/L.22 and Add.1 by a recorded vote of 118 to none, with 29 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 43/22.³

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/43/334	Letter dated 26 April 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	
A/43/372	Letter dated 6 May 1988 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	
A/43/555	Letter dated 23 August 1988 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	
A/43/602 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	

* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Plenary Meetings, 46th meeting*.

** Document A/43/L.22/Add.1 was issued to add one State to the list of sponsors.

¹ Resolution 39/11, annex.

² Resolution 217 A (III).

³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



Official Records

Agenda item 22

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 22: The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives*

CONTENTS

	Page
Document A/43/L.26: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution	1
Action taken by the General Assembly	2
List of other documents pertaining to the item	2

* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 50th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 34.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.26

Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution

[Original: Spanish]
[11 November 1988]

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 530 (1983) of 19 May 1983 and 562 (1985) of 10 May 1985 and its resolutions 38/10 of 11 November 1983, 39/4 of 26 October 1984, 41/37 of 18 November 1986 and 42/1 of 7 October 1987, as well as the initiative of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and of the Organization of American States of 18 November 1986,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 42/1,¹

Recognizing the far-sighted and unfailing determination, as well as the decisive contribution, of the Contadora Group and its Support Group in favour of peace in Central America,

Convinced that the peoples of Central America wish to achieve peace, reconciliation, development and justice, without outside interference, in accordance with their own decision and their own historical experience, and without sacrificing the principles of self-determination and non-intervention,

Aware that the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987 by the Presidents of the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, at the Esquipulas II summit meeting,² is the outcome of the decision by Central Americans to take up fully the historical challenge of forging a peaceful destiny for Central America,

Aware also of the political will which inspires them to settle their differences by means of dialogue, negotiation

and respect for the legitimate interests of all States, establishing commitments to be fulfilled in good faith, through the verifiable performance of actions aimed at achieving peace, democracy, security, co-operation and respect for human rights,

Recognizing the importance of the Joint Declaration of the Central American Presidents issued at San José on 16 January 1988,³ whereby they undertook to fulfil immediately, unconditionally and unilaterally the obligations contained in the agreement concluded at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, which must necessarily be "subject to special verification",

Welcoming the recognition given by the Central American Presidents to the tremendous efforts made by the International Verification and Follow-up Commission in helping to implement the agreement concluded at the Esquipulas II summit meeting,

Bearing in mind the particular importance which the implementation of its resolution 42/231 of 12 May 1988 has for the improvement of the living standards of the Central American people,

1. Commends the desire for peace expressed by the Central American Presidents in signing on 7 August 1987 at Guatemala City the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" and in issuing on 16 January 1988 at San José their Joint Declaration;

2. Expresses its strongest support for the agreement;

3. Exhorts the Governments to continue their efforts to achieve a firm and lasting peace in Central America and fervently hopes that the Central American Presidents at their

¹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1987*, document S/18686.

² *Ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1987, document S/19085, annex.

³ *Ibid.*, Supplement for January, February and March 1988, document S/19447, annex.

next meeting will evaluate and give a new impetus to the process of fulfilling the undertakings assumed in the agreement concluded at the Esquipulas II summit meeting;

4. *Urges* the five Central American countries to adopt immediately formulae that will enable them to overcome the obstacles impeding the advancement of the regional peace process;

5. *Exhorts* the five Central American countries, with the utmost urgency, to promote and supplement the agreed verification machinery, with the co-operation of regional or extra-regional States and bodies of recognized impartiality and technical capacity, which have shown a desire to collaborate in the Central American peace process;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to afford the fullest possible support to the Central American Governments in their efforts to achieve peace, especially by taking the measures necessary for the development and effective functioning of the essential verification machinery;

7. *Appeals* to the countries which are outside the region but which have links with it and interests in it to facilitate

the implementation of the agreement concluded at the Esquipulas II summit meeting and to abstain from any action which may impede such implementation;

8. *Urges* the international community and international organizations to increase their technical, economic and financial co-operation with the Central American countries for the implementation of the activities supporting the goals and objectives of the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America, as stipulated in General Assembly resolution 42/231, and as a way of assisting the efforts being made by the countries of the region to achieve peace and development;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 50th plenary meeting, on 15 November 1988, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/43/L.26. For the final text, see resolution 43/24.⁴

⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/43/184	Letter dated 1 March 1988 from the representative of Colombia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué issued at the third regular meeting of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action, held at Cartagena, Colombia, from 24 to 26 February 1988	
A/43/258-S/19691	Letter dated 23 March 1988 from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988, document S/19691</i>
A/43/370	Letter dated 27 May 1988 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the 79th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Guatemala City from 11 to 16 April 1988	
A/43/399	Letter dated 9 June 1988 from the representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Caribbean Community, held at Port-of-Spain on 20 and 21 May 1988	
A/43/436-S/19975	Letter dated 30 June 1988 from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions of the European Council meeting held at Hannover on 27 and 28 June 1988	<i>Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1988, document S/19975</i>
A/43/480	Letter dated 22 July 1988 from the representative of Antigua and Barbuda to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the ninth meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Deep Bay from 4 to 8 July 1988	
A/43/542-S/20133	Letter dated 16 August 1988 from the representative of El Salvador to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1988, document S/20133</i>
A/43/667-S/20212	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Document of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988	
A/43/669	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General	

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/43/676	Letter dated 4 October 1988 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras to the Secretary-General	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	
A/43/729-S/20234	Report of the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for October, November and December 1988, document S/20234
A/43/791-S/20265	Letter dated 29 October 1988 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Uruguay Declaration adopted at the Second Presidential Meeting of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action, held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, from 27 to 29 October 1988	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20265
A/43/829	Letter dated 17 November 1988 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General	
A/43/940	Letter dated 6 December 1988 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General	

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 23: The situation in Kampuchea*

CONTENTS

	Page
Document A/43/L.12 and Add.1: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Zambia: draft resolution	1
Action taken by the General Assembly	2
List of other documents pertaining to the item	3

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 42nd to 44th meetings; and *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 23rd meeting and corrigendum. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 24.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.12 AND ADD.1**

Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[18 October 1988]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/22 of 14 November 1979, 35/6 of 22 October 1980, 36/5 of 21 October 1981, 37/6 of 28 October 1982, 38/3 of 27 October 1983, 39/5 of 30 October 1984, 40/7 of 5 November 1985, 41/6 of 21 October 1986 and 42/3 of 14 October 1987,

Recalling also the Declaration on Kampuchea¹ and resolution 1 (I)² adopted by the International Conference on Kampuchea,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/3 (A/43/730),

Deploring that foreign armed intervention and occupation continue and that foreign forces still remain in Kampuchea, thus causing continuing hostilities in that country and seriously threatening international peace and security,

Noting the continued and effective struggle waged against foreign occupation by the Kampuchean forces under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk,

** Document A/43/L.12/Add.1 was issued to add seven States to the list of sponsors.

¹ Report of the International Conference on Kampuchea, New York, 13-17 July 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.20), annex I.

² *Ibid.*, annex II.

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1988/143 of 27 May 1988 on the right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation,

Greatly disturbed that the continued fighting and instability in Kampuchea have forced an additional large number of Kampucheans to flee to the Thai-Kampuchean border in search of food and safety,

Recognizing that the assistance extended by the international community has continued to reduce the food shortages and health problems of the Kampuchean people,

Emphasizing that it is the inalienable right of the Kampuchean people who have sought refuge in neighbouring countries to return safely to their homeland,

Emphasizing also that no effective solution to the humanitarian problems can be achieved without a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean conflict,

Seriously concerned about reported demographic changes being imposed in Kampuchea by foreign occupation forces,

Convinced that, to bring about lasting peace in South-East Asia and reduce the threat to international peace and security, there is an urgent need for the international community to find a comprehensive political solution to the

Kampuchean problem, with effective guarantees, that will provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea under effective international supervision and control, the creation of an interim administering authority, the promotion of national reconciliation among all Kampucheans under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the non-return to the universally condemned policies and practices of a recent past and ensure respect for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and neutral and non-aligned status of Kampuchea, as well as the right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination free from outside interference,

Recognizing that the Jakarta Informal Meeting held at Bogor, Indonesia, from 25 to 28 July 1988 was a significant development, which marked for the first time the participation of the parties directly involved and other concerned countries (see A/43/493-S/20071),

Reiterating its conviction that, after the comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean question through peaceful means, the countries of the South-East Asian region can pursue efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia so as to lessen international tensions and to achieve lasting peace in the region,

Reaffirming the need for all States to adhere strictly to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which call for respect for the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States, non-recourse to the threat or use of force and peaceful settlement of disputes,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 34/22, 35/6, 36/5, 37/6, 38/3, 39/5, 40/7, 41/6 and 42/3 and calls for their full implementation;

2. *Reiterates its conviction* that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea under effective international supervision and control, the creation of an interim administering authority, the promotion of national reconciliation among all Kampucheans under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the non-return to the universally condemned policies and practices of a recent past, the restoration and preservation of the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutral and non-aligned status of Kampuchea, the reaffirmation of the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny and the commitment by all States to non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, with effective guarantees, are the principal components of any just and lasting resolution of the Kampuchean problem;

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the International Conference on Kam-

puchea on its activities during 1987-1988³ and requests that the Committee continue its work, pending the reconvening of the Conference;

4. *Authorizes the Ad Hoc* Committee to convene when necessary and to carry out the tasks entrusted to it in its mandate;

5. *Reaffirms* its commitment to reconvene the Conference at an appropriate time, in accordance with Conference resolution 1 (I), and its readiness to support any other conference of an international nature under the auspices of the Secretary-General;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to consult with and assist the Conference and the *Ad Hoc* Committee and to provide them on a regular basis with the necessary facilities to carry out their functions;

7. *Expresses its appreciation once again to the Secretary-General* for taking appropriate steps in following the situation closely and requests him to continue to do so and to exercise his good offices in order to contribute to a comprehensive political settlement;

8. *Expresses its deep appreciation once again to donor countries, the United Nations and its agencies and other humanitarian organizations, national and international, that have rendered relief assistance to the Kampuchean people, and appeals to them to continue to provide emergency assistance to those Kampucheans who are still in need, especially along the Thai-Kampuchean border and in the various encampments in Thailand;*

9. *Reiterates its deep appreciation to the Secretary-General* for his efforts in co-ordinating humanitarian relief assistance and in monitoring its distribution, and requests him to intensify such efforts as necessary;

10. *Urges* the States of South-East Asia, once a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean conflict is achieved, to exert renewed efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia;

11. *Reiterates the hope* that, following a comprehensive political solution, an intergovernmental committee will be established to consider a programme of assistance to Kampuchea for the reconstruction of its economy and for the economic and social development of all States in the region;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea".

³ A/CONF.109/13.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 3 November 1988, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/43/L.12 and Add.1 by a recorded vote of 122 to 19, with 13 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 43/19.⁴

⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/43/66-S/19381	Letter dated 23 December 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1987, document S/19381</i>
A/43/68-S/19385	Letter dated 24 December 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Manila Declaration of 1987, issued at the conclusion of the meeting of heads of Government of States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations at Manila on 15 December 1987	
A/43/80-S/19407	Letter dated 6 January 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988, document S/19407</i>
A/43/92-S/19437	Letter dated 19 January 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/19437</i>
A/43/153-S/19510	Letter dated 16 February 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/19510</i>
A/43/333-S/19833	Letter dated 26 April 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1988, document S/19833</i>
A/43/358-S/19878	Letter dated 11 May 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/19878</i>
A/43/370	Letter dated 27 May 1988 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the 79th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Guatemala City from 11 to 16 April 1988	
A/43/373	Letter dated 11 May 1988 from the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint declaration of the seventh meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the European Community and of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Düsseldorf, Federal Republic of Germany, on 2 and 3 May 1988	
A/43/381-S/19910	Letter dated 27 May 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/19910</i>
A/43/382-S/19913	Letter dated 31 May 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/19913</i>
A/43/385-S/19916	Letter dated 1 June 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/19916</i>
A/43/387-S/19918	Letter dated 31 May 1988 from the representatives of Thailand and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/19918</i>
A/43/388-S/19919	Letter dated 2 June 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/19919</i>
A/43/389-S/19921	Letter dated 31 May 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/19921</i>
A/43/390-S/19922	Letter dated 3 June 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/19922</i>
A/43/404-S/19937	Letter dated 13 June 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/19937</i>
A/43/425-S/19962	Letter dated 17 June 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/19962</i>
A/43/429-S/19966 and Corr.1	Letter dated 27 June 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/19966</i>
A/43/435-S/19974	Letter dated 30 June 1988 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Toronto Economic Summit, held from 19 to 21 June 1988	
A/43/441-S/19985	Letter dated 5 July 1988 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1988, document S/19985</i>
A/43/443-S/19986	Letter dated 5 July 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/19986</i>
A/43/444-S/19988	Letter dated 5 July 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations at Bangkok on 3 July 1988	<i>Ibid., document S/19988</i>
A/43/454-S/19994	Letter dated 8 July 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/19994</i>
A/43/455-S/19997	Letter dated 8 July 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/19997</i>
A/43/458-S/20009	Letter dated 12 July 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/20009</i>
A/43/469-S/20025	Letter dated 18 July 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/20025</i>

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/43/470-S/20032	Letter dated 18 July 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20032
A/43/472-S/20040	Letter dated 20 July 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20040
A/43/481-S/20056	Letter dated 25 July 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20056
A/43/490-S/20068	Letter dated 27 July 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20068
A/43/493-S/20071	Letter dated 28 July 1988 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of a statement by the Chairman of the Jakarta Informal Meeting, held from 25 to 28 July 1988, and its decision on follow-up action	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20071
A/43/496	Letter dated 28 July 1988 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General	
A/43/510-S/20091	Letter dated 4 August 1988 from the representative of Brunei Darussalam to the Secretary-General transmitting excerpts from the joint communiqué of the twenty-first ministerial meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Bangkok on 4 and 5 July 1988	
A/43/537-S/20125	Letter dated 15 August 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20125
A/43/546-S/20135	Letter dated 18 August 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20135
A/43/550-S/20138	Letter dated 19 August 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20138
A/43/575-S/20159	Letter dated 29 August 1988 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20159
A/43/580-S/20162	Letter dated 30 August 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20162
A/43/621-S/20195	Letter dated 19 September 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20195
A/43/662-S/20209	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20209
A/43/666-S/20211	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20211
A/43/667-S/20212	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Document of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	
A/43/716-S/20231	Letter dated 14 October 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for October, November and December 1988, document S/20231
A/43/725-S/20233	Letter dated 18 October 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20233
A/43/730	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/733	Letter dated 20 October 1988 from the representative of Brunei Darussalam to the Secretary-General	
A/43/744-S/20238	Letter dated 24 October 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20238
A/43/745-S/20239	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20239
A/43/747	Letter dated 24 October 1988 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General	
A/43/748-S/20241	Letter dated 25 October 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20241
A/43/758-S/20245	Letter dated 27 October 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20245
A/43/772-S/20257	Letter dated 2 November 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20257
A/43/865-S/20302	Letter dated 28 November 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20302
A/43/893-S/20297	Letter dated 25 November 1988 from the representatives of India and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20297
A/43/933-S/20312	Letter dated 5 December 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20312
<i>Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/43/L.12</i>		
A/C.5/43/23	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/43/766	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 114

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 24: Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference*

CONTENTS

Document A/43/L.2: Jordan: draft resolution.....	Page 1
Action taken by the General Assembly.....	2
List of other documents pertaining to the item.....	2

* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 32nd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 22.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.2

Jordan: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[7 October 1988]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (A/43/498 and Add.1),

Taking into account the desire of both organizations to co-operate more closely in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order,

Recalling the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations which encourage activities through regional co-operation for the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting the strengthening of co-operation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Taking note of the third general meeting between representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at Geneva from 4 to 6 July 1988 (A/43/498/Add.1), in compliance with General Assembly resolution 42/4 of 15 October 1987,

Noting the encouraging progress made in the seven priority areas of co-operation as well as in the identification of other areas of co-operation,

Convinced that the strengthening of co-operation between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference contributes to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 37/4 of 22 October 1982, 38/4 of 28 October 1983, 39/7 of 8 November 1984, 40/4 of

25 October 1985, 41/3 of 16 October 1986 and 42/4 of 15 October 1987,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Approves the conclusions and recommendations of the third general meeting between representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (*ibid.*, paras. 21-87);

3. Notes with satisfaction the active participation of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in the work of the United Nations towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

4. Requests the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to continue co-operation in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order;

5. Encourages the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to expand their co-operation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference, particularly by negotiating co-operation agreements, and invites them to multiply the contacts and meetings of focal points for co-operation in priority areas of interest to the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields;

7. *Recommends* that a co-ordination meeting of the focal points of the lead agencies of the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference should be organized during 1989 at a time and place to be determined through consultations with the organizations concerned;

8. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the Secretary-General in the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and expresses the hope that he will continue to

strengthen the mechanisms of co-operation between the two organizations;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the state of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 17 October 1988, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/43/L.2. For the final text, see resolution 43/2.¹

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/43/114-S/19464	Letter dated 29 January 1988 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and the resolution adopted at the emergency meeting of the Al-Quds Committee, held at Ifrane, Morocco, on 5 January 1988	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988, document S/19464</i>
A/43/273-S/19720	Letter dated 30 March 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988	
A/43/384-S/19915	Letter dated 31 May 1988 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	
A/43/393-S/19930	Letter dated 6 June 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and the reports and resolutions of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988	
A/43/394-S/19928	Letter dated 6 June 1988 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1988, document S/19928</i>
A/43/498 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/692-S/20220	Letter dated 7 October 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Co-ordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held in New York on 29 September 1988	

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 25: Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States*

CONTENTS

	Page
Document A/43/L.7: Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: draft resolution	1
Action taken by the General Assembly	3
List of other documents pertaining to the item	3

* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 32nd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 23.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.7

Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[13 October 1988]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States, in particular resolution 42/5 of 15 October 1987,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States (A/43/509 and Add.1),

Recalling the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations which encourage activities through regional arrangements for the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting with appreciation the desire of the League of Arab States to consolidate and develop the existing ties with the United Nations in all areas relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, and to co-operate in every possible way with the United Nations in the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East,

Aware of the vital importance for the countries members of the League of Arab States of achieving a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict,

Realizing that the strengthening of international peace and security is directly related, *inter alia*, to disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination,

Taking note with satisfaction of the second joint meeting of the representatives of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the representatives of the League of Arab States and its specialized

organizations, held at Geneva from 29 June to 1 July 1988, as called for in General Assembly resolution 42/5, to evaluate the progress achieved in their co-operation during the past five years,

Convinced that the maintenance and further strengthening of co-operation between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States contribute to the work of the United Nations system and to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Recognizing the need for closer co-operation between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in realizing the goals and objectives set forth in the Strategy for Joint Arab Economic Development adopted by the Eleventh Arab Summit Conference, held at Amman from 25 to 27 November 1980,¹

Taking note with appreciation that consultations have been initiated for the purpose of drafting an agreement of co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States,

Having heard the statement of the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States of 17 October 1988 on co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States,² and having noted the emphasis placed therein on follow-up actions and procedures on the recommendations in the political, social and cultural fields adopted at the meetings between the representatives of the General

¹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement* for October, November and December 1980, document S/14289, annex.

² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Plenary Meetings*, 32nd meeting.

Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, held at Tunis from 28 June to 1 July 1983³ and at Geneva from 29 June to 1 July 1988 (A/43/509/Add.1), as well as on the recommendations relating to political matters contained in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the follow-up action taken by him on the proposals adopted at the meeting between representatives of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system held at Tunis³ and the sectoral meeting on social development in the Arab region, held at Amman from 19 to 21 August 1985,⁴ as well as to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system for their efforts to facilitate the implementation of the Tunis and Amman proposals;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen co-operation with the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States for the purpose of implementing United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East in order to achieve a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict;

4. *Requests* the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, within their respective fields of competence, further to intensify their co-operation towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the strengthening of international peace and security, disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in order to enhance their capacity to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to co-ordinate the follow-up action to facilitate the implementation of the proposals of a multilateral nature adopted at the Tunis meeting in 1983, and to take appropriate action regarding the multilateral proposals adopted at the Amman meeting in 1985, and at the Geneva meeting in 1988, including the following measures:

(a) Promotion of contacts and consultations between the counterpart programmes, organizations and agencies concerned;

(b) Setting up of joint sectoral inter-agency working groups;

7. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system:

(a) To continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General and the programmes, organizations and agencies concerned within the United Nations system and the League of

Arab States and its specialized organizations in the follow-up of multilateral proposals aimed at strengthening and expanding co-operation in all fields between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations;

(b) To maintain and increase contacts and consultations with the counterpart programmes, organizations and agencies concerned regarding projects of a bilateral nature, in order to facilitate their implementation;

(c) To associate whenever possible with organizations and institutions of the League of Arab States in the execution and implementation of development projects in the Arab region;

(d) To inform the Secretary-General, no later than 15 May 1989, of the progress of their co-operation with the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, in particular the follow-up action taken on the multilateral and bilateral proposals adopted at the Tunis, Amman and Geneva meetings;

8. *Takes note with appreciation* of the regional workshop on human resources development in the Arab region convened in Kuwait on 28 and 29 November 1987, in implementation of paragraph 6 (c) of resolution 41/4;

9. *Decides* that, in order to intensify co-operation and for the purpose of review and appraisal of progress as well as to prepare comprehensive periodic reports, a general meeting between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States should take place once every three years and inter-agency sectoral meetings should be organized annually on areas of priority and wide importance in the development of the Arab States, the time and place to be determined by consultations between the United Nations and the League of Arab States;

10. *Recommends* that, in order to make the already existing co-operation comprehensive and meaningful, as well as to give it a legal and formal status, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States should take necessary steps to conclude an agreement of co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States when the text of such an agreement is finalized by the two organizations, as called for in paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 42/5;

11. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to initiate consultations for the purpose of holding a preparatory meeting in 1989 between the Department of Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and the League of Arab States with a view to considering the possibility of holding a seminar on disarmament matters in the Arab region in 1990;

12. *Recommends* that the United Nations and the other organizations of the United Nations system should utilize Arab expertise to the extent possible in projects undertaken in the Arab region;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in close co-operation with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, to hold periodic consultations, as and when appropriate, between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States on follow-up policies, projects, actions and procedures;

³ A/38/299 and Corr. 1, sect. V.

⁴ See A/40/481/Add.1.

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 17 October 1988, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/43/L.7 by a recorded vote of 146 to 2. For the final text, see resolution 43/3.⁵

⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/43/123	Letter dated 3 February 1988 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General	
A/43/407-S/19938	Letter dated 15 June 1988 from the representative of Algeria to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Statement of the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held at Algiers from 7 to 9 June 1988	
A/43/509 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 26: Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity*

CONTENTS

	Page
Document A/43/L.1: United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution	1
Action taken by the General Assembly	3
List of other documents pertaining to the item	3

* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 36th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 25.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.1**

United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[7 October 1988]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (A/43/497 and Add.1),

Recalling its previous resolutions on the enhancement of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and the practical measures taken for their implementation,

Recalling also its resolutions S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, the annex to which contains the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, and 42/163 of 8 December 1987 on the Programme,

Taking note of the relevant resolutions, decisions and declarations adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-eighth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1988 (A/43/398, annex I), and by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization at its twenty-fourth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 25 to 28 May 1988 (*ibid.*, annex II),

Considering the important statement made by the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity before the General Assembly on 4 October 1988,¹

Mindful of the need for continued and closer co-operation between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and the Organization of African Unity,

Gravely concerned at the deteriorating situation in southern Africa arising from the continued domination and oppression of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia by the minority racist régime of South Africa and conscious of

the need to provide increased assistance to the peoples of the region and to their liberation movements in their struggle against colonialism, racial discrimination and the policies of *apartheid*,

Conscious of its responsibilities to provide economic, material and humanitarian assistance to independent States in southern Africa to help them cope with the situation resulting from the acts of aggression and destabilization committed by the *apartheid* régime of South Africa,

Deeply concerned at the gravity of the situation of the refugees in Africa and the urgent need for increased international assistance to help African countries of asylum,

Recognizing the important role that the United Nations information system could play in disseminating information to bring about a greater awareness of the grave situation prevailing in southern Africa as well as the social and economic problems and the needs of African States and their regional and subregional institutions,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and of his efforts to strengthen such co-operation;

2. Notes with appreciation the increasing and continued participation of the Organization of African Unity in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and its constructive contribution to that work;

3. Commends the continued efforts of the Organization of African Unity to promote multilateral co-operation among African States and to find solutions to African problems of vital importance to the international community;

4. Reaffirms that the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 is the responsibility of the international community as a whole and commends the

** Incorporating documents A/43/L.1/Corr.1 and Corr.2.

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 16th meeting.

efforts undertaken by African countries in spite of the effects of the adverse international economic environment;

5. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to ensure closer co-operation and co-ordination with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity in the implementation and monitoring of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, as well as in the search for solutions to Africa's debt and debt-servicing burden, taking into account Africa's common position on its external debt, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its third extraordinary session, held at Addis Ababa on 30 November and 1 December 1987,² and within the terms of the Medium-term Review of the Programme of Action, to consult the Organization of African Unity with a view to establishing a group of experts to undertake an in-depth assessment of the question of commodities of interest to Africa and the scope for export diversification;

6. *Reaffirms* that all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, should continue to give their maximum support to Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990;³

7. *Requests* all Member States, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and all other relevant organs of the United Nations, as well as non-governmental organizations, to activate and increase their programme of assistance to African subregional organizations for drought and desertification control such as the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development;

8. *Reiterates its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts, on behalf of the international community, to organize and mobilize special programmes of economic assistance for those African States facing grave economic difficulties, the front-line States and other independent States of southern Africa to help them to withstand the effects of the acts of aggression and destabilization committed by the *apartheid* régime of South Africa;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Organization of African Unity informed periodically of the response of the international community to those special programmes of economic assistance and to continue to co-ordinate efforts with all similar programmes initiated by that organization;

10. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the World Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for the assistance so far rendered to the African States in dealing with the emergency situation as well as with the critical economic problems that exist on the African continent;

11. *Reiterates* the determination of the United Nations, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to

intensify its efforts to eliminate colonialism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* in southern Africa;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to strengthen co-operation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly with regard to the provision of assistance to the victims of colonialism and *apartheid* in southern Africa;

13. *Urges* the international community to contribute generously to the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and *Apartheid* established by the Organization of African Unity and to the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and *Apartheid* Fund, established by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries;⁴

14. *Calls upon* the competent organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to continue to ensure the just and equitable representation of Africa at all levels at their respective headquarters and in their regional and field operations;

15. *Urges* all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations to provide material and economic assistance to African countries of asylum to enable them to withstand the heavy burden imposed on their limited resources and weak infrastructure by the presence in their countries of large numbers of refugees;

16. *Calls upon* the United Nations organs—in particular the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and the United Nations Council for Namibia—to continue to associate closely the Organization of African Unity with all their activities concerning Africa;

17. *Congratulates* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity for reactivating the machinery for co-operation of the two organizations and encourages them to further strengthen the said machinery;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to invite the representative of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to participate in the meetings of the United Nations Steering Committee and its Inter-Agency Task Force and working groups on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;⁵

19. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate facilities continue to be made available to facilitate continued liaison and consultations on matters of common interest as well as the provision of technical assistance to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity, as required;

20. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the im-

² A/42/874, annex II.

³ A/40/666, annex I, declaration AHG/Decl. I (XXI), annex.

⁴ A/42/422, annex III.

⁵ See A/42/560, paras. 121 and 122, and A/43/664 and Corr.1, para. 42.

plementation of the present resolution and on the development of co-operation between the Organization of African

Unity and the organizations within the United Nations system.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 36th plenary meeting, on 25 October 1988, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/43/L.1 by a recorded vote of 140 to 1. For the final text, see resolution 43/12.⁶

⁶ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol

Title or description

Observations and references

A/43/398

Letter dated 7 June 1988 from the representative of Swaziland to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-eighth ordinary session and the declaration, resolutions and decision adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization at its twenty-fourth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May and from 25 to 28 May 1988, respectively

A/43/497 and Add.1

Report of the Secretary-General

A/43/L.1/Rev.1 and
Rev.1/Corr.1

United Republic of Tanzania: revised draft resolution

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 27: Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States*

CONTENTS

	Page
Document A/43/L.8/Rev.1 and Add.1: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela: revised draft resolution	1
Action taken by the General Assembly	2
List of other documents pertaining to the item	2

* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 32nd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 142.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.8/REV.1 AND ADD.1**

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela: revised draft resolution

[Original: Spanish]
[14 October 1988]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/11 of 28 October 1987, relating to the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States (A/43/552 and Add.1),

Recalling that the purposes of the United Nations are, *inter alia*, to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends,

Bearing in mind that the Charter of the United Nations provides for the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, and whose activities are consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Recalling also that the Charter of the Organization of American States reaffirms these purposes and principles, and provides that that organization is a regional agency under the terms of the Charter of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind resolution AG/RES.880 (XVII-0/87) adopted on 14 November 1987 by the General Assembly

of the Organization of American States¹ on co-operation between the two organizations,

Underscoring the need to continue strengthening the co-operation that already exists between the United Nations and the Organization of American States, especially in respect of economic and social development, as well as the initiative by their Secretaries-General regarding co-operation in the peace process in Central America,

Convinced of the need for more efficient and co-ordinated utilization of available economic and financial resources to promote the common objectives of the two organizations,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States, as well as his efforts to strengthen that co-operation;

2. Invites the Secretary-General to continue taking the necessary measures for promoting and expanding co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations and the Organization of American States in order to increase the capacity of the two organizations for the attainment of their common objectives;

3. Recommends that a general meeting should be held between representatives of the Organization of American States and of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, on a date and at a place to be determined, for the purpose of holding consultations on

** Document A/43/L.8/Rev.1/Add.1 was issued to add four States to the list of sponsors.

¹ Organization of American States, General Assembly, *Seventeenth Regular Session, Washington, D.C., November 9-14, 1987*, vol. 1, *Proceedings* (OEA/Ser.P/XVII.0.2), p. 37.

projects, measures and procedures which will facilitate and broaden co-operation between those organizations;

4. *Recommends* that in 1989 local meetings should be promoted between resident representatives of the two organizations, in each country which is a member of both organizations, in consultation with the national authorities of those countries;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 17 October 1988, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/43/L.8/Rev.1 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 43/4.²

² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/43/226-S/19649	Letter dated 16 March 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of two communiqués issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in New York on 16 March 1988	
A/43/552 and Add.1 A/43/L.8	Report of the Secretary-General Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution	Replaced by document A/43/L.8/Rev.1 and Add.1

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 28: Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System*

CONTENTS

	Page
Document A/43/L.6: Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, and Venezuela: draft resolution.....	1
Action taken by the General Assembly	2
List of other documents pertaining to the item	2

* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 32nd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 143.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.6

Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution

[Original: English/Spanish]
[13 October 1988]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/12 of 28 October 1987 on co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System (A/43/433),

Taking into account decision 282 of 20 September 1988 on co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System, adopted at the fourteenth regular session of the Latin American Council, in which the conviction was expressed that General Assembly resolution 42/12 represents an important step towards further development of co-operation between the Latin American Economic System and the United Nations system,

Considering that the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean has developed close ties of co-operation with the Latin American Economic System and that, in the course of the last year, efforts have been successfully made at co-ordinating and mutually strengthening their activities,

Considering also that since 1976 the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System has carried out various programmes with the support of the United Nations Development Programme in areas that are considered of priority for the economic development of the region,

Considering further that the Latin American Economic System is developing joint activities with specialized agencies and other bodies and programmes of the United Nations system, such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scien-

tific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Expresses satisfaction with decision 282 of the Latin American Council of the Latin American Economic System;

3. Expresses its gratitude for the constant efforts made by the Latin American Economic System in promoting co-operation among the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, and consultation and co-ordination of their positions on subjects of vital importance to the region, as well as in enhancing their economic and social development;

4. Welcomes with satisfaction the dialogue which the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Latin America and Caribbean countries are holding on the occasion of the ordinary sessions of the Latin American Council of the Latin American Economic System;

5. Urges the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to broaden and deepen its co-ordination and mutual support activities with the Latin American Economic System, as well as its participation in common efforts to harmonize action among the various regional and sub-regional entities in the economic field;

6. Urges the United Nations Development Programme to strengthen and broaden its support to the programme that

the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System is carrying out within the framework of the 1989-1991 work programme approved by the Latin American Council;

7. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to continue to intensify their co-operation with the activities of the Latin American Economic System;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to promote, in close collaboration with the Permanent Sec-

retary of the Latin American Economic System, the holding of a meeting in 1989 between their respective secretariats, with the aim of identifying those areas in which it will be possible to broaden co-operation between the United Nations system and the Latin American Economic System;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to strengthen and intensify co-operation between the United Nations system and the Latin American Economic System, and to inform the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session of the implementation of the present resolution.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 32nd plenary meeting on 17 October 1988, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/43/L.6. For the final text, see resolution 43/5.¹

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/43/287-S/19740	Letter dated 5 April 1988 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of decision 271, adopted at the special ministerial meeting of the Latin American Council of the Latin American Economic System held at Caracas on 28 and 29 March 1988	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1988</i> , document S/19740
A/43/433	Report of the Secretary-General	

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



Official Records

Agenda item 29

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 29: Question of Namibia*

CONTENTS

Document A/43/780: Report of the Fourth Committee	Page 1
Action taken by the General Assembly	1
List of other documents pertaining to the item	2

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Fourth Committee*, 4th to 8th meetings, and corrigendum; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 33rd meeting, and corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 47th to 52nd and 54th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 36.

DOCUMENT A/43/780

Report of the Fourth Committee

[Original: French]
[4 November 1988]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 29, the item entitled "Question of Namibia". At the same meeting, the Assembly decided that the item would be considered directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that hearings of the representatives of organizations concerned would be held in the Fourth Committee.

2. At its 4th to 8th meetings, on 6, 7, 10, 12 and 18 October 1988, the Fourth Committee granted the following requests for hearing concerning the item: Ms. Beatrice Von Roemer, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (A/C.4/43/7); Mr. Ralston H. Deffenbaugh, Jr., Lutheran World Federation (A/C.4/43/7/Add.1); Ms.

Monica Moorehead, U.S. out of Southern Africa Network (A/C.4/43/7/Add.2); Mr. Alun R. Roberts, Namibia Support Committee (A/C.4/43/7/Add.3); Mr. Halisi Price, Chairman, South West Africa People's Organization Support Committee (A/C.4/43/7/Add.4) and Mr. Alton Louis Amsterdam III, President and Publisher, *U.S. World Journal* (A/C.4/43/7/Add.5).

3. The Committee heard statements by Ms. Von Roemer, Mr. Deffenbaugh, Ms. Moorehead, Mr. Roberts and Mr. Price, at its 7th meeting; and Mr. Amsterdam, at its 8th meeting.

4. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/43/SR.7 and 8).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 14 November 1988, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee (A/43/780) (decision 43/408¹).

At its 54th plenary meeting, on 17 November 1988, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions A to E contained in the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia (A/43/24, part five, chapter I). In accordance with special rule F of annex III and with rule 84 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, decisions of the Assembly on those draft resolutions or on parts thereof put to the vote separately required a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.

Draft resolution A was adopted by 130 votes to none, with 23 abstentions;* draft resolution B was adopted by 140 votes to none, with 13 abstentions;* draft resolution C was adopted by 147 votes to none, with 6 abstentions;* draft resolution D was adopted by 129 votes to none, with 23 abstentions;* and draft resolution E was adopted by 148 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 43/26 A to E.¹

* Recorded vote.

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/43/23 (Parts I-VII)	Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 23</i>
A/43/24 (Parts I and II)	Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 24
A/43/370	Letter dated 27 May 1988 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the 79th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Guatemala City from 11 to 16 April 1988	
A/43/373	Letter dated 11 May 1988 from the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint declaration of the seventh meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the European Community and of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Düsseldorf, Federal Republic of Germany, on 2 and 3 May 1988	
A/43/384-S/19915	Letter dated 31 May 1988 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	
A/43/399	Letter dated 9 June 1988 from the representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Caribbean Community, held at Port-of-Spain on 20 and 21 May 1988	
A/43/407-S/19938	Letter dated 15 June 1988 from the representative of Algeria to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Statement of the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held at Algiers from 7 to 9 June 1988	
A/43/436-S/19975	Letter dated 30 June 1988 from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions of the European Council meeting held at Hannover on 27 and 28 June 1988	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1988, document S/19975</i>
A/43/480	Letter dated 22 July 1988 from the representative of Antigua and Barbuda to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the ninth meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Deep Bay from 4 to 8 July 1988	
A/43/491	Letter dated 26 July 1988 from the representative of Peru to the Secretary-General	
A/43/521-S/20109	Note verbale dated 10 August 1988 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General transmitting the joint statement issued on 8 August 1988 by the Governments of Angola, Cuba, South Africa and the United States of America	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for July, August and September 1988, document S/20109
A/43/544	Letter dated 16 August 1988 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the second meeting of the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa, held at Toronto on 2 and 3 August 1988	
A/43/667-S/20212	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Document of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988	
A/43/671	Letter dated 30 September 1988 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration adopted at the twelfth annual meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the members of the Group of 77, held in New York from 28 to 30 September 1988	
A/43/692-S/20220	Letter dated 7 October 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Co-ordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held in New York on 29 September 1988	
A/43/708-S/20227	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	
A/43/724	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/752	Letter dated 25 October 1988 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General	
A/43/964-S/20325	Note verbale dated 14 December 1988 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Protocol of Brazzaville signed by Angola, Cuba and South Africa	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for October, November and December 1988, document S/20325
A/43/973	Letter dated 15 December 1988 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	
A/43/986-S/20342	Letter dated 19 December 1988 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration on the Protocol of Brazzaville issued at Athens on 16 December 1988 by the Twelve States members of the European Community	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20342

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/43/988	Letter dated 20 December 1988 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General	
A/43/989-S/20346	Note verbale dated 22 December 1988 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the agreement among Angola, Cuba and South Africa	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20346
A/C.4/43/7 and Add.1-5	Requests for hearing	
	<i>Programme budget implications of draft resolutions A to E contained in document A/43/24</i>	
A/C.5/43/34 and Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/43/818	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 114

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 30: The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security*

CONTENTS

	Page
Document A/43/L.20: Draft resolution submitted by the President	1
Action taken by the General Assembly	2
List of other documents pertaining to the item	2

* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 45th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 31.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.20

Draft resolution submitted by the President

[Original: English]
[31 October 1988]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security",

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the obligation of all States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of any State,

Reaffirming also the inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own form of government and to choose their own economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever,

Gravely concerned at the situation in Afghanistan, which resulted from the violation of principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the recognized norms of inter-State conduct,

Noting the conclusion at Geneva, on 14 April 1988, of the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan¹ and the partial withdrawal of foreign troops in accordance with the agreed time-frame,

Aware of the continuing concern of the international community at the sufferings of the Afghan people and the magnitude of the social and economic problems posed to Pakistan and Iran by the presence on their soil of millions of Afghan refugees,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need for a comprehensive political solution of the situation in respect of Afghanistan,

Conscious that a successful final political settlement of the Afghanistan problem would have a favourable impact

on the international situation and provide an impetus for the resolution of other acute regional conflicts,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative for their efforts to bring about peace and security,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/720-S/20230) and the status of the process of political settlement,

1. *Welcomes* the conclusion at Geneva, on 14 April 1988, under United Nations auspices, of the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan, which constitute an important step towards a comprehensive political solution of the Afghanistan problem;

2. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative for their constant efforts to achieve a political solution of the Afghanistan problem;

3. *Calls* for the scrupulous respect for and faithful implementation of the Agreements by all parties concerned who should fully abide by their letter and spirit;

4. *Notes* the continuing process of withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and expresses its expectation that the withdrawal will be completed in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Agreements;

5. *Reiterates* that the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned character of Afghanistan is essential for a peaceful solution of the Afghanistan problem;

6. *Reaffirms* the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever;

7. *Calls upon* all parties concerned to work for the urgent achievement of a comprehensive political solution and

¹ *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1988*, document S/19835, annex I.

the creation of the necessary conditions of peace and normalcy that would enable the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homeland in safety and honour;

8. *Emphasizes* the need for an intra-Afghan dialogue for the establishment of a broad-based government to ensure the broadest support and immediate participation of all segments of the Afghan people;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General and his Representative to encourage and facilitate the early realization of a comprehensive political settlement in Afghanistan in accordance with the provisions of the Agreements and of the present resolution;

10. *Renews its appeal* to all States and national and international organizations to continue to extend humanitarian relief assistance with a view to alleviating the hardship of the Afghan refugees, in co-ordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

11. *Welcomes* the appointment of a special co-ordinator for channelling economic and humanitarian assistance to the people of Afghanistan;

12. *Calls upon* all States to provide adequate financial and material resources to the Co-ordinator for Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes Relating to Afghanistan for the purposes of achieving the speedy repatriation and rehabilitation of the Afghan refugees, as well as for the economic and social reconstruction of the country;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep Member States and the Security Council informed of progress towards the implementation of the present resolution and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report on the situation in Afghanistan, on progress achieved in the implementation of the Agreements and the political settlement relating to Afghanistan;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 3 November 1988, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/43/L.20. For the final text, see resolution 43/20.²

² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/43/70-S/19390	Letter dated 28 December 1987 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1987, document S/19390</i>
A/43/81-S/19411	Letter dated 5 January 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988, document S/19411</i>
A/43/82-S/19412	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid., document S/19412</i>
A/43/84-S/19422	Letter dated 11 January 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/19422</i>
A/43/129-S/19482	Letter dated 9 February 1988 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/19482</i>
A/43/136-S/19497	Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/19497</i>
A/43/178-S/19552	Letter dated 26 February 1988 from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/19552</i>
A/43/204-S/19582	Letter dated 2 March 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/19582</i>
A/43/211-S/19606	Letter dated 9 March 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/19606</i>
A/43/212-S/19607	Letter dated 10 March 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/19607</i>
A/43/220-S/19633	Letter dated 15 March 1988 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/19633</i>
A/43/257-S/19689	Letter dated 25 March 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/19689</i>
A/43/269-S/19716	Letter dated 29 March 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., document S/19716</i>
A/43/270-S/19717	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid., document S/19717</i>
A/43/273-S/19720	Letter dated 30 March 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988	

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/43/299-S/19766	Letter dated 12 April 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for April, May and June 1988, document S/19766
A/43/300-S/19767	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19767
A/43/301-S/19768	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19768
A/43/309-S/19781	Letter dated 14 April 1988 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19781
A/43/310-S/19782	Letter dated 14 April 1988 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19782
A/43/311-S/19783	Letter dated 14 April 1988 from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19783
A/43/313-S/19787	Letter dated 15 April 1988 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19787
A/43/314-S/19794	Letter dated 18 April 1988 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19794
A/43/315-S/19795	Letter dated 18 April 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19795
A/43/319-S/19806	Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	
A/43/335-S/19843	Letter dated 27 April 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19843
A/43/339-S/19845	Letter dated 27 April 1988 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19845
A/43/342-S/19850	Letter dated 28 April 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19850
A/43/344	Letter dated 27 April 1988 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/43/349-S/19859	Letter dated 2 May 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19859
A/43/359-S/19879	Letter dated 11 May 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19879
A/43/364-S/19890	Letter dated 12 May 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19890
A/43/370	Letter dated 27 May 1988 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the 79th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Guatemala City from 11 to 16 April 1988	
A/43/373	Letter dated 11 May 1988 from the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint declaration of the seventh meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the European Community and of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Düsseldorf, Federal Republic of Germany, on 2 and 3 May 1988	
A/43/378-S/19905	Letter dated 25 May 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19905
A/43/384-S/19915	Letter dated 31 May 1988 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	
A/43/387-S/19918	Letter dated 31 May 1988 from the representatives of Thailand and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19918
A/43/391-S/19925	Letter dated 2 June 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19925
A/43/393-S/19930	Letter dated 6 June 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and the reports and resolutions of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988	
A/43/400-S/19932	Letter dated 9 June 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19932
A/43/406	Letter dated 15 June 1988 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/43/409-S/19941 and Corr.1	Letter dated 15 June 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19941
A/43/412-S/19945	Letter dated 15 June 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19945
A/43/424	Letter dated 23 June 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	
A/43/428-S/19964	Letter dated 27 June 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19964
A/43/436-S/19975	Letter dated 30 June 1988 from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions of the European Council meeting held at Hannover on 27 and 28 June 1988	
A/43/439-S/19978	Letter dated 1 July 1988 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for July, August and September 1988, document S/19978
A/43/440-S/19984	Letter dated 28 June 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for April, May and June 1988, document S/19984
A/43/465-S/20019	Letter dated 14 July 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for July, August and September 1988, document S/20019
A/43/503-S/20087	Letter dated 3 August 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20087
A/43/510-S/20091	Letter dated 4 August 1988 from the representative of Brunei Darussalam to the Secretary-General transmitting excerpts from the joint communiqué of the twenty-first ministerial meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Bangkok on 4 and 5 July 1988	
A/43/515-S/20101	Letter dated 8 August 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20101

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/43/577-S/20160	Letter dated 25 August 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20160
A/43/585-S/20167	Letter dated 1 September 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20167
A/43/598-S/20180 and Corr. 1	Letter dated 7 September 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20180
A/43/641-S/20201	Letter dated 26 September 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20201
A/43/649-S/20204	Letter dated 27 September 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20204
A/43/667-S/20212	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Document of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988	
A/43/692-S/20220	Letter dated 7 October 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Co-ordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held in New York on 29 September 1988	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	
A/43/720-S/20230	Report of the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for October, November and December 1988, document S/20230
A/43/783-S/20260	Letter dated 4 November 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20260
A/43/848-S/20282	Letter dated 21 November 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20282
A/43/849-S/20283	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20283
A/43/852-S/20286	Letter dated 22 November 1988 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20286
A/43/893-S/20297	Letter dated 25 November 1988 from the representatives of India and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20297
A/43/908-S/20309	Letter dated 30 November 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20309
A/43/934	Letter dated 5 December 1988 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/43/983	Letter dated 19 December 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 31: Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic*

CONTENTS

	Page
Document A/43/L.25 and Add. 1: Angola, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nepal, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zaire: draft resolution	1
Action taken by the General Assembly	2
List of other documents pertaining to the item	2

* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 47th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 27.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.25 AND ADD.1**

Angola, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nepal, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zaire: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[10 November 1988]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/11 of 27 October 1986, in which it solemnly declared the Atlantic Ocean, in the region situated between Africa and South America, the "Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic",

Affirming that the questions of peace and security and those of development are interrelated and inseparable, and considering that co-operation among all States, in particular those of the region, for peace and development is essential to promote the objectives of the zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic,

Recalling also its resolution 42/16 of 10 November 1987, in which it urged States of the region to continue their actions aiming at fulfilling the goals of the declaration, specially through the adoption and implementation of specific programmes for this purpose,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of States of the zone towards fulfilling the goals of the declaration,

1. Takes note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 42/16 (A/43/576 and Add.1);

2. Welcomes the holding of the first meeting of States of the Zone of Peace and Co-operation of the South Atlantic

** Document A/43/L.25/Add.1 was issued to add two States to the list of sponsors.

at Rio de Janeiro, from 25 to 29 July 1988, and takes note of the Final Document of the meeting (A/43/512);

3. Commends initiatives by States of the zone to promote peace and regional co-operation in the South Atlantic;

4. Calls upon all States to co-operate in the promotion of the objectives of peace and co-operation established in the declaration of the zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic and to refrain from any action inconsistent with those objectives, particularly actions which aggravate or may create situations of tension and potential conflict in the region;

5. Requests the relevant organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system to render all necessary assistance that States of the zone may seek in their joint efforts to implement the declaration of the zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 under review and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, taking into account, *inter alia*, the views expressed by Member States;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 14 November 1988, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/43/L.25 and Add.1 by a recorded vote of 144 to 1, with 7 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 43/23.¹

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/43/184	Letter dated 1 March 1988 from the representative of Colombia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué issued at the third regular meeting of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action, held at Cartagena, Colombia, from 24 to 26 February 1988	
A/43/356	Letter dated 10 May 1988 from the representatives of Argentina and Brazil to the Secretary-General	
A/43/512	Letter dated 5 August 1988 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General	
A/43/576 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/667-S/20212	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Document of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	
A/43/741	Letter dated 21 October 1988 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 32: Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte*

CONTENTS

	Page
Document A/43/L.15: Algeria, Bahrain, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution	1
Action taken by the General Assembly	2
List of other documents pertaining to the item	2

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 37th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 29.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.15

Algeria, Bahrain, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[Original: French]
[24 October 1988]

The General Assembly.

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling also its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 3161 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3291 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974, 31/4 of 21 October 1976, 32/7 of 1 November 1977, 34/69 of 6 December 1979, 35/43 of 28 November 1980, 36/105 of 10 December 1981, 37/65 of 3 December 1982, 38/13 of 21 November 1983, 39/48 of 11 December 1984, 40/62 of 9 December 1985, 41/30 of 3 November 1986 and 42/17 of 11 November 1987, in which, *inter alia*, it affirmed the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 3385 (XXX) of 12 November 1975 on the admission of the Comoros to membership in the United Nations, in which it reaffirmed the necessity of respecting the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago, composed of the islands of Anjouan, Grande-Comore, Mayotte and Mohéli,

Recalling further that, in accordance with the agreements between the Comoros and France, signed on 15 June 1973, concerning the accession of the Comoros to independence, the results of the referendum of 22 December 1974 were to be considered on a global basis and not island by island,

Convinced that a just and lasting solution to the question of Mayotte is to be found in respect for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago,

Convinced also that a speedy solution of the problem is essential for the preservation of the peace and security which prevail in the region,

Bearing in mind the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to that problem,

Taking note of the repeated wish of the Government of the Comoros to initiate as soon as possible a frank and serious dialogue with the French Government with a view to accelerating the return of the Comorian island of Mayotte to the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/648),

Bearing in mind the decisions of the Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of the Islamic Conference on this question,

1. Reaffirms the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the island of Mayotte;

2. Invites the Government of France to honour the commitments entered into prior to the referendum on the self-determination of the Comoro Archipelago of 22 December 1974 concerning respect for the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros;

3. Calls for the translation into practice of the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to the question of Mayotte;

4. Urges the Government of France to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of the Comoros

with a view to ensuring the effective and prompt return of the island of Mayotte to the Comoros;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to maintain continuous contact with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity with regard to this problem and to make available his good offices in the search for a peaceful negotiated solution to the problem;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 26 October 1988, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/43/L.15 by a recorded vote of 127 to 1, with 25 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 43/14.¹

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/43/273-S/19720	Letter dated 30 March 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988	
A/43/393-S/19930	Letter dated 6 June 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and the reports and resolutions of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988	
A/43/648	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/667-S/20212	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Document of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 33: Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance*

DOCUMENT A/43/L.14 Nicaragua: draft resolution

[Original: Spanish]
[21 October 1988]

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 530 (1983) of 19 May 1983 and 562 (1985) of 10 May 1985, and its resolutions 41/31 of 3 November 1986 and 42/18 of 12 November 1987,

Aware that, under the Charter of the United Nations, the International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations and that each Member undertakes to comply with the decision of the Court in any case to which it is a party,

Considering that Article 36, paragraph 6, of the Statute of the Court provides that "in the event of a dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court",

Taking note of the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 in the case of the "Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua",¹

Having considered the events that have taken place in and against Nicaragua since the Judgment was rendered, in

particular the continued financing by the United States of America of military and other activities in and against Nicaragua,

Emphasizing the obligation of States, under customary international law, not to intervene in the internal affairs of other States,

1. Urgently calls for full and immediate compliance with the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 in the case of "Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua" in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly informed on the implementation of the present resolution;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 36th plenary meeting, on 25 October 1988, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/43/L.14 by a recorded vote of 89 to 2, with 48 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 43/11.²

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/43/667-S/20212	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Document of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	
A/43/728	Report of the Secretary-General	

* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 36th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 30.

¹ Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America), Merits, Judgment, I.C.J. Reports 1986, p. 14.

² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records



Agenda item 34

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 34: Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)*

CONTENTS

Document A/43/801: Report of the Fourth Committee	Page 1
Document A/43/L.27 and Add.1: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ghana, Honduras, India, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution	1
Action taken by the General Assembly	2
List of other documents pertaining to the item	2

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 53rd and 54th meetings; and *ibid.*, *Fourth Committee*, 12th, 13th and 15th meetings, and corrigendum. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 37.

DOCUMENT A/43/801

Report of the Fourth Committee

[Original: French]
[11 November 1988]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 34, the item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)". At the same meeting, the Assembly decided that the item should be considered directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that interested bodies and individuals would be heard in the Fourth Committee in conjunction with the consideration of the item in plenary meeting.

2. At its 13th meeting, on 25 October 1988, the Fourth Committee granted requests for hearing concerning the item to the following petitioners: Mr. J. E. Cheek and Mr. C. D. Keenleyside (A/C.4/43/9), Mrs. S. Coultts de Maciello (A/C.4/43/9/Add.1) and Mrs. Barbara Miinto de Pennisi (A/C.4/43/9/Add.2).

3. At its 15th meeting, on 11 November, following a statement on a point of order by the representative of Venezuela (on behalf also of the delegations of Argentina,

Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), the Committee heard statements by Mr. Keenleyside, Mr. Cheek, Mrs. Coultts de Maciello and Mrs. Miinto de Pennisi. Mr. Keenleyside and Mr. Cheek replied to questions put to them by the representatives of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Mr. Cheek also replied to questions put to him by the representative of Papua New Guinea. Mrs. Coultts de Maciello and Mrs. Miinto de Pennisi replied to questions put to them by the representative of the United Kingdom.

4. Statements in connection with the hearings were made by the representative of the United Kingdom and Argentina.

5. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary record (see A/C.4/43/SR.15).

DOCUMENT A/43/L.27 AND ADD.1*

Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ghana, Honduras, India, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[Original: English/French/Spanish]
[14 November 1988]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and having received the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/799),

Aware of the interest of the international community in the peaceful and definitive settlement by the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of all their differences, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking note of the interest repeatedly expressed by both parties in normalizing their relations,

* Document A/43/L.27/Add.1 was issued to add six States to the list of sponsors.

Convinced that such purpose would be facilitated by a global negotiation between both Governments that will allow them to rebuild mutual confidence on a solid basis and to resolve the pending problems, including all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. *Reiterates its request* to the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to initiate negotiations with a view to finding the means to resolve peacefully and definitively the problems pending between both countries, including all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his renewed mission of good offices in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made in paragraph 1 above, and to take the necessary measures to that end;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 53rd plenary meeting, on 17 November 1988, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee (A/43/801) (decision 43/409¹).

At its 54th plenary meeting, on the same date, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/43/L.27 and Add.1 by a recorded vote of 109 to 5, with 37 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 43/25.¹

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/43/23 (Parts I-VII)	Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 23</i>
A/43/78	Letter dated 5 January 1988 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	
A/43/138-S/19500	Letter dated 12 February 1988 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988</i> , document S/19500
A/43/164	Letter dated 23 February 1988 from the representative of Ecuador to the Secretary-General	
A/43/169-S/19541	Letter dated 25 February 1988 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19541
A/43/181-S/19559	Letter dated 29 February 1988 from the representative of Colombia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19559
A/43/184	Letter dated 1 March 1988 from the representative of Colombia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué issued at the third regular meeting of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action, held at Cartagena, Colombia, from 24 to 26 February 1988	
A/43/185-S/19564	Letter dated 2 March 1988 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19564
A/43/203-S/19579	Letter dated 3 March 1988 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19579
A/43/226-S/19649	Letter dated 16 March 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of two communiqués issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in New York on 16 March 1988	
A/43/403	Letter dated 13 June 1988 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	
A/43/667-S/20212	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Document of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	
A/43/799	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.4/43/9 and Add.1 and 2	Requests for hearing	

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 35: Law of the sea*

CONTENTS

	Page
Document A/43/L.18 and Add.1: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Kuwait, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Vanuatu: draft resolution	1
Action taken by the General Assembly	2
List of other documents pertaining to the item	3

* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 41st meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 32.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.18 AND ADD.1**

Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Kuwait, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Vanuatu: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[26 October 1988]

Reaffirming its resolutions 37/66 of 3 December 1982, 38/59 A of 14 December 1983, 39/73 of 13 December 1984, 40/63 of 10 December 1985, 41/34 of 5 November 1986 and 42/20 of 18 November 1987, regarding the law of the sea,

Recognizing that, as stated in the third preambular paragraph of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,¹ the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole,

Convinced that it is important to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and related resolutions adopted therewith and to refrain from applying their provisions selectively, in a manner inconsistent with their object and purpose,

Emphasizing the need for States to ensure consistent application of the Convention, as well as the need for harmonization of national legislation with the provisions of the Convention,

Considering that, in its resolution 2749 (XXV) of 17 December 1970, it proclaimed that the sea-bed and ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (hereinafter referred to as "the Area"), as well as the resources of the Area, are the common heritage of mankind,

** Document A/43/L.18/Add.1 was issued to add eight States to the list of sponsors.

¹ *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

Recalling that the Convention provides the régime to be applied to the Area and its resources,

Emphasizing that no State should undermine the Convention and related resolutions of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,

Recognizing also the need for co-operation in the early and effective implementation by the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,²

Noting with satisfaction the progress made in the Preparatory Commission since its inception, including the registration in 1987 as pioneer investors of Institut français de recherche pour l'exploitation de la mer (IFREMER), the Government of India, Deep Ocean Resources Development Co., Ltd. (DORD) and Yuzhmorgeologiya, whose applications were submitted by the Governments of France, India, Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics respectively, bearing in mind that such registration entails both rights and obligations,

Noting also with satisfaction the designation by the Preparatory Commission of reserved areas for the Authority from the application areas submitted by the pioneer investors pursuant to resolution II,

² *Ibid.*, document A/CONF.62/121, annex I.

Noting also that the Preparatory Commission has decided to hold its seventh regular session at Kingston from 27 February to 23 March 1989 and to hold a summer meeting in 1989 (A/43/718, para. 144),

Noting further the increasing needs of countries, especially developing countries, for information, advice and assistance in the implementation of the Convention and in their developmental process for the full realization of the benefits of the comprehensive legal régime established by the Convention,

Recognizing that the Convention encompasses all uses and resources of the sea and that all related activities within the United Nations system need to be implemented in a manner consistent with it,

Noting with appreciation the important initiative of the Secretary-General in convening an inter-agency meeting on international and regional developments in ocean affairs and the law of the sea (ibid., para. 218),

Deeply concerned at the current state of the marine environment,

Taking note of activities carried out in 1988 under the major programme on marine affairs, set forth in chapter 25 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989, in accordance with the report of the Secretary-General,³ as approved in General Assembly resolution 38/59 A, and the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/718),

Recalling its approval of the financing of the expenses of the Preparatory Commission from the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking special note of the report of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of paragraph 14 of General Assembly resolution 42/20,

1. *Recalls the historic significance of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea as an important contribution to the maintenance of peace, justice and progress for all peoples of the world;*

2. *Expresses its satisfaction at the increasing and overwhelming support for the Convention, as evidenced, inter alia, by the one hundred and fifty-nine signatures and thirty-five of the sixty ratifications or accessions required for entry into force of the Convention;*

3. *Calls upon all States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention at the earliest possible date to allow the effective entry into force of the new legal régime for the uses of the sea and its resources;*

4. *Calls upon all States to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and related resolutions adopted therewith;*

5. *Also calls upon States to observe the provisions of the Convention when enacting their national legislation;*

6. *Further calls upon States to desist from taking actions which undermine the Convention or defeat its object and purpose;*

7. *Notes the progress being made by the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea in all areas of its work;*

8. *Expresses its satisfaction at the historical decisions of the Preparatory Commission on 17 August and 17 December 1987 to register the four pioneer investors sponsored respectively by India, France, Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and to designate reserved areas for the Authority;*

9. *Looks forward to the early and satisfactory conclusion of the current consultations in the Preparatory Commission on the implementation of the obligations of the registered pioneer investors and the certifying States;*

10. *Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts in support of the Convention and for the effective execution of the major programme on marine affairs set forth in chapter 25 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989;*

11. *Also expresses its appreciation for the report of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 42/20 and requests him to continue to carry out the activities outlined therein, as well as those aimed at the strengthening of the legal régime of the sea, special emphasis being placed on the work of the Preparatory Commission, including the implementation of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea;*

12. *Calls upon the Secretary-General to continue to assist States in the implementation of the Convention and in the development of a consistent and uniform approach to the legal régime thereunder, as well as in their national, subregional and regional efforts towards the full realization of the benefits therefrom, and invites the organs and organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate and lend assistance in these endeavours;*

13. *Approves the decision of the Preparatory Commission to hold its seventh regular session at Kingston from 27 February to 23 March 1989 and to hold a summer meeting in 1989;*

14. *Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on developments pertaining to the Convention and all related activities and on the implementation of the present resolution;*

15. *Also requests the Secretary-General to prepare for the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a special report on recent developments related to the protection and preservation of the marine environment in the light of the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;*

16. *Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Law of the sea".*

³ A/38/570 and Corr. 1 and Add. 1 and Add. 1/Corr. 1.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 1 November 1988, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/43/L.18 and Add.1 by a recorded vote of 135 to 2, with 6 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 43/18.⁴

⁴ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/43/399	Letter dated 9 June 1988 from the representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Caribbean Community, held at Port-of-Spain on 20 and 21 May 1988	
A/43/480	Letter dated 22 July 1988 from the representative of Antigua and Barbuda to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the ninth meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Deep Bay from 4 to 8 July 1988	
A/43/667-S/20212	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Document of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988	
A/43/718	Report of the Secretary-General	

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 36: Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa*

CONTENTS

	Page
Document A/43/802: Report of the Special Political Committee	2
Document A/43/L.16: United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution	2
Document A/43/L.30/Rev.1 and Add.1: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: revised draft resolution	3
Document A/43/L.31 and Add.1: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution	4
Document A/43/L.32 and Add.1: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution	5
Document A/43/L.33 and Add.1: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution	6
Document A/43/L.34 and Add.1: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution	6
Document A/43/L.35 and Add.1: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution	7
Document A/43/L.36 and Add.1: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution	7
Document A/43/L.37 and Add.1: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, Ghana, Hungary, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution	8
Document A/43/L.38 and Add.1: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Venezuela and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	9
Document A/43/L.41 and Add.1: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Viet Nam: draft resolution	9
Document A/43/L.42 and Add.1: Angola, Australia, Austria, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Iceland, India, Ireland, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution	10
Action taken by the General Assembly	12
List of other documents pertaining to the item	12

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 37th, 60th to 66th, 68th and 95th meetings, *ibid.*, *Special Political Committee*, 23rd and 25th meetings and corrigendum, and *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 39th, 40th and 42nd meetings and corrigendum. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 33.

DOCUMENT A/43/802

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: French]
[14 November 1988]

1. In a letter dated 23 September 1988 (A/SPC/43/1), the President of the General Assembly informed the Chairman of the Special Political Committee that at its 3rd plenary meeting, on the same date, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, had decided that organizations and individuals having a special interest in the item "Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa" would be permitted to be heard by the Special Political Committee.

2. In accordance with the above-mentioned decision of the General Assembly, the Special Political Committee decided at its 2nd meeting, on 6 October, that the Committee would devote two meetings to such hearings on 9 and 10 November, respectively, that organizations and individuals wishing to be heard by the Committee should submit their requests to the Chairman in writing, not later than 31 October, and that communications containing requests for hearings would be circulated as Committee documents, to be considered by the Committee at a subsequent meeting prior to the hearings.

3. At its 17th and 19th meetings, on 3 and 7 November, the Committee considered and approved 15 requests for hearings (A/SPC/43/L.3 and Add.1 to 9).

4. At its 23rd meeting, on 9 November, the Committee, following an oral proposal by the representative of Nigeria, decided to grant an additional request from Ms. Donna Katzin, Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility.

5. At its 23rd and 25th meetings, on 9 and 10 November, pursuant to its decisions taken at its 17th, 19th and 23rd meetings, the Committee heard statements by the following 14 persons:

Ms. Beatrice von ROEMER—International Confederation of Free Trade Unions;

Mr. Wilhelm H. JOSEPH—National Conference of Black Lawyers;

Mr. Rob JONES—American Committee on Africa;

Mr. Alfred MARDER—United States Peace Council;

Mr. Jeffrey JACQUES—National Alliance of Third World Journalists;

Mr. Bruce HALEV—New Jewish Agenda;

Ms. Cecelie Counts BLAKEY—Transafrica;

Ms. Vicki ERENSTEIN—National Lawyers Guild;

Mr. Ralph BOYD—National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Schenectady, New York;

Ms. Polly ROULLAID—Episcopal Diocese, Albany, New York;

Mrs. Eleanor SCOTT—Methodist Church, Galway, New York;

Ms. Joan LANHAM—American South African Peoples' Friendship Association, Albany, New York;

Mr. Frank CHAPMAN—National Alliance against Racist and Political Repression;

Ms. Donna KATZIN—Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility.

6. Summaries of the statements are contained in the records of the 23rd and 25th meetings (A/SPC/43/SR.23 and 25).

7. At its 25th meeting, the Committee decided to submit a report to the General Assembly.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.16

United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[25 October 1988]

PRETORIA'S RACIAL "MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS"

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/11 of 15 November 1983, in which it stated its conviction that the "constitutional proposals" were aimed at depriving the indigenous African majority of all fundamental rights and further entrenching *apartheid* and accordingly rejected them,

Reaffirming that *apartheid* is a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace and security,

Gravely concerned that the so-called nation-wide municipal elections of 26 October 1988 are an extension of the "constitutional proposals" of 1983,

Welcoming the united resistance of the oppressed people of South Africa against these "municipal elections",

Alarmed that the Pretoria racist régime has declared illegal all advocacy against these "municipal elections" and further intensified repressive State violence, including the bombing of buildings that house the offices of anti-*apartheid*

organizations as well as the mass arrest and detention of its opponents, in a bid to crush all resistance to these "municipal elections",

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for the elimination of *apartheid* and for the establishment of a society in which all the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour or creed, will enjoy equal and full political and other rights and participate freely in the determination of their destiny,

Firmly convinced that the holding of these "municipal elections" will further aggravate the already explosive situation inside *apartheid* South Africa,

1. Declares that the "municipal elections" are contrary to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and that the enforcement of the "municipal elections" and their results will inevitably aggravate tension and conflict in South Africa and in southern Africa as a whole;

2. *Rejects* these "municipal elections" and all insidious manoeuvres by the racist minority régime of South Africa further to entrench white minority rule and *apartheid*;

3. *Also rejects* any so-called "negotiated settlement" based on the outcome of the "municipal elections" and other extensions of the "constitutional proposals" of 1983;

4. *Solemnly declares* that only the total eradication of *apartheid* and the establishment of a non-racial democratic society based on majority rule, through the full

and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united and non-fragmented South Africa, can lead to a just and lasting solution of the explosive situation in South Africa;

5. *Requests* the Security Council, as a matter of urgency, to consider the serious implications of the so-called "municipal elections" and to take all necessary measures, in accordance with the Charter, to avert the further aggravation of tension and conflict in South Africa and in southern Africa as a whole.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.30/REV.1 AND ADD.1*

Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: revised draft resolution

[Original: English]
[29 November 1988]

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY WITH THE LIBERATION STRUGGLE IN SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/23 A of 20 November 1987,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* (A/43/22), in particular paragraphs 183 to 194,

Gravely concerned at the escalating repression of and State terror against opponents of *apartheid* and the increasing intransigence of the racist régime of South Africa, exemplified by the continuous extension of the state of emergency, the imposition of severe restrictions on peaceful anti-*apartheid* organizations and individuals, the increasing number of arbitrary detentions, trials, torture and killings, including those of women and children, the increased use of vigilante groups and the stifling of the press,

Noting with serious concern the racist régime's continuing acts of aggression and destabilization against neighbouring independent African States, including assassinations and abductions of freedom fighters in those States and elsewhere, and the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia,

1. *Reaffirms* its full support to the majority of the South African people in their struggle, under the leadership of their national liberation movements, the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, to eradicate *apartheid* totally, so that all the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour or creed, may enjoy equal and full political and other rights, and participate freely in the determination of their destiny,

2. *Reaffirms also* the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of South Africa and their right to choose the necessary means, including armed struggle, to attain the eradication of *apartheid*, and the establishment of a free, democratic, unfragmented and non-racial South Africa,

3. *Condemns* the racist régime and its policies and practices of *apartheid* and, in particular, the execution of patriots and captured freedom fighters in South Africa and demands that the racist régime:

(a) Stop the execution of political prisoners at present on death row;

(b) Recognize prisoner-of-war status of captured freedom fighters in accordance with the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949¹ and Additional Protocol I of 1977 thereto;²

4. *Demands again:*

(a) The lifting of the state of emergency;

(b) The immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners and detainees;

(c) The lifting of the ban on all political organizations and opponents of *apartheid*;

(d) The safe return of all political exiles;

(e) The withdrawal of the régime's troops from black townships;

(f) The repeal of restrictions on the freedom of the press;

(g) The end of the policy of bantustanization and forced population removals;

(h) The end of military and paramilitary activities aimed at the neighbouring countries;

5. *Demands in particular* that all detained children be unconditionally released and that the abhorrent practice of applying repressive measures to children and minors cease immediately;

6. *Considers* that the implementation of the above demands would create the appropriate conditions for free consultations among all the people of South Africa with a view to negotiating a just and lasting solution to the conflict in that country;

7. *Appeals* to all States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, mass media, and city and other

* Document A/43/L.30/Rev.1/Add.1 was issued to add five States to the list of sponsors.

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

² A/32/144, annex I.

local authorities as well as individuals to increase urgently political, economic, educational, legal, humanitarian and all other forms of necessary assistance to the people of South Africa and their national liberation movements;

8. *Also appeals* to all States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to step up material, financial and other forms of support to the front-line and other neighbouring independent States;

9. *Urges* all countries to contribute generously to the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid Fund set up by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries with the aim of increasing support to the national liberation movements fight-

ing the *apartheid* régime and to the front-line and other neighbouring independent States;

10. *Decides* to continue the authorization of adequate financial provision in the regular budget of the United Nations to enable the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity—namely, the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania—to maintain offices in New York in order to participate effectively in the deliberations of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and other appropriate bodies;

11. *Requests* Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to exert their influence towards the implementation of the present resolution.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.31* AND ADD.1**

Albania, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[23 November 1988]

MILITARY COLLABORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions and those of the Security Council on the arms embargo, as well as other resolutions on collaboration with South Africa,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, including annex I thereof (A/43/22),

Considering that the full implementation of an arms embargo against South Africa is an essential element of international action against *apartheid*,

Taking note of the statement adopted on 18 December 1987 by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 concerning the question of South Africa, which "noted with alarm and great concern that large quantities of arms and military equipment, including highly sophisticated matériel, were

still reaching South Africa directly or via clandestine routes".¹

Regretting that some countries surreptitiously continue to deal in arms with South Africa and allow South Africa to participate in international arms exhibitions,

1. *Strongly urges* those States which directly or indirectly infringe the arms embargo and continue to collaborate with South Africa in the military, nuclear, and military intelligence and technology fields, in particular certain Western States and Israel, to terminate forthwith such acts;

2. *Urges* the Security Council to consider immediate steps to ensure the scrupulous and full implementation of the arms embargo imposed by the Council in resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and its effective monitoring;

3. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to keep the matter under constant review and to report thereon to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

* Incorporating document A/43/L.31/Corr.1.

** Document A/43/L.31/Add.1 was issued to add four States to the list of sponsors.

¹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1987*, document S/19396, annex.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.32* AND ADD.1**

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[23 November 1988]

COMPREHENSIVE AND MANDATORY SANCTIONS AGAINST
THE RACIST RÉGIME OF SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/23 C of 20 November 1987,

Recalling also its earlier resolutions and those of the Security Council calling for concerted international action to force the racist régime of South Africa to eradicate apartheid,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid (A/43/22), in particular paragraphs 188 to 194,

Noting with satisfaction the entering into force on 3 April 1988 of the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports,⁴

Gravely concerned at the continuing defiance by the apartheid régime of the will of the international community, the régime's provocative non-compliance with resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, its escalating terror against the people of South Africa, its continuing illegal occupation of Namibia, and its acts of military aggression and political and economic destabilization against independent African States,

Expressing serious concern at the continuing violation of the arms embargo against South Africa,

Noting with grave concern that some Member States and transnational corporations have continued economic relations with South Africa, while some others have begun to exploit opportunities created by sanctions imposed by other States thus substantially increasing their trade with South Africa,

1. *Reaffirms that apartheid is a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace and security, and that it*

is a primary responsibility of the United Nations to assist in efforts to eliminate *apartheid* without further delay;

2. *Encourages States that have not yet done so to accede to the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports, and calls upon all States to support the work of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports;*

3. *Calls upon those States which have increased their trade with South Africa and, particularly, Japan, which recently emerged as the most important trading partner of South Africa, to sever trade relations with South Africa;*

4. *Decides once again that the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations would be the most appropriate, effective and peaceful means to bring apartheid to an end and to discharge the responsibilities of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, which are threatened and violated by the apartheid régime;*

5. *Urgently requests the Security Council, therefore, to consider immediate action under Chapter VII of the Charter with a view to applying comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa and calls upon those Governments which are opposed to the application of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions to reassess their policies and cease their opposition to the application of such sanctions by the Security Council;*

6. *Appeals to the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to co-operate in the imposition of comprehensive, mandatory sanctions by the international community against racist South Africa as a means for achieving peaceful change in that country;*

7. *Urges the Security Council to strengthen the mandatory arms embargo imposed by its resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 in order to bring to an end the continued violations of the arms embargo.*

* Incorporating document A/43/L.32/Corr.1.

** Document A/43/L.32/Add.1 was issued to add two States to the list of sponsors.

* Resolution 40/64 G, annex.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.33* AND ADD.1**

Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[23 November 1988]

IMPOSITION, CO-ORDINATION AND STRICT MONITORING OF
MEASURES AGAINST RACIST SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on sanctions against South Africa,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid (A/43/22), in particular paragraphs 191 to 194, and of the Secretary-General's report on implementation of national measures adopted against South Africa (A/43/786),

Considering that measures taken by States individually and some collectively, while commendable, vary in coverage and degree of enforcement, which allows for the exploitation of existing gaps and loopholes,

Concerned at the increasing number of States that exploit the trade gaps created by the imposition of these measures,

Commending the action taken by labour unions, women's organizations, student groups and other anti-apartheid organizations for the isolation of the apartheid régime,

1. Urges all States that have not yet done so, pending the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, to adopt legislative and/or comparable measures to impose effective sanctions against South Africa and, in particular:

(a) To impose embargoes on the supply of oil products, technologies, skills and services that can be used for the

military and nuclear industry of South Africa, including military intelligence;

(b) To impose embargoes on the supply of oil and petroleum products;

(c) To prohibit the import of coal, gold, other minerals and agricultural products from South Africa and Namibia;

(d) To induce transnational corporations, banks and financial institutions to withdraw effectively from South Africa by ceasing equity and non-equity investment, transfer of technology and know-how, and provision of credit and loans;

(e) To sever all air, sea and other transport links with South Africa;

(f) To prevent, through appropriate measures, their citizens from serving in South Africa's armed forces and other sensitive sectors;

(g) To take appropriate measures to ensure the effectiveness of the sports and cultural boycott of the racist régime of South Africa;

2. Also urges all States to monitor strictly the implementation of the above measures and adopt when necessary legislation providing for penalties on individuals and enterprises violating those measures;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on new legislative and/or comparable measures adopted and implemented by States against South Africa, especially in areas in which the South African economy depends on the outside world.

* Incorporating document A/43/L.33/Corr.1.

** Document A/43/L.33/Add.1 was issued to add four States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.34* AND ADD.1**

Albania, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[23 November 1988]

RELATIONS BETWEEN SOUTH AFRICA AND ISRAEL

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/23 D of 20 November 1987,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid (A/43/22), particularly annex I on recent developments concerning relations between South Africa and Israel,

* Incorporating document A/43/L.34/Corr.1.

** Document A/43/L.34/Add.1 was issued to add two States to the list of sponsors.

1. Calls upon Israel to abide by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council by terminating forthwith all forms of military, nuclear, intelligence, economic and other collaboration, particularly its long-term contracts for military supplies, with South Africa;

2. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid to continue to monitor the relations between South Africa and Israel and keep them under constant review, including the implementation of the measures adopted by Israel, and report to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.35* AND ADD.1**

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[23 November 1988]

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
AGAINST Apartheid

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid (A/43/22),

1. Commends the Special Committee against Apartheid for its work in the discharge of its responsibilities in promoting international action against apartheid;

2. Takes note of the report of the Special Committee and endorses the recommendations contained in paragraph 194 of the report relating to its programme of work;

3. Decides to make a special allocation of 400,000 dollars to the Special Committee for 1989 from the regular

* Incorporating document A/43/L.35/Corr.1.

** Document A/43/L.35/Add.1 was issued to add four States to the list of sponsors.

budget of the United Nations to cover the cost of special projects to be decided upon by the Committee;

4. Requests Governments and organizations to provide financial and other assistance for the special projects of the Special Committee and to make generous contributions to the Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid;

5. Appeals to all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, information media and individuals to co-operate with the Centre against Apartheid and the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in their activities against apartheid, and in particular in disseminating information on the deteriorating situation in South Africa in order to mitigate the effects of the restraints on the press in South Africa and to effectively counteract South African propaganda.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.36* AND ADD.1**

Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[23 November 1988]

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON Apartheid
AND ITS DESTRUCTIVE CONSEQUENCES IN SOUTHERN
AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned at the escalating repression mounted against the opponents of apartheid in South Africa,

Further concerned about the racist régime's continued aggression against the front-line States and its destructive consequences,

* Incorporating document A/43/L.36/Corr.1.

** Document A/43/L.36/Add.1 was issued to add four States to the list of sponsors.

Taking note of the Declaration of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988 (A/43/667-S/20212, annex),

Indignant at the continued non-implementation of the General Assembly and Security Council resolutions by South Africa,

1. Decides to hold a special session of the General Assembly on apartheid and its destructive consequences in southern Africa before its forty-fourth session, on a date to be determined by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Special Committee against Apartheid;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary administrative arrangements towards the convening of the special session.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.37* AND ADD.1**

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, Ghana, Hungary, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[23 November 1988]

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION AGAINST THE POLICIES OF
Apartheid OF THE RÉGIME OF RACIST SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming the legislative mandate of its resolutions 32/105 H of 14 December 1977, paragraph 4, and 33/183 I of 24 January 1979, in which it requested the Secretary-General to undertake, in co-operation with Member States, a regular programme of radio broadcasts directed at South Africa,

Recalling also its resolutions 13 (I) of 13 February 1946, 595 (VI) of 4 February 1952, 1335 (XIII) of 13 December 1958, 1405 (XIV) of 1 December 1959, 3535 (XXX) of 17 December 1975, 32/105 B of 14 December 1977, 33/115 of 18 December 1978, 34/181 and 34/182 of 18 December 1979, 35/201 of 16 December 1980, 36/149 of 16 December 1981 and 40/64 D of 10 December 1985, in which it requested the Secretary-General to intensify and expand radio programmes for broadcast to southern Africa,

Strongly convinced of the need to intensify and expand activities aimed at mobilizing world public opinion against the evil system of *apartheid* in South Africa,

Mindful of the important role of the United Nations and its specialized agencies in the dissemination of information against *apartheid*, as enshrined in the relevant General Assembly resolutions,

Bearing in mind the malicious propaganda activities of the racist régime of South Africa, which continues to commit numerous acts of military aggression and destabilization against the front-line States and other neighbouring States in the region, and the imperative need to effectively counter these activities,

Alarmed at the planned reduction in the establishment of the Anti-Apartheid Programmes Section of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat,

Concerned at the continuous reduction in programme output over the years, and distressed at the prospect of the Department of Public Information's proposal to further reduce radio programmes directed at the people of South Africa and Namibia at this crucial period when the racist régime has escalated its disinformation campaign and mass media black-out,

Bearing in mind resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986 regarding the restructuring of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations and, in particular, the need to ensure that reforms are implemented with flex-

ibility and not have a negative impact on mandated and priority programmes,

Noting with appreciation that the Secretary-General has initiated radio programmes in co-operation with Member States whose broadcasts can be heard in southern Africa in the main languages spoken in South Africa, which are English, Afrikaans, Sesotho, Setswana, Xhosa and Zulu,

Taking into consideration that radio is the commonly and widely used as well as easily accessible medium of communication in the region,

1. Urges the Secretary-General to:

(a) Intensify, increase and expand these radio broadcasts as well as the production of audio-visual material and to maintain, without interference, the unique linguistic features and characteristics of these programmes;

(b) Provide all appropriate technical and financial assistance to radio stations of those Member States which are broadcasting or willing to broadcast to South Africa, in order to enable their radio transmitters to be heard inside South Africa;

(c) Ensure regular monitoring and evaluation of the impact of these programmes;

(d) Retain and commensurately increase the personnel in these programmes in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular, resolution 42/220 of 21 December 1987;

(e) Further strengthen and enhance these radio programmes by engaging, at the upper echelons of the Secretariat and senior policy-making and supervisory levels, personnel from the region who will readily understand, interpret and be responsive to developments in the region;

(f) Maintain these radio programmes as an exclusively separate entity for purposes of enhancing their effectiveness;

2. Appeals to all Governments, non-governmental organizations and the specialized agencies to co-operate with the Secretary-General in order to ensure the widest possible dissemination of information against *apartheid*, in particular, these radio programmes;

3. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States and international organizations which have provided the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat with their broadcasting facilities, as well as their contribution to the Trust Fund for Publicity against *Apartheid*, and request those which have not done so to do the same;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

* Incorporating document A/43/L.37/Corr.1.

** Document A/43/L.37/Add.1 was issued to add three States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.38 AND ADD.1*

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Venezuela and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[23 November 1988]

UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its earlier resolutions on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, in particular resolution 42/23 H of 20 November 1987,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (A/43/682), to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund,

Gravely concerned at the continued nation-wide state of emergency and security regulations which criminalize and stifle political dissent and protest,

Increasingly alarmed by the continued detentions without trials, forced removals, bannings, restriction orders, political trials, death sentences imposed on opponents of *apartheid*, harassment of trade unions, church and other organizations and individuals involved in peaceful protest and dissent,

Reaffirming that increased humanitarian and legal assistance by the international community to those persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Af-

rica and Namibia is more than ever necessary to alleviate their plight and sustain their efforts,

Strongly convinced that increased contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies concerned are necessary to enable them to meet the extensive needs for humanitarian and legal assistance,

1. Endorses the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have contributed to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

3. Appeals for generous and increased contributions to the Trust Fund;

4. Also appeals for direct contributions to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering assistance to the victims of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in South Africa and Namibia;

5. Commends the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund for their persistent efforts to promote humanitarian and legal assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa and Namibia, as well as assistance to their families and to refugees from South Africa.

* Document A/43/L.38/Add.1 was issued to add five States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.41 AND ADD.1*

Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Viet Nam: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[25 November 1988]

OIL EMBARGO AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa (A/43/44 and Corr.1),

Recalling its resolutions on an oil embargo against South Africa, in particular resolution 42/23 F of 20 November 1987,

Noting that, while oil-exporting States have committed themselves to an oil embargo against South Africa, very few major shipping States have done so,

Concerned that the racist régime of South Africa has been able to circumvent the oil embargoes and comparable measures adopted by States,

* Document A/43/L.41/Add.1 was issued to add 12 States to the list of sponsors.

Commending action taken by labour unions, student groups and anti-*apartheid* organizations against companies involved in the violation of the oil embargo against South Africa, and for the enforcement of the embargo,

Convinced that an effective oil embargo against South Africa would complement the arms embargo against the *apartheid* régime, and serve to curtail both its acts of aggression against the front-line States and its repression of the people of South Africa and Namibia,

1. Takes note of the report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa;

2. Urges the Security Council to take action without further delay to impose a mandatory embargo on the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa as well as the supply of equipment and technology to,

financing of and investment in its oil industry and coal liquefaction projects;

3. *Requests* all States concerned, pending a decision by the Security Council, to adopt effective measures and/or legislation to broaden the scope of the oil embargo in order to ensure the complete cessation of the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa and Namibia, whether directly or indirectly, and in particular:

(a) To apply strictly the "end users" clause and other conditions concerning restriction on destination to ensure compliance with the embargo;

(b) To compel the companies originally selling or purchasing oil or petroleum products, as appropriate to each nation, to desist from selling, reselling or otherwise transferring oil and petroleum products to South Africa and Namibia, whether directly or indirectly;

(c) To establish strict control over the supply of oil and petroleum products to South Africa and Namibia by intermediaries, oil companies and traders by placing responsibility for the fulfilment of the contract on the first buyer or seller of oil and petroleum products who would, therefore, be liable for the actions of these parties;

(d) To prevent access by South Africa to other sources of energy, including the supply of raw materials, technical know-how, financial assistance and transport;

(e) To prohibit all assistance to *apartheid* South Africa, including the provision of finance, technology, equipment or personnel for the prospecting, development or production of hydrocarbon resources, the construction or operation of oil-from-coal or oil-from-gas plants or the development and operation of plants producing fuel substitutes and additives such as ethanol and methanol;

(f) To prevent South African corporations from maintaining or expanding their holdings in oil companies or properties outside South Africa;

(g) To terminate the transport of oil to South Africa by ships flying their flags, or by ships that are ultimately owned, managed or chartered by their nationals or by companies within their jurisdiction;

(h) To develop a system for registration of ships, registered or owned by their nationals, that have unloaded oil in South Africa in contravention of embargoes imposed;

(i) To impose penal action against companies and individuals that have been involved in violating the oil embargo, and to publicize cases of successful prosecutions in conformity with their national laws;

(j) To gather, exchange and disseminate information regarding violations of the oil embargo, including ways and means to prevent such violations, and to take concerted measures against violators;

4. *Decides* to hold hearings in April 1989 on the strengthening of the oil embargo against South Africa, to be organized by the International Group in co-operation with the Special Committee against *Apartheid*;

5. *Requests* the Intergovernmental Group to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including proposals for strengthening the mechanism to monitor the supply and shipment of oil and petroleum products to South Africa;

6. *Requests* all States to extend their co-operation to the Intergovernmental Group in the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Intergovernmental Group with all necessary assistance for the implementation of the present resolution.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.42 AND ADD.1*

Angola, Australia, Austria, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Iceland, India, Ireland, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[25 November 1988]

CONCERTED INTERNATIONAL ACTION FOR THE ELIMINATION OF *Apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the continuous aggravation of the situation in South Africa caused by the policy of *apartheid*, and in particular by the extension and further tightening of the nation-wide state of emergency,

Convinced that the root-cause of the crisis in southern Africa is the policy of *apartheid*,

Noting with grave concern that in order to perpetuate *apartheid* in South Africa the authorities there have committed acts of aggression and breaches of the peace,

Convinced that only the total eradication of *apartheid* and the establishment of majority rule on the basis of the free and fair exercise of universal adult suffrage can lead to a peaceful and lasting solution in South Africa,

Noting that the so-called reforms in South Africa have the effect of further entrenching the *apartheid* system and further dividing the people of South Africa,

Recognizing that the policy of bantustanization deprives the majority of the people of their citizenship and makes them foreigners in their own country,

Recognizing the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community to take all necessary action for the eradication of *apartheid*, and, in particular, the need for increased and effective pressure on the South African authorities as a peaceful means of achieving the abolition of *apartheid*,

Encouraged, in this context, by the growing international consensus, as demonstrated by the adoption of Security Council resolution 569 (1985) of 26 July 1985, and the increase in and expansion of national, regional and inter-governmental measures to this end,

* Document A/43/L.42/Add.1 was issued to add six States to the list of sponsors.

Considering sanctions to be the most effective peaceful means available to the international community to increase pressure on the South African authorities,

Convinced of the vital importance of the strict observance of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, by which the Council instituted a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, and Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 concerning the import of arms, ammunition and military vehicles produced in South Africa, and of the need to make these embargoes fully effective in conformity with Council resolution 591 (1986) of 28 November 1986,

Commending the national policies not to sell and export oil to South Africa,

Considering that measures to ensure effective and scrupulous implementation of such embargoes through international co-operation are essential and urgent,

Noting, in this respect, the efforts undertaken by the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa,

Noting with deep concern that, through a combination of military and economic pressures, in violation of international law, the authorities of South Africa have resorted to economic reprisals and aggression against, and destabilization of, neighbouring States,

Alarmed by the seriously deteriorating situation of millions of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in southern Africa caused by these policies and actions,

Considering that contacts between *apartheid* South Africa and the front-line and other neighbouring States, necessitated by geography, colonial legacy and other reasons, should not be used by other States as a pretext for legitimizing the *apartheid* system or justifying attempts to break the international isolation of that system,

Convinced that the existence of *apartheid* will continue to lead to ever-increasing resistance by the oppressed people, by all possible means, and increased tension and conflict that will have far-reaching consequences for southern Africa and the world,

Convinced that policies of collaboration with the *apartheid* régime, instead of respect for the legitimate aspirations of the genuine representatives of the great majority of the people, will encourage its repression and aggression against neighbouring States and its defiance of the United Nations,

Expressing its full support for the legitimate aspiration of African States and peoples, and of the Organization of African Unity, for the total liberation of the continent of Africa from colonialism and racism,

1. Strongly condemns the policy of *apartheid* that deprives the majority of the South African population of their dignity, fundamental freedoms and human rights;

2. Strongly condemns the South African authorities for the killings, arbitrary mass arrests and detention of members of mass organizations as well as other individuals who are opposing the *apartheid* system and the state of emergency, and for the detention of and use of violence against children;

3. Further condemns the overt and the covert aggressive actions, which South Africa has carried out for the destabilization of neighbouring States, as well as those aimed against refugees from South Africa and Namibia;

4. Demands that the authorities of South Africa:

(a) Release immediately and unconditionally Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners, detainees and restrictees;

(b) Immediately lift the state of emergency;

(c) Abrogate discriminatory laws and lift bans on all organizations and individuals, as well as end restrictions on and censorship of news media;

(d) Grant freedom of association and full trade union rights to all workers of South Africa;

(e) Initiate without pre-conditions a political dialogue with genuine leaders of the majority population with a view to eradicating *apartheid* without delay and establishing a representative government;

(f) Eradicate the bantustan structures;

(g) Immediately end the destabilization of front-line and other States;

5. Urges the Security Council to consider without delay the adoption of effective mandatory sanctions against South Africa;

6. Also urges the Security Council to take steps for the strict implementation of the mandatory arms embargo instituted by it in resolution 418 (1977) and of the arms embargo requested in its resolution 558 (1984) and, within the context of the relevant resolutions, to secure an end to military and nuclear co-operation with South Africa and the import of military equipment or supplies from South Africa;

7. Appeals to all States that have not yet done so, pending mandatory sanctions by the Security Council, to consider national legislative or other appropriate measures to increase the pressure on the *apartheid* régime of South Africa, such as:

(a) Cessation of further investment in, and financial loans to, South Africa;

(b) An end to all promotion of and support for trade with South Africa;

(c) Prohibition of the sale of krugerrand and all other coins minted in South Africa;

(d) Cessation of all forms of military, police or intelligence co-operation with the authorities of South Africa, in particular the sale of computer equipment;

(e) An end to nuclear collaboration with South Africa;

(f) Cessation of export and sale of oil to South Africa;

(g) Other measures within the economic and commercial fields;

8. Recognizes the pressing need, existing and potential, of South Africa's neighbouring States for economic assistance, as a complement and not as an alternative to sanctions against South Africa, and appeals to all States, organizations and institutions:

(a) To increase assistance to the front-line States and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference in order to increase their economic strength and independence from South Africa;

(b) To increase humanitarian, legal, educational and other such assistance and support to the victims of *apartheid*, to the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and to all those struggling against *apartheid* and for a non-racial, democratic society in South Africa;

9. Welcomes the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action adopted by the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern

Africa (A/43/717 and Corr.1, appendix), which was held at Oslo from 22 to 24 August 1988;

10. *Appeals* to all Governments and organizations to take appropriate action for the cessation of all academic, cultural, scientific and sports relations that would support the *apartheid* régime of South Africa, as well as relations with individuals, institutions and other bodies endorsing or based on *apartheid*;

11. *Commends* the States that have already adopted voluntary measures against the *apartheid* régime of South Africa in accordance with General Assembly resolution 42/23 G of 20 November 1987 and invites those which have not yet done so to follow their example;

12. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for the total eradication of *apartheid* and for the establishment of a non-racial, democratic society in which all the people, irrespective of race, colour or creed, enjoy fundamental freedoms and human rights;

13. *Pays tribute to and expresses solidarity* with organizations and individuals struggling against *apartheid* and for a non-racial, democratic society in accordance with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;⁵

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

⁵ Resolution 217 A (III).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 26 October 1988, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/43/L.16 by 146 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.⁵ For the final text, see resolution 43/13.⁶

At its 60th plenary meeting, on 28 November 1988, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Political Committee (A/43/802) (decision 43/414⁶).

At its 68th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the basis of paragraph 6 of its resolution 34/93 R of 17 December 1979, confirmed the appointment by its President of Zimbabwe as a member of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, with effect from 1 January 1989 (see decision 43/315⁶).

At the same meeting, the General Assembly took action on the other draft resolutions before it: draft resolutions A/43/L.36 and Add.1 and A/43/L.38 and Add.1 were adopted without a vote; draft resolution A/43/L.30/Rev.1 and Add.1 was adopted by 131 votes to 3, with 21 abstentions;* draft resolution A/43/L.31 and Add.1 was adopted by 123 votes to 2, with 29 abstentions;* draft resolution A/43/L.32 and Add.1 was adopted by 123 votes to 12, with 19 abstentions;* draft resolution A/43/L.33 and Add.1 was adopted by 136 votes to 4, with 14 abstentions;* draft resolution A/43/L.34 and Add.1 was adopted by 106 votes to 23, with 26 abstentions;* draft resolution A/43/L.35 and Add.1 was adopted by 144 votes to 1, with 9 abstentions;* draft resolution A/43/L.37 and Add.1 was adopted by 132 votes to 1, with 21 abstentions;* draft resolution A/43/L.41 and Add.1 was adopted by 138 votes to 2, with 14 abstentions;* and draft resolution A/43/L.42 and Add.1 was adopted by 149 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 43/50 A to K.⁶

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 11 July 1989, the General Assembly decided that the special session on *apartheid* and its destructive consequences in southern Africa would be held from 12 to 14 December 1989 (see decision 43/462⁷).

* Recorded vote.

⁶ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

⁷ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 49A.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/43/22	Report of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i>	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 22</i>
A/43/44 and Corr.1	Report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 44 and corrigendum
A/43/75-S/19398	Letter dated 4 January 1988 from the representative of Peru to the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988, document S/19543</i>
A/43/171-S/19543	Letter dated 25 February 1988 from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Secretary-General	

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/43/173-S/19544	Letter dated 25 February 1988 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19544
A/43/182-S/19561	Letter dated 1 March 1988 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19561
A/43/188-S/19573	Letter dated 1 March 1988 from the representative of Guyana to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19573
A/43/189-S/19574	Letter dated 3 March 1988 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19574
A/43/201-S/19576	Letter dated 3 March 1988 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19576
A/43/207-S/19588	Letter dated 7 March 1988 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19588
A/43/210-S/19600	Letter dated 10 March 1988 from the representative of Jamaica to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19600
A/43/227-S/19659	Letter dated 21 March 1988 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19659
A/43/231	Letter dated 21 March 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General	
A/43/232-S/19668	Letter dated 22 March 1988 from the representative of Suriname to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19668
A/43/236-S/19676	Letter dated 22 March 1988 from the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid to the Secretary-General	
A/43/238	Letter dated 23 March 1988 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General	
A/43/253	Letter dated 25 March 1988 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	
A/43/260-S/19697	Letter dated 28 March 1988 from the representative of Botswana to the Secretary-General	
A/43/261	Note verbale dated 28 March 1988 from the mission of Maldives to the Secretary-General	
A/43/267-S/19713	Letter dated 30 March 1988 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19713
A/43/271-S/19718	Letter dated 31 March 1988 from the representative of Botswana to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19718
A/43/273-S/19720	Letter dated 30 March 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988	
A/43/284-S/19737	Letter dated 29 March 1988 from the representatives of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19737
A/43/298-S/19765	Letter dated 12 April 1988 from the representative of Botswana to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Supplement for April, May and June 1988</i> , document S/19765
A/43/319-S/19806	Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	
A/43/330-S/19828	Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19828
A/43/331-S/19829	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19829
A/43/352-S/19864	Letter dated 5 May 1988 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/43/370	Letter dated 27 May 1988 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the 79th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Guatemala City from 11 to 16 April 1988	
A/43/373	Letter dated 11 May 1988 from the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint declaration of the seventh meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the European Community and of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Düsseldorf, Federal Republic of Germany, on 2 and 3 May 1988	
A/43/384-S/19915	Letter dated 31 May 1988 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	
A/43/393-S/19930	Letter dated 6 June 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and the reports and resolutions of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988	
A/43/395	Letter dated 3 June 1988 from the representative of Equatorial Guinea to the Secretary-General	
A/43/399	Letter dated 9 June 1988 from the representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Caribbean Community, held at Port-of-Spain on 20 and 21 May 1988	
A/43/401-S/19933	Letter dated 10 June 1988 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19933
A/43/407-S/19938	Letter dated 15 June 1988 from the representative of Algeria to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Statement of the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held at Algiers from 7 to 9 June 1988	
A/43/413-S/19947	Letter dated 17 June 1988 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19947

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/43/414-S/19949	Letter dated 17 June 1988 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19949
A/43/417-S/19951	Letter dated 16 June 1988 from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19951
A/43/418-S/19952	Letter dated 22 June 1988 from the representative of Botswana to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19952
A/43/422-S/19958	Letter dated 23 June 1988 from the representative of Botswana to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19958
A/43/427-S/19963	Letter dated 24 June 1988 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19963
A/43/435-S/19974	Letter dated 30 June 1988 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Toronto Economic Summit, held from 19 to 21 June 1988	
A/43/436-S/19975	Letter dated 30 June 1988 from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions of the European Council meeting held at Hannover on 27 and 28 June 1988	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19975
A/43/437	Letter dated 30 June 1988 from the representative of Nigeria to the Secretary-General	
A/43/438-S/19976	Letter dated 1 July 1988 from the representative of Nigeria to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for July, August and September 1988, document S/19976
A/43/442	Letter dated 5 July 1988 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General	
A/43/448	Letter dated 6 July 1988 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/43/450-S/19995	Letter dated 6 July 1988 from the representative of Botswana to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19995
A/43/453	Letter dated 7 July 1988 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	
A/43/464-S/20018	Letter dated 14 July 1988 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20018
A/43/466	Letter dated 15 July 1988 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	
A/43/468-S/20024	Letter dated 18 July 1988 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20024
A/43/475-S/20047	Note verbale dated 20 July 1988 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20047
A/43/479-S/20055	Letter dated 21 July 1988 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20055
A/43/480	Letter dated 22 July 1988 from the representative of Antigua and Barbuda to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the ninth meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Deep Bay from 4 to 8 July 1988	
A/43/489-S/20067	Letter dated 22 July 1988 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20067
A/43/491	Letter dated 26 July 1988 from the representative of Peru to the Secretary-General	
A/43/543	Letter dated 15 August 1988 from the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i> to the Secretary-General	
A/43/544	Letter dated 16 August 1988 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the second meeting of the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa, held at Toronto on 2 and 3 August 1988	
A/43/553-S/20144	Letter dated 22 August 1988 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20144
A/43/606-S/20184	Letter dated 8 September 1988 from the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i> to the Secretary-General	
A/43/610-S/20188	Letter dated 13 September 1988 from the Chairman of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i> to the Secretary-General	
A/43/667-S/20212	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Document of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988	
A/43/671	Letter dated 30 September 1988 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration adopted at the twelfth annual meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the members of the Group of 77, held in New York from 28 to 30 September 1988	
A/43/675-S/20215	Letter dated 3 October 1988 from the Chairman of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i> to the Secretary-General	
A/43/682	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	
A/43/692-S/20220	Letter dated 7 October 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Co-ordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held in New York on 29 September 1988	
A/43/699	Report of the Secretary-General on concerted international action for the elimination of <i>apartheid</i>	
A/43/708-S/20227	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General	

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	
A/43/753	Letter dated 25 October 1988 from the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the President of the General Assembly	
A/43/759	Note verbale dated 25 October 1988 from the mission of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the 80th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Sofia from 16 to 24 September 1988	
A/43/782-S/20259	Letter dated 31 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General	
A/43/786	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of national measures adopted against South Africa	
A/43/792	Letter dated 4 November 1988 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General	
A/43/793	Letter dated 4 November 1988 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	
A/43/854-S/20288	Letter dated 22 November 1988 from the representative of Nigeria to the Secretary-General	
A/43/862-S/20293	Note verbale dated 23 November 1988 from the representative of Mozambique to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for October, November and December 1988, document S/20293
A/43/893-S/20297	Letter dated 25 November 1988 from the representatives of India and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20297
A/43/966-S/20327	Letter dated 9 December 1988 from the representative of Mali to the Secretary-General	
A/43/1010	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/43/L.30	Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution	Replaced by document A/43/L.30/Rev.1 and Add.1
A/SPC/43/1	Allocation of agenda items: letter dated 23 September 1988 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee	
A/SPC/43/L.3 and Add.1-9	Requests for hearing	
<i>Programme budget implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/43/L.30/Rev.1, L.32 to L.37 and L.41</i>		
A/C.5/43/50 and Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/43/901 and Corr.1	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 114

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 37: Question of Palestine*

CONTENTS

	Page
Document A/43/L.50 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Cuba, Cyprus, German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Vanuatu, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution	1
Document A/43/L.51 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Cuba, Cyprus, German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Vanuatu, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution	2
Document A/43/L.52 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Cuba, Cyprus, German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Vanuatu, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution	3
Document A/43/L.53 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution	3
Document A/43/L.54 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution	4
Document A/43/L.55 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution	4
Document A/43/L.56: Iceland: amendment to document A/43/L.55	5
Action taken by the General Assembly	5
List of other documents pertaining to the item	6

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 71st, 77th to 82nd, 85th and 92nd to 94th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 38.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.50* AND ADD.1**

Afghanistan, Cuba, Cyprus, German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Vanuatu, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]

[9 December 1988]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 3375 (XXX) and 3376 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/20 of 24 November 1976, 32/40 of 2 December 1977, 33/28 of 7 December 1978, 34/65 A and B of 29 November 1979 and 34/65 C and D of 12 December 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/169 of 15 December 1980, 36/120 of 10 December 1981, ES-7/4 of 28 April 1982, ES-7/5 of 26 June 1982, ES-7/9 of 24 September 1982, 37/86 A of 10 December 1982, 38/58 A of 13 December 1983, 39/49 A of 11 December 1984, 40/96 A of 12 December

1985, 41/43 A of 2 December 1986 and 42/66 A of 2 December 1987,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (A/43/35),

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly;

2. Endorses the recommendations of the Committee contained in paragraphs 141 to 148 of its report and draws the attention of the Security Council to the fact that action on the Committee's recommendations, as repeatedly endorsed by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session and subsequently, is still awaited;

* Incorporating document A/43/L.50/Corr.1.

** Document A/43/L.50/Add.1 was issued to add five States to the list of sponsors.

3. *Requests* the Committee to continue to keep under review the situation relating to the question of Palestine as well as the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights¹ and to report and make suggestions to the General Assembly or the Security Council, as appropriate;

4. *Authorizes* the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations, including representation at conferences and meetings and the sending of delegations, to make such adjustments in its approved programme of seminars and symposia and meetings for non-governmental organizations as it may consider necessary, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session and thereafter;

5. *Requests* the Committee to continue to extend its co-operation to non-governmental organizations in their contribution towards heightening international awareness

¹ Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I, sect. B).

of the facts relating to the question of Palestine and creating a more favourable atmosphere for the full implementation of the Committee's recommendations, and to take the necessary steps to expand its contacts with those organizations;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, established under General Assembly resolution 194 (III), as well as other United Nations bodies associated with the question of Palestine, to co-operate fully with the Committee and to make available to it, at its request, the relevant information and documentation which they have at their disposal;

7. *Decides* to circulate the report of the Committee to all the competent bodies of the United Nations and urges them to take the necessary action, as appropriate, in accordance with the Committee's programme of implementation;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Committee with all the necessary facilities for the performance of its tasks.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.51* AND ADD.1**

Afghanistan, Cuba, Cyprus, German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Vanuatu, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[9 December 1988]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (A/43/35),

Taking note, in particular, of the relevant information contained in paragraphs 96 to 128 of that report,

Recalling its resolutions 32/40 B of 2 December 1977, 33/28 C of 7 December 1978, 34/65 D of 12 December 1979, 35/169 D of 15 December 1980, 36/120 B of 10 December 1981, 37/86 B of 10 December 1982, 38/58 B of 13 December 1983, 39/49 B of 11 December 1984, 40/96 B of 12 December 1985, 41/43 B of 2 December 1986 and 42/66 B of 2 December 1987,

Recalling that 1989 is the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child² and the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Child,

1. *Takes notes with appreciation* of the action taken by the Secretary-General in compliance with General Assembly resolution 42/66 B;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat with the necessary resources and to ensure that it continues to discharge the tasks detailed in paragraph 1 of General Assembly res-

olution 32/40 B, paragraph 2 (b) of resolution 34/65 D, paragraph 3 of resolution 36/120 B, paragraph 3 of resolution 38/58 B, paragraph 3 of resolution 40/96 B and paragraph 2 of resolution 42/66 B, in consultation with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and under its guidance;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to direct the Division for Palestinian Rights to pay particular attention to the plight of Palestinian children in the occupied Palestinian territories in its programme of work for 1989;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the continued co-operation of the Department of Public Information and other units of the Secretariat in enabling the Division for Palestinian Rights to perform its tasks and in covering adequately the various aspects of the question of Palestine;

5. *Invites* all Governments and organizations to lend their co-operation to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Division for Palestinian Rights in the performance of their tasks;

6. *Takes note with appreciation* of the action taken by Member States to observe annually on 29 November the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, and of the issuance by them of special postage stamps for the occasion.

* Incorporating document A/43/L.51/Corr.1.

** Document A/43/L.51/Add.1 was issued to add five States to the list of sponsors.

² Resolution 1386 (XIV).

DOCUMENT A/43/L.52* AND ADD.1**

Afghanistan, Cuba, Cyprus, German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Vanuatu, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[9 December 1988]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (A/43/35),

Taking note, in particular, of the information contained in paragraphs 129 to 140 of that report,

Recalling its resolution 42/66 C of 2 December 1987,

Convinced that the world-wide dissemination of accurate and comprehensive information and the role of non-governmental organizations and institutions remain of vital importance in heightening awareness of and support for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent sovereign Palestinian State,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the action taken by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in compliance with General Assembly resolution 42/66 C;

2. *Requests* the Department of Public Information, in full co-operation and co-ordination with the Committee on

* Incorporating document A/43/L.52/Corr.1.

** Document A/43/L.52/Add.1 was issued to add five States to the list of sponsors.

the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to continue its special information programme on the question of Palestine in 1989, with particular emphasis on public opinion in Europe and North America and, in particular:

(a) To disseminate information on all the activities of the United Nations system relating to the question of Palestine, including reports of the work carried out by the relevant United Nations organs;

(b) To continue to issue and update publications on the various aspects of the question of Palestine, including Israeli violations of the human rights of the Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories as reported by the relevant United Nations organs;

(c) To expand its audio-visual material on the question of Palestine, including the production of special series of radio programmes and television broadcasts;

(d) To organize fact-finding news missions to the area for journalists;

(e) To organize regional and national encounters for journalists.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.53 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[14 December 1988]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 31 March 1988 (A/43/272-S/19719) and 30 September 1988 (A/43/691-S/20219),

Having noted with appreciation the statement made on 13 December 1988 by the Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization,³

Stressing that achieving peace in the Middle East would constitute a significant contribution to international peace and security,

Aware of the overwhelming support for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East,

Noting with appreciation the endeavours of the Secretary-General to achieve the convening of the Conference,

Welcoming the outcome of the nineteenth Extraordinary Session of the Palestine National Council as a positive contribution towards a peaceful settlement of the conflict in the region,

Aware of the ongoing uprising (*intifadah*) of the Palestinian people since 9 December 1987, aimed at ending Israeli occupation of Palestinian territory occupied since 1967,

1. *Affirms* the urgent need to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the core of which is the question of Palestine;

2. *Calls for* the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, on an equal footing, and the five permanent members of the Security Council, based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 and the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination;

3. *Affirms* the following principles for the achievement of comprehensive peace:

(a) The withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and from the other occupied Arab territories;

(b) Guaranteeing arrangements for security of all States in the region, including those named in resolution 181 (II)

* Document A/43/L.53/Add.1 was issued to add 14 States to the list of sponsors.

³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 78th meeting.

of 29 November 1947, within secure and internationally recognized boundaries;

(c) Resolving the problem of the Palestine refugees in conformity with General Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, and subsequent relevant resolutions;

(d) Dismantling the Israeli settlements in the territories occupied since 1967;

(e) Guaranteeing freedom of access to Holy Places, religious buildings and sites;

4. *Notes* the expressed desire and endeavours to place the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Je-

rusalem, under the supervision of the United Nations for a limited period, as part of the peace process;

5. *Requests* the Security Council to consider measures needed to convene the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, including the establishment of a preparatory committee, and to consider guarantees for security measures agreed upon by the Conference for all States in the region;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, to facilitate the convening of the Conference, and to submit progress reports on developments in this matter.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.54 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[14 December 1988]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Palestine",

Recalling its resolution 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, in which, *inter alia*, it called for the establishment of an Arab State and a Jewish State in Palestine,

Mindful of the special responsibility of the United Nations to achieve a just solution to the question of Palestine,

Aware of the proclamation of the State of Palestine by the Palestine National Council in line with General Assembly resolution 181 (II) and in exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people,

Affirming the urgent need to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East which, *inter alia*, provides for peaceful coexistence for all States in the region,

* Document A/43/L.54/Add.1 was issued to add 15 States to the list of sponsors.

Recalling its resolution 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 on the observer status for the Palestine Liberation Organization and subsequent relevant resolutions.

1. *Acknowledges* the proclamation of the State of Palestine by the Palestine National Council on 15 November 1988;

2. *Affirms* the need to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their sovereignty over their territory occupied since 1967;

3. *Decides* that, effective as of 15 December 1988, the designation "Palestine" should be used in place of the designation "Palestine Liberation Organization" in the United Nations system, without prejudice to the observer status and functions of the Palestine Liberation Organization within the United Nations system, in conformity with relevant United Nations resolutions and practice;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary action to implement the present resolution.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.55 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[19 April 1989]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Palestine",

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁴

Gravely concerned at and alarmed by the deteriorating situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Expressing its profound shock at the latest action of members of the Israeli armed forces on 13 April 1989, which resulted in the killing and wounding of Palestinian civilians in the town of Nahalin,

Having considered the statement of the Secretary-General on 13 April 1989 relative to that raid,

* Document A/43/L.55/Add.1 was issued to add 12 States to the list of sponsors.

⁴ Resolution 217 A (III).

Aware that Israel, the occupying Power, has imposed limitations on Palestinian Muslims that restrict their participation in the life of their community and in the observance of their religious rites and obligations,

Taking into account the need to consider means for the impartial protection of the Palestinian civilian population under Israeli occupation,

Considering that the current policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, in the occupied Palestinian territory are bound to have grave consequences for the endeavours to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

Reaffirming once again that the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,⁵ is applicable to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel, including Jerusalem,

1. *Condemns* those policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which violate the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied territory, including the right of freedom of worship, and, in particular, the opening of fire by Israeli armed forces, which has resulted in the

killing and wounding of defenceless Palestinian civilians, and specifically the latest action of members of the Israeli armed forces against the defenceless civilians in the Palestinian town of Nahalin;

2. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, abide scrupulously by the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and that it desist immediately from those policies and practices which are in violation of the provisions of the Convention;

3. *Requests* the Security Council to consider with urgency the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory with a view to considering measures needed to provide international protection to the Palestinian civilians in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

4. *Stresses* the urgent need to expedite the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations and in conformity with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 43/176 of 15 December 1988;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit periodic reports on developments in the occupied Palestinian territory.

⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.56

Iceland: amendment to document A/43/L.55

[Original: English]
[20 April 1989]

1. Insert the following paragraph after paragraph 4:

"5. *Appeals* to the parties concerned to refrain from all acts of violence that could place in jeopardy any attempt to reach a lasting, peaceful solution by political means;"

2. Renumber in consequence old operative paragraph 5.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 82nd plenary meeting, on 15 December 1988, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions before it: draft resolution A/43/L.50 and Add.1 was adopted by 123 votes to 2, with 20 abstentions;* draft resolution A/43/L.51 and Add.1 was adopted by 123 votes to 2, with 20 abstentions;* and draft resolution A/43/L.52 and Add.1 was adopted by 127 votes to 2, with 17 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 43/175 A to C.⁶

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/43/L.53 and Add.1 by 138 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions* and draft resolution A/43/L.54 and Add.1 by 104 votes to 2, with 36 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 43/176 and 43/177.⁶

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 22 December 1988, the General Assembly decided to retain item 37 on its agenda of its forty-third session (see decision 43/459⁶).

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 20 April 1989, the General Assembly adopted, by 95 votes to 23, with 10 abstentions,* a motion by the representative of Saudi Arabia that no action be taken on the amendment to draft resolution A/43/L.55 and Add.1, contained in document A/43/L.56, which was submitted by Iceland. The Assembly then adopted draft resolution A/43/L.55 and Add.1 by 129 votes to 2, with 1 abstention.* For the final text, see resolution 43/233.⁷

* Recorded vote.

⁶ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

⁷ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 49 A.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/43/35	Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 35</i>
A/43/60-S/19373	Letter dated 22 December 1987 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1987, document S/19373</i>
A/43/61-S/19374	Letter dated 22 December 1987 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19374
A/43/62-S/19375 and Corr.1	Letter dated 22 December 1987 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19375
A/43/65-S/19380	Letter dated 22 December 1987 from the representative of Ghana to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19380
A/43/71-S/19392	Letter dated 29 December 1987 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19392
A/43/72-S/19393	Letter dated 29 December 1987 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19393
A/43/73-S/19394	Letter dated 29 December 1987 from the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19394
A/43/77-S/19405	Letter dated 5 January 1988 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988, document S/19405</i>
A/43/86-S/19424	Letter dated 12 January 1988 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19424
A/43/89-S/19431	Letter dated 15 January 1988 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19431
A/43/95-S/19441	Letter dated 20 January 1988 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19441
A/43/96-S/19442	Letter dated 20 January 1988 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19442
A/43/98-S/19450	Letter dated 25 January 1988 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19450
A/43/99-S/19452	Letter dated 25 January 1988 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19452
A/43/109-S/19454	Letter dated 26 January 1988 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19454
A/43/112-S/19459	Letter dated 27 January 1988 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19459
A/43/114-S/19464	Letter dated 29 January 1988 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19464
A/43/115-S/19469	Letter dated 1 February 1988 from the representative of Bahrain to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19469
A/43/116-S/19470	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19470
A/43/119-S/19475	Letter dated 28 January 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19475
A/43/120-S/19476	Letter dated 2 February 1988 from the representative of the Philippines to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19476
A/43/126-S/19479	Letter dated 4 February 1988 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19479
A/43/127-S/19480	Letter dated 5 February 1988 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19480
A/43/131-S/19487	Letter dated 9 February 1988 from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19487
A/43/132-S/19490	Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19490
A/43/135-S/19495	Letter dated 11 February 1988 from the representative of Maldives to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19495
A/43/157-S/19518	Letter dated 18 February 1988 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19518
A/43/176-S/19547	Letter dated 26 February 1988 from the representative of Bahrain to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19547
A/43/177-S/19549 and Corr.1	Letter dated 26 February 1988 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19549
A/43/183-S/19562	Letter dated 1 March 1988 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19562
A/43/186-S/19565	Letter dated 2 March 1988 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19565

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/43/215-S/19616	Letter dated 14 March 1988 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19616
A/43/217-S/19623	Letter dated 14 March 1988 from the representative of Algeria to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19623
A/43/264-S/19710	Letter dated 30 March 1988 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19710
A/43/272-S/19719	Report of the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19719
A/43/273-S/19720	Letter dated 30 March 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988	
A/43/275-S/19722	Letter dated 30 March 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a resolution on the uprising of the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories adopted by the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988	
A/43/289-S/19742	Letter dated 5 April 1988 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for April, May and June 1988, document S/19742
A/43/302-S/19769	Letter dated 13 April 1988 from the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19769
A/43/308-S/19779	Letter dated 14 April 1988 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19779
A/43/318-S/19804	Letter dated 18 April 1988 from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19804
A/43/319-S/19806	Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	
A/43/323-S/19813	Letter dated 20 April 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19813
A/43/327-S/19820	Letter dated 21 April 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19820
A/43/362-S/19881	Letter dated 13 May 1988 from the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19881
A/43/370	Letter dated 27 May 1988 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the 79th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Guatemala City from 11 to 16 April 1988	
A/43/373	Letter dated 11 May 1988 from the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint declaration of the seventh meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the European Community and of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Düsseldorf, Federal Republic of Germany, on 2 and 3 May 1988	
A/43/384-S/19915	Letter dated 31 May 1988 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	
A/43/392-S/19926	Letter dated 3 June 1988 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19926
A/43/393-S/19930	Letter dated 6 June 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and the reports and resolutions of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988	
A/43/394-S/19928	Letter dated 6 June 1988 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19928
A/43/399	Letter dated 9 June 1988 from the representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Caribbean Community, held at Port-of-Spain on 20 and 21 May 1988	
A/43/407-S/19938	Letter dated 15 June 1988 from the representative of Algeria to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Statement of the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held at Algiers from 7 to 9 June 1988	
A/43/436-S/19975	Letter dated 30 June 1988 from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions of the European Council meeting held at Hannover on 27 and 28 June 1988	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19975
A/43/459-S/20011	Letter dated 13 July 1988 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for July, August and September 1988, document S/20011
A/43/477-S/20052	Letter dated 22 July 1988 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20052
A/43/502-S/20086	Letter dated 4 August 1988 from the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20086
A/43/504-S/20090	Letter dated 4 August 1988 from the representative of Mauritania to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20090
A/43/510-S/20091	Letter dated 4 August 1988 from the representative of Brunei Darussalam to the Secretary-General transmitting excerpts from the joint communiqué of the twenty-first ministerial meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Bangkok on 4 and 5 July 1988	
A/43/522-S/20113	Letter dated 8 August 1988 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20113
A/43/531-S/20123	Letter dated 12 August 1988 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20123

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/43/540	Letter dated 17 August 1988 from the representative of Mauritania to the Secretary-General	
A/43/547-S/20136	Letter dated 19 August 1988 from the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20136
A/43/549	Letter dated 19 August 1988 from the representatives of Greece and Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a joint declaration of the Gulf Co-operation Council and its member States and the European Community and its member States, issued in Luxembourg on 15 June 1988	
A/43/573	Letter dated 26 August 1988 from the representative of Mauritania to the Secretary-General	
A/43/613	Letter dated 14 September 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué issued by the Foreign Ministers of the States composing the Committee of Nine Non-Aligned Countries on Palestine at Nicosia on 7 September 1988	
A/43/663-S/20210	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20210
A/43/667-S/20212	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Document of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988	
A/43/671	Letter dated 30 September 1988 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration adopted at the twelfth annual meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the members of the Group of 77, held in New York from 28 to 30 September 1988	
A/43/673	Letter dated 3 October 1988 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General	
A/43/691-S/20219	Report of the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20219
A/43/692-S/20220	Letter dated 7 October 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Co-ordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held in New York on 29 September 1988	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	
A/43/710-S/20228	Letter dated 13 October 1988 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for October, November and December 1988, document S/20228
A/43/759	Note verbale dated 25 October 1988 from the mission of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the 80th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Sofia from 16 to 24 September 1988	
A/43/781-S/20258	Letter dated 28 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20258
A/43/816-S/20272	Letter dated 16 November 1988 from the representative of Bahrain to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20272
A/43/817-S/20273	Letter dated 16 November 1988 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20273
A/43/823-S/20275	Letter dated 17 November 1988 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20275
A/43/827-S/20278 and Corr.1	Letter dated 18 November 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the political communiqué of the Palestine National Council and the declaration of independence of 15 November 1988	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20278
A/43/828-S/20279	Letter dated 18 November 1988 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20279
A/43/842	Letter dated 21 November 1988 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/43/844-S/20281	Letter dated 18 November 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20281
A/43/847-S/20291	Letter dated 23 November 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20291
A/43/853-S/20287	Letter dated 22 November 1988 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20287
A/43/863	Letter dated 23 November 1988 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	
A/43/893-S/20297	Letter dated 25 November 1988 from the representatives of India and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20297
A/43/897-S/20299	Letter dated 28 November 1988 from the representative of Bahrain to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20299
A/43/899-S/20303	Letter dated 28 November 1988 from the representative of Madagascar to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20303
A/43/907	Letter dated 29 November 1988 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/43/928	Letter dated 9 December 1988 from the Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the Secretary-General	
A/43/930-S/20320	Letter dated 28 November 1988 from the representative of Malta to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20320
A/43/946-S/20315	Letter dated 6 December 1988 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20315
A/43/950	Letter dated 14 December 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General	
A/43/960-S/20323	Letter dated 13 December 1988 from the representative of Oman to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20323
A/43/971-S/20332	Letter dated 14 December 1988 from the representative of Qatar to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20332
A/43/975-S/20334	Letter dated 16 December 1988 from the Deputy Permanent Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20334
A/43/987-S/20343	Letter dated 19 December 1988 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20343
A/43/992-S/20372	Letter dated 5 January 1989 from the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989</i> , document S/20372
A/43/994-S/20424	Letter dated 25 January 1989 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20424
A/43/999-S/20505	Letter dated 3 March 1989 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20505
A/43/1000-S/20533	Letter dated 16 March 1989 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20533
A/43/1004-S/20563 and Corr. 1	Letter dated 3 April 1989 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Supplement for April, May and June 1989</i> , document S/20563
A/43/1005-S/20592	Letter dated 14 April 1989 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20592
A/43/1007	Letter dated 17 April 1989 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the President of the General Assembly	
A/43/1008-S/20623	Letter dated 9 May 1989 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20623
A/43/1009-S/20668	Letter dated 1 June 1989 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20668
A/43/1011-S/20714	Letter dated 5 July 1989 from the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Supplement for July, August and September 1989</i> , document S/20714

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 38: Fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights*

CONTENTS

	Page
Document A/43/L.47: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Samoa, Senegal, Sudan, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Vanuatu: draft resolution	1
Action taken by the General Assembly	2
List of other documents pertaining to the item	2

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 66th, 68th, 72nd, 74th and 75th meetings.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.47*

Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Samoa, Senegal, Sudan, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Vanuatu: draft resolution

[Original: English]

[6 December 1988]

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹ its significance as a source of inspiration for national and international efforts for the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Welcoming the progress made so far in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms since the proclamation of the Declaration,

Recalling that Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling also the obligations of Member States under the Charter of the United Nations to respect the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples as a basis for the creation of conditions of stability and well-being, which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations,

Acknowledging that, despite efforts made by the international community to promote and protect human rights, there is a need for constant vigilance by the international community in this field,

Recalling the responsibility of the international community to promote understanding, friendship and peaceful co-operation among peoples, and to ensure that everyone enjoys the inherent right to life, liberty and security of person,

Recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights² and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,² and reaffirming that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interrelated and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from the promotion and protection of the other,

Underlining the importance of the teaching of human rights at all levels,

1. Stresses the important role of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in encouraging Member States to enshrine the principles of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family in national constitutions and laws;

2. Notes with satisfaction the progress made so far in the field of human rights, including standard setting and codification, since the proclamation of the Declaration and reaffirms its commitment to further progress in this respect;

3. Expresses grave concern at mass and flagrant violations of human rights, including those stemming from racism, all forms of racial discrimination and *apartheid*, and at all violations of human rights that continue to take place in many parts of the world;

4. Affirms the responsibility of the United Nations in protecting and promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms and expresses the determination of the United Nations to deal, through appropriate United Nations bodies, with violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

* Incorporating document A/43/L.47/Corr.1.

¹ Resolution 217 A (III).

² See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

5. Urges all States to observe the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration and appeals to those States which have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,³ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,⁴ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,² the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto,² the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid,⁵ the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women,⁶ and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;⁷

6. Reaffirms the importance of the observance and effective implementation of universally recognized standards in the field of human rights as contained in international human rights instruments;

7. Invites the Commission on Human Rights to consider a programme of action in the field of human rights, including:

(a) Measures to promote the universal ratification of or accession to United Nations instruments in the field of human rights and to strengthen United Nations machinery for

the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Declaration;

(b) Activities to develop human rights institutions and infrastructures, drawing upon the assistance of the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, including the Voluntary Fund for Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the Field of Human Rights, and drawing also upon the relevant capabilities of the specialized agencies in this field, and other available multilateral and bilateral assistance;

(c) Activities in the area of public information as may be determined by the Commission in considering the world campaign for human rights;

(d) Measures to enhance national and existing regional institutions for the promotion of human rights, through appropriate educational, judicial, legal and other channels, including direct contact among them;

8. Invites Member States, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations to draw upon the contributions of non-governmental organizations concerned with the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms for the achievement of the above programme of action;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the activities undertaken in pursuance of the present resolution;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "Forty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights".

³ Resolution 260 A (III), annex.

⁴ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

⁵ Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

⁶ Resolution 34/180, annex.

⁷ Resolution 39/46, annex.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 74th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1988, following Colombia's withdrawal of draft resolution A/43/L.39/Rev.1, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Preparation of an instrument on human rights based on solidarity" (decision 43/424^a).

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/43/L.47. For the final text, see resolution 43/90.⁸

^a See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/43/370	Letter dated 27 May 1988 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the 79th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Guatemala City from 11 to 16 April 1988	
A/43/667-S/20212	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Document of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988	
A/43/796	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 38/57	
A/43/947	Letter dated 7 December 1988 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General	
A/43/948	Letter dated 8 December 1988 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	
A/43/949	Letter dated 7 December 1988 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/43/958	Letter dated 9 December 1988 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/43/961	Letter dated 13 December 1988 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General	
A/43/968	Letter dated 12 December 1988 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General	
A/43/969	Letter dated 14 December 1988 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General	
A/43/L.39	Colombia: draft resolution	Replaced by document A/43/L.39/Rev.1
A/43/L.39/Rev.1	Colombia: revised draft resolution	

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 40: The situation in the Middle East*

CONTENTS

	Page
Document A/43/L.44 and Add.1: Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cuba, Djibouti, Iraq, Indonesia, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution	1
Document A/43/L.45 and Add.1: Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Zimbabwe: draft resolution	3
Document A/43/L.46 and Add.1: Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Tunisia, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution	4
Action taken by the General Assembly	5
List of other documents pertaining to the item	5

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 68th to 71st meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 39.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.44 AND ADD.1*

Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cuba, Djibouti, Iraq, Indonesia, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[2 December 1988]

The General Assembly.

Having discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

Reaffirming its resolutions 36/226 A and B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/123 F of 20 December 1982, 38/58 A to E of 13 December 1983, 38/180 A to D of 19 December 1983, 39/146 A to C of 14 December 1984, 40/168 A to C of 16 December 1985, 41/162 A to C of 4 December 1986 and 42/209 A to D of 11 December 1987,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, 511 (1982) of 18 June 1982, 512 (1982) of 19 June 1982, 513 (1982) of 4 July 1982, 515 (1982) of 29 July 1982, 516 (1982) of 1 August 1982, 517 (1982) of 4 August 1982, 518 (1982) of 12 August 1982, 519 (1982) of 17 August 1982, 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, 521 (1982) of 19 September 1982 and 555 (1984) of 12 October 1984 and other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 31 March 1988 (A/43/272-S/19719), 30 September 1988 (A/43/691-S/20219), 11 October 1988 (A/43/683 and Add.1), and 28 November 1988 (A/43/867-S/20294),

Reaffirming the need for continued collective support for the decisions adopted by the Twelfth Arab Summit Con-

ference, held at Fez, Morocco, on 25 November 1981 and from 6 to 9 September 1982,¹ which were confirmed by subsequent Arab summit conferences, including the Arab Summit Conference held at Algiers from 7 to 9 June 1988 (A/43/407-S/19938, annex), reiterating its previous resolutions on the question of Palestine and its support for the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and considering that the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 38/58 C and other relevant resolutions related to the question of Palestine, would contribute to the promotion of peace in the region,

Welcoming all efforts contributing towards the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people through the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, in accordance with the United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and to the situation in the Middle East,

Welcoming the world-wide support extended to the just cause of the Palestinian people and the other Arab countries in their struggle against Israeli aggression and occupation in order to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights, as affirmed by pre-

* Document A/43/L.44/Add.1 was issued to add 17 States to the list of sponsors.

¹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1982*, document S/15510, annex.

vious resolutions of the General Assembly on the question of Palestine and on the situation in the Middle East.

Gravely concerned that the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories still remain under Israeli occupation, that the relevant resolutions of the United Nations have not been implemented and that the Palestinian people is still denied the restoration of its land and the exercise of its inalienable national rights in conformity with international law, as reaffirmed by resolutions of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,² to the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories,

Reaffirming also all relevant United Nations resolutions which stipulate that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law and that Israel must withdraw unconditionally from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories,

Reaffirming further the imperative necessity of establishing a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region, based on full respect for the Charter and the principles of international law,

Gravely concerned also at the continuing Israeli policies involving the escalation and expansion of the conflict in the region, which further violate the principles of international law and endanger international peace and security,

Stressing once again the great importance of the time factor in the endeavours to achieve an early comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

1. *Reaffirms its convictions* that the question of Palestine is the core of the conflict in the Middle East and that no comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region will be achieved without the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights and the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories;

2. *Reaffirms further* that a just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the participation on an equal footing of all the parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people;

3. *Declares once more* that peace in the Middle East is indivisible and must be based on a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem, under the auspices of the United Nations and on the basis of its relevant resolutions, which ensures the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, and which enables the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to exercise its inalienable rights, including the right to return and the right to self-determination, national independence and the establishment of its independent sovereign State in Palestine, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relating to the question of Palestine, in par-

ticular General Assembly resolutions ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 36/120 A to F of 10 December 1981, 37/86 A to D of 10 December 1982, 37/86 E of 20 December 1982, 38/58 A to E of 13 December 1983, 39/49 A to D of 11 December 1984, 40/96 A to D of 12 December 1985, 41/43 A to D of 2 December 1986 and 42/66 A to D of 2 December 1987;

4. *Considers* the Arab Peace Plan adopted unanimously at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, on 25 November 1981 and from 6 to 9 September 1982,¹ and reiterated by the Extraordinary Summit Conference of the Arab States, held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 7 to 9 August 1985,³ as well as relevant efforts and action to implement the Fez plan, as an important contribution towards the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people through the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

5. *Condemns* Israel's continued occupation of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and demands the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all the territories occupied since 1967;

6. *Rejects* all agreements and arrangements which violate the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and contradict the principles of a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem to ensure the establishment of a just peace in the area;

7. *Deplores* Israel's failure to comply with Security Council resolutions 476 (1980) of 30 June 1980 and 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980 and General Assembly resolutions 35/207 of 16 December 1980 and 36/226 A and B of 17 December 1981; determines that Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and to declare it as its "capital" as well as the measures to alter its physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and status are null and void and demands that they be rescinded immediately; and calls upon all Member States, the specialized agencies and all other international organizations to abide by the present resolution and all other relevant resolutions and decisions;

8. *Condemns* Israel's aggression, policies and practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory and outside this territory including expropriation, establishment of settlements, annexation and other terrorist, aggressive and repressive measures, which are in violation of the Charter and the principles of international law and the relevant international conventions;

9. *Strongly condemns* the imposition by Israel of its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, its annexationist policies and practices, the establishment of settlements, the confiscation of lands, the diversion of water resources and the imposition of Israeli citizenship on Syrian nationals, and declares that all these measures are null and void and constitute a violation of the rules and principles of international law relative to belligerent occupation, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

10. *Considers* that the agreements on strategic co-operation between the United States of America and Israel,

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

³ A/40/564 and Corr. I, annex.

signed on 30 November 1981, and the continued supply of modern arms and *matériel* to Israel, augmented by substantial economic aid, including the Agreement on the Establishment of a Free Trade Area between the two Governments, have encouraged Israel to pursue its aggressive and expansionist policies and practices in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, and have had adverse effects on efforts for the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and pose a threat to the security of the region;

11. *Calls once more upon* all States to put an end to the flow to Israel of any military, economic, financial and technological aid, as well as of human resources, aimed at encouraging it to pursue its aggressive policies against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people;

12. *Strongly condemns* the continuing and increasing collaboration between Israel and the racist régime of South Africa, especially in the economic, military and nuclear fields, which constitutes a hostile act against the African and Arab States and enables Israel to enhance its nuclear capabilities, thus subjecting the States of the region to nuclear blackmail;

13. *Reaffirms its call* for convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, on an equal footing, and that the Conference should be effective with full authority, in order to achieve a comprehensive and just solution based on the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, and the attainment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in accordance with United Nations resolutions relevant to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East;

14. *Endorses the call* for setting up a preparatory committee, within the framework of the Security Council, with the participation of the permanent members of the Council, to take the necessary action to convene the Conference;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council periodically on the development of the situation and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a comprehensive report covering the developments in the Middle East in all their aspects.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.45 AND ADD.1*

Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[2 December 1988]

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 28 November 1988 (A/43/867-S/20294),

Recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Reaffirming its resolutions 36/226 B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/123 A of 16 December 1982, 38/180 A of 19 December 1983, 39/146 B of 14 December 1984, 40/168 B of 16 December 1985, 41/162 B of 4 December 1986 and 42/209 C of 11 December 1987,

Recalling its resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, in which it defined an act of aggression, *inter alia*, as "the invasion or attack by the armed forces of a State of the territory of another State, or any military occupation, however temporary, resulting from such invasion or attack, or any annexation by the use of force of the territory of another State or part thereof" and provided that "no consideration of whatever nature, whether political, economic, military or otherwise, may serve as a justification for aggression",

Reaffirming the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force,

Reaffirming once more the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,² to the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories,

Noting that Israel's record, policies and actions establish conclusively that it is not a peace-loving Member State and that it has not carried out its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting also that Israel has refused, in violation of Article 25 of the Charter, to accept and carry out the numerous relevant decisions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 497 (1981), thus failing to carry out its obligations under the Charter,

1. *Strongly condemns* Israel for its failure to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and General Assembly resolutions 36/226 B, ES-9/1, 37/123 A, 38/180 A, 39/146 B, 40/168 B, 41/162 B and 42/209 C;

2. *Declares once more* that Israel's continued occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan and its decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan constitute an act of aggression under the provisions of Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX);

3. *Declares once more* that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

* Document A/43/L.45/Add.1 was issued to add 19 States to the list of sponsors.

4. *Declares* all Israeli policies and practices of, or aimed at, annexation of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and of the other occupied Arab territories, to be illegal and in violation of international law and of the relevant United Nations resolutions;

5. *Determines once more* that all actions taken by Israel to give effect to its decision relating to the occupied Syrian Arab Golan are illegal and invalid and shall not be recognized;

6. *Reaffirms its determination* that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907,⁴ and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, continue to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, and calls upon the parties thereto to respect and ensure respect for their obligations under these instruments in all circumstances;

7. *Determines once more* that the continued occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan since 1967 and its annexation by Israel on 14 December 1981, following Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on that territory, constitute a continuing threat to international peace and security;

8. *Strongly deplores* the negative vote by a permanent member of the Security Council which prevented the Council from adopting against Israel, under Chapter VII of the Charter, the "appropriate measures" referred to in resolution 497 (1981) unanimously adopted by the Council;

9. *Further deplores* any political, economic, financial, military and technological support to Israel that encourages it to commit acts of aggression and to consolidate and perpetuate its occupation and annexation of the Palestine territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories;

10. *Firmly emphasizes once more* its demand that Israel, the occupying Power, rescind forthwith its illegal de-

cision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Arab Golan, which resulted in the effective annexation of that territory;

11. *Reaffirms once more* the overriding necessity of the total and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, which is an essential prerequisite for the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East;

12. *Determines once more* that Israel's record, policies and actions confirm that it is not a peace-loving Member State, that it has persistently violated the principles contained in the Charter and that it has carried out neither its obligations under the Charter nor its commitment under General Assembly resolution 273 (III) of 11 May 1949;

13. *Calls once more upon* all Member States to apply the following measures:

(a) To refrain from supplying Israel with any weapons and related equipment and to suspend any military assistance that Israel receives from them;

(b) To refrain from acquiring any weapons or military equipment from Israel;

(c) To suspend economic, financial and technological assistance to and co-operation with Israel;

(d) To sever diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with Israel;

14. *Reiterates its call* to all Member States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with Israel in order totally to isolate it in all fields;

15. *Urges* non-member States to act in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

16. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies and other international organizations to conform their relations with Israel to the terms of the present resolution;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

⁴ Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915), p. 100.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.46 AND ADD.1*

Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Tunisia, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[2 December 1988]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/120 E of 10 December 1981, 37/123 C of 16 December 1982, 38/180 C of 19 December 1983, 39/146 C of 14 December 1984, 40/168 C of 16 December 1985, 41/162 C of 4 December 1986 and 42/209 D of 11 December 1987, in which it determined that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which had altered or purported to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular the so-called "Basic Law" on Jerusalem and the proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, were null and void and must be rescinded forthwith,

Recalling Security Council resolution 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980, in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided not to recognize the "Basic Law" and called upon those States that had established diplomatic missions at Jerusalem to withdraw such missions from the Holy City,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 28 November 1988 (A/43/867-S/20294),

1. *Determines* that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

2. *Deplores* the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980), and their refusal to comply with the provisions of that resolution;

* Document A/43/L.46/Add.1 was issued to add 22 States to the list of sponsors.

3. *Calls once more upon* those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 71st plenary meeting, on 6 December 1988, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions A/43/L.44 and Add.1, L.45 and Add.1 and L.46 and Add.1. Paragraph 10 of draft resolution A/43/L.44 and Add.1 was adopted by a separate vote of 71 to 30, with 42 abstentions,* and the draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 103 votes to 18, with 30 abstentions.* Draft resolution A/43/L.45 and Add.1 was adopted by 83 votes to 21, with 45 abstentions,* and draft resolution A/43/L.46 and Add.1 was adopted by 143 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 43/54 A to C.⁵

* Recorded vote.

⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/43/60-S/19373	Letter dated 22 December 1987 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1987, document S/19373</i>
A/43/61-S/19374	Letter dated 22 December 1987 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19374
A/43/62-S/19375 and Corr.1	Letter dated 22 December 1987 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19375
A/43/65-S/19380	Letter dated 22 December 1987 from the representative of Ghana to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19380
A/43/67-S/19383	Letter dated 24 December 1987 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19383
A/43/71-S/19392	Letter dated 29 December 1987 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19392
A/43/72-S/19393	Letter dated 29 December 1987 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19393
A/43/79-S/19406	Letter dated 5 January 1988 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988, document S/19406</i>
A/43/89-S/19431	Letter dated 15 January 1988 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19431
A/43/96-S/19442	Letter dated 20 January 1988 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19442
A/43/98-S/19450	Letter dated 25 January 1988 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19450
A/43/99-S/19452	Letter dated 25 January 1988 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19452
A/43/109-S/19454	Letter dated 26 January 1988 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19454
A/43/112-S/19459	Letter dated 27 January 1988 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19459
A/43/114-S/19464	Letter dated 29 January 1988 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19464
A/43/115-S/19469	Letter dated 1 February 1988 from the representative of Bahrain to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19469
A/43/116-S/19470	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19470
A/43/119-S/19475	Letter dated 28 January 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19475
A/43/120-S/19476	Letter dated 2 February 1988 from the representative of the Philippines to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19476
A/43/126-S/19479	Letter dated 4 February 1988 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19479
A/43/127-S/19480	Letter dated 5 February 1988 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19480
A/43/130-S/19485	Letter dated 8 February 1988 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19485
A/43/131-S/19487	Letter dated 9 February 1988 from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19487

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/43/135-S/19495	Letter dated 11 February 1988 from the representative of Maldives to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19495
A/43/157-S/19518	Letter dated 18 February 1988 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19518
A/43/176-S/19547	Letter dated 26 February 1988 from the representative of Bahrain to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19547
A/43/177-S/19549 and Corr. 1	Letter dated 26 February 1988 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19549
A/43/186-S/19565	Letter dated 2 March 1988 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19565
A/43/216-S/19620	Letter dated 14 March 1988 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19620
A/43/222-S/19635	Letter dated 17 March 1988 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19635
A/43/237-S/19679	Letter dated 24 March 1988 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19679
A/43/262-S/19699	Letter dated 28 March 1988 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19699
A/43/265-S/19711	Letter dated 30 March 1988 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19711
A/43/268-S/19715	Letter dated 30 March 1988 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19715
A/43/272-S/19719	Report of the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19719
A/43/273-S/19720	Letter dated 30 March 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988	
A/43/275-S/19722	Letter dated 30 March 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a resolution on the uprising of the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories adopted by the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988	
A/43/289-S/19742	Letter dated 5 April 1988 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for April, May and June 1988, document S/19742
A/43/295-S/19754	Letter dated 5 April 1988 from the representatives of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19754
A/43/296-S/19758	Letter dated 12 April 1988 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19758
A/43/304-S/19775	Letter dated 14 April 1988 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19775
A/43/308-S/19779	Letter dated 14 April 1988 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19779
A/43/312-S/19784	Letter dated 15 April 1988 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19784
A/43/318-S/19804	Letter dated 18 April 1988 from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19804
A/43/319-S/19806	Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	
A/43/321-S/19807	Letter dated 20 April 1988 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19807
A/43/345-S/19853	Letter dated 29 April 1988 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19853
A/43/350-S/19860	Letter dated 3 May 1988 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19860
A/43/357-S/19877	Letter dated 11 May 1988 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19877
A/43/370	Letter dated 27 May 1988 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the 79th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Guatemala City from 11 to 16 April 1988	
A/43/373	Letter dated 11 May 1988 from the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint declaration of the seventh meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the European Community and of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Düsseldorf, Federal Republic of Germany, on 2 and 3 May 1988	
A/43/377-S/19900	Letter dated 25 May 1988 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19900
A/43/379-S/19906	Letter dated 26 May 1988 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19906
A/43/380-S/19908	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19908
A/43/384-S/19915	Letter dated 31 May 1988 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	
A/43/393-S/19930	Letter dated 6 June 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and the reports and resolutions of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988	
A/43/394-S/19928	Letter dated 6 June 1988 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19928
A/43/399	Letter dated 9 June 1988 from the representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Caribbean Community, held at Port-of-Spain on 20 and 21 May 1988	
A/43/407-S/19938	Letter dated 15 June 1988 from the representative of Algeria to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Statement of the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held at Algiers from 7 to 9 June 1988	

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/43/421-S/19957	Letter dated 16 June 1988 from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19957
A/43/435-S/19974	Letter dated 30 June 1988 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Toronto Economic Summit, held from 19 to 21 June 1988	
A/43/436-S/19975	Letter dated 30 June 1988 from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions of the European Council meeting held at Hannover on 27 and 28 June 1988	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19975
A/43/459-S/20011	Letter dated 13 July 1988 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for July, August and September 1988, document S/20011
A/43/467-S/20021	Letter dated 18 July 1988 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20021
A/43/480	Letter dated 22 July 1988 from the representative of Antigua and Barbuda to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the ninth meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Deep Bay from 4 to 8 July 1988	
A/43/499-S/20078	Letter dated 1 August 1988 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20078
A/43/501-S/20081	Letter dated 2 August 1988 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20081
A/43/510-S/20091	Letter dated 4 August 1988 from the representative of Brunei Darussalam to the Secretary-General transmitting excerpts from the joint communiqué of the twenty-first ministerial meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Bangkok on 4 and 5 July 1988	
A/43/520-S/20106	Letter dated 10 August 1988 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20106
A/43/522-S/20113	Letter dated 8 August 1988 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20113
A/43/531-S/20123	Letter dated 12 August 1988 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20123
A/43/541-S/20132	Letter dated 18 August 1988 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20132
A/43/548-S/20137	Letter dated 19 August 1988 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20137
A/43/549	Letter dated 19 August 1988 from the representatives of Greece and Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a joint declaration of the Gulf Co-operation Council and its member States and the European Community and its member States, issued in Luxembourg on 15 June 1988	
A/43/551-S/20139	Letter dated 19 August 1988 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20139
A/43/561-S/20148	Letter dated 24 August 1988 from the representative of Paraguay to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20148
A/43/613	Letter dated 14 September 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué issued by the Foreign Ministers of the States composing the Committee of Nine Non-Aligned Countries on Palestine at Nicosia on 7 September 1988	
A/43/620-S/20194	Letter dated 20 September 1988 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20194
A/43/635-S/20200	Letter dated 23 September 1988 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20200
A/43/660-S/20206	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20206
A/43/661-S/20207	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20207
A/43/667-S/20212	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Document of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988	
A/43/672	Letter dated 3 October 1988 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General	
A/43/683 and Add. I	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/691-S/20219	Report of the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20219
A/43/692-S/20220	Letter dated 7 October 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Co-ordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held in New York on 29 September 1988	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	
A/43/737-S/20235	Letter dated 21 October 1988 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for October, November and December 1988, document S/20235

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/43/746-S/20240	Letter dated 24 October 1988 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20240
A/43/756-S/20243	Letter dated 26 October 1988 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20243
A/43/757-S/20244	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20244
A/43/759	Note verbale dated 25 October 1988 from the mission of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the 80th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Sofia from 16 to 24 September 1988	
A/43/765-S/20256	Letter dated 1 November 1988 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20256
A/43/781-S/20258	Letter dated 28 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20258
A/43/794-S/20266 and Corr. 1	Letter dated 8 November 1988 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20266
A/43/816-S/20272	Letter dated 16 November 1988 from the representative of Bahrain to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20272
A/43/823-S/20275	Letter dated 17 November 1988 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20275
A/43/828-S/20279	Letter dated 18 November 1988 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20279
A/43/842	Letter dated 21 November 1988 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/43/844-S/20281	Letter dated 18 November 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20281
A/43/847-S/20291	Letter dated 23 November 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20291
A/43/850-S/20284	Letter dated 22 November 1988 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20284
A/43/851-S/20285	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20285
A/43/853-S/20287	Letter dated 22 November 1988 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20287
A/43/863	Letter dated 23 November 1988 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	
A/43/867-S/20294	Report of the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20294
A/43/890-S/20295	Letter dated 25 November 1988 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20295
A/43/893-S/20297	Letter dated 25 November 1988 from the representatives of India and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20297
A/43/899-S/20303	Letter dated 28 November 1988 from the representative of Madagascar to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20303
A/43/907	Letter dated 29 November 1988 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	
A/43/927-S/20317	Letter dated 9 December 1988 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20317
A/43/930-S/20320	Letter dated 28 November 1988 from the representative of Malta to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20320
A/43/942-S/20314 and Corr. 1 and 2	Letter dated 6 December 1988 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Declaration on the International Role of the European Community and of the conclusions on European political co-operation, adopted at the meeting of the European Council held at Rhodes on 2 and 3 December 1988	
A/43/960-S/20323	Letter dated 13 December 1988 from the representative of Oman to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20323
A/43/970-S/20331	Letter dated 15 December 1988 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20331
A/43/974-S/20333	Letter dated 16 December 1988 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20333
A/43/975-S/20334	Letter dated 16 December 1988 from the Deputy Permanent Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20334
A/43/987-S/20343	Letter dated 19 December 1988 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20343

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 49: Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations*

CONTENTS

	Page
Document A/43/L.29: Australia, Finland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution	1
Document A/43/L.40: Tunisia: draft resolution	2
Document A/43/L.48: Malta: draft resolution	3
Document A/43/951: Report of the Fifth Committee	3
Action taken by the General Assembly	6
List of other documents pertaining to the item	6

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Fifth Committee*, 7th, 10th to 12th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 24th, 46th to 48th, 50th and 51st meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 46th, 76th and 84th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 41.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.29

**Australia, Finland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution****

[Original: English]
[21 November 1988]

REVIEW OF THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL MACHINERY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/213 of 19 December 1986 on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations, 42/170 of 11 December 1987 on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213 in the economic and social fields, and 42/211 of 21 December 1987 on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/77 of 29 July 1988 on the revitalization of the Economic and Social Council,

Conscious of the fact that reform is an ongoing process and that resolution 41/213 should be fully implemented,

Recognizing that the review called for in recommendation 8 of the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations,¹ as adopted

by the General Assembly in resolution 41/213, requires continued attention,

Emphasizing that the work of the subsidiary bodies in the economic and social fields of the United Nations should be enhanced and streamlined in order to make the United Nations more effective and responsive to the needs of Member States,

Fully aware of the urgent need to examine and take appropriate action on subsidiary bodies in the economic and social fields of the United Nations in order to enable them to meet effectively their evolving priorities as set out in relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and to be responsive to the needs of the Member States,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields,² which was forwarded to the Assembly by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1988/182,

1. Affirms that the subsidiary bodies in the economic and social fields of the United Nations should make an important contribution to addressing the major issues and evolving priorities facing the international community, in

** At the 76th plenary meeting of the General Assembly, on 9 December 1988, the sponsors of this draft resolution informed the Assembly that they wished to withdraw it in favour of the draft resolution contained in document A/43/L.48.

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/41/49).*

² E/1988/75.

particular, the economic and social development of developing countries;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General to implement without delay those recommendations in General Assembly resolution 41/213 pertaining to the economic and social fields of the United Nations within his purview and to report thereon through the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, taking into account the work done by the Special Commission and the views expressed by Governments, and following consultations with Member States, eminent persons who have in-depth experience of the United Nations system in the areas of its economic and social activity, and the organizations concerned, to prepare and submit, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, a report containing options for an appropriate intergovernmental structure in the economic and social fields of the United Nations for consideration and decision thereon by Member States, and including consideration of:

(a) The possible abolition, merging or expertization of some subsidiary bodies and subsuming of bodies by the General Assembly or the Economic and Social Council;

(b) The possible transfer of the responsibilities of the work or part thereof of some of the subsidiary bodies to the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the regional commissions or other relevant parts of the United Nations system;

4. *Decides* to consider at its forty-fourth session the report of the Special Commission together with the report of the Secretary-General called for in paragraph 3 above and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 41/213;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session a sub-item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the economic and social machinery of the United Nations", under the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations".

DOCUMENT A/43/L.40

Tunisia: draft resolution*

[Original: English]
[25 November 1988]

The General Assembly,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 41/213 of 19 December 1986, 42/170 of 11 December 1987 and 42/211 of 21 December 1987 on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/77 of 29 July 1988 on the revitalization of the Economic and Social Council,

Emphasizing that the financial stability of the Organization will facilitate the orderly, balanced and well co-ordinated implementation of resolution 41/213 in all its parts,

Recognizing that the reform of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations is a continuing process aimed at strengthening the effectiveness of the United Nations in dealing with those issues,

Noting the report of the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields² and its secretariat support

structures and recognizing that, although the Special Commission had conducted the in-depth study entrusted to it, it was unable to reach agreed recommendations,

1. *Stresses* the common interest of all countries in the effective functioning of the United Nations in the economic and social fields, which are of particular importance to the developing countries;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consult with all Member States and to seek their views on ways and means of achieving a balanced and effective implementation of recommendations 2 and 8 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations,¹ taking into consideration all relevant reports, including the report of the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields and the outcome of the discussions on the revitalization of the Economic and Social Council, to be held during the second regular session of the Council of 1989, and to report thereon, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, under the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations".

* At the 76th plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 9 December 1988, the sponsor of the draft resolution informed the Assembly that it wished to withdraw the draft resolution.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.48

Malta: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[8 December 1988]

REVIEW OF THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND
FINANCIAL FUNCTIONING OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN
THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FIELDS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, 41/213 of 19 December 1986 on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations, 42/170 of 11 December 1987 on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213 in the economic and social fields, and 42/211 of 21 December 1987 on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/77 of 29 July 1988 on the revitalization of the Council,

Emphasizing that the financial stability of the Organization will facilitate the orderly, balanced and well co-ordinated implementation of resolution 41/213 in all its parts,

Emphasizing also that the work of the United Nations should be enhanced and streamlined in order to make the United Nations more effective and responsive to the needs of Member States, particularly developing countries,

Conscious of the fact that the reform of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations is a continuing process aimed at strengthening the effectiveness of the United Nations in dealing with those issues and requires further attention,

Taking note of the report of the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields² and its Secretariat support structures, and recognizing that, although the Special Commission had conducted the in-depth study entrusted

to it, the Special Commission was unable to reach agreed recommendations,

1. Stresses the common interest of all countries in the effective functioning of the United Nations in the economic and social fields so that it is more responsive not only to current issues, but also to emerging problems and issues, particularly those related to the development of developing countries;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to consult with all Member States and seek their views on ways and means of achieving a balanced and effective implementation of recommendations 2 and 8 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations,¹ taking into consideration all relevant reports, including the report of the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields, as well as the outcome of the discussions in 1989 on the revitalization of the Economic and Social Council, and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a detailed report in order to enable Member States to consider and take appropriate action with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of the intergovernmental structure and its Secretariat support structures as well as programme delivery in the economic and social fields;

3. Decides to consider, at its forty-fourth session, the report of the Secretary-General called for in paragraph 2 above, and his final report on the implementation of resolution 41/213, under the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations".

DOCUMENT A/43/951

Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: Spanish]
[20 December 1988]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 49, the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report. The Assembly also decided to consider directly in plenary meeting under this item the report of the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields. The Assembly took this decision on the understanding that it would in no way prejudice the arrangements to be made for the future consideration of the item.

2. The Fifth Committee considered item 49 in conjunction with revised estimates for the biennium 1988-1989 under agenda item 114 entitled "Programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989", at its 7th, 10th to 12th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 24th, 46th to 48th, 50th and 51st meetings between 12 October and 19 December 1988. Comments and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of these items are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/43/SR.7, 10-12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 46-48, 50 and 51).

3. For the consideration of these items, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.5/43/L.19

4. At the 50th meeting, on 18 December, Mr. T. T. van den Hout, a vice-chairman of the Fifth Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/43/L.19) entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213: progress report and revised estimates for the biennium 1988-1989" following informal consultations.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/43/L.19 without a vote (see para. 10 below, draft resolution I), on the understanding that General Assembly resolution 43/50 H and its administrative and financial implications (see annex fascicle, agenda item 114, document A/43/901) supersede the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination contained in paragraph 84 of its report (A/43/16 (Part II)) and referred to in paragraph 17 of the draft resolution. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, recalling the provisions of paragraph 11 of resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987, stated that the Advisory Committee would be submitting its comments and observations on the reports of the Secretary-General called for in paragraphs 18 and 19 of the draft resolution.

6. Statements in explanation of position were made after the adoption of the draft resolution by the representatives of Algeria, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Kenya.

Draft resolution A/C.5/43/L.20

7. At the 51st meeting, on 19 December, following informal consultations, the representative of India introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/43/L.20) entitled "Proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 1990-1991 and use and operation of the contingency fund".

8. At the same meeting, the representative of India orally revised draft resolution A/C.5/43/L.20 by adding "by the full and prompt payment of assessments by Member States" after "fully brought to an end" at the end of paragraph 1 and by deleting the words "of 21 December 1987" at the end of paragraph 3 and the comma after "non-staff costs" in paragraph 9.

9. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 10 below, draft resolution II).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

10. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below:

Draft resolution I

IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 41/213: PROGRESS REPORT AND REVISED ESTIMATES FOR THE BIENNIUM 1988-1989

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986 on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations and its resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987 on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213,

Reaffirming that measures to improve the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations and to improve the planning, programming and

budgeting process should aim at and contribute to strengthening the effectiveness of the Organization in dealing with political, economic and social issues in order better to achieve the purposes of and respect for the principles set out in the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting from the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (A/43/1) that the emerging world situation is bound to impose additional responsibilities on the United Nations,

Reaffirming also that all Member States must honour, promptly and in full, their financial obligations as set out in the Charter,

Re-emphasizing that the financial stability of the Organization will facilitate the orderly, balanced and well co-ordinated implementation of resolution 41/213 in all its parts,

Having considered the relevant reports of the Secretary-General (A/43/286 and Corr.1, A/43/324, A/43/524 and A/C.5/43/1/Rev.1 and Add.1 and 2),

Having considered also the relevant parts of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-eighth session (A/43/16 and Corr.1 and A/43/16 (Part II)) and of the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/43/651 and Add.1 and A/43/929),

Taking into account the views expressed by Member States during the consideration of this item at its forty-third session,

1. *Renews its appeal* to Member States to demonstrate their commitment to the United Nations by, *inter alia*, meeting their financial obligations on time and in full, in accordance with the Charter and the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

2. *Stresses* that, in order to carry out successfully the process of reform and restructuring, it is essential that the present financial uncertainties be dispelled;

3. *Welcomes* the determination of the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to implement fully the recommendations of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations¹ which fall within his purview, as adopted in resolution 41/213 and in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 42/211;

4. *Reiterates* its support for the Secretary-General in the fulfilment of his responsibilities as chief administrative officer of the Organization;

5. *Stresses* that the implementation of its resolution 41/213 must not have a negative impact on mandated programmes and activities;

6. *Emphasizes* in this respect that, in accordance with the existing regulations and rules, while output revisions in programme budgets may be proposed in order to comply more efficiently with the objectives of those programmes and activities, outputs specifically requested in mandates should be fully delivered;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit his proposed revisions referred to in paragraph 6 above to the General Assembly in the context of proposed programme budgets;

8. *Reiterates* that further implementation of its resolution 41/213 should be carried out in a balanced way and

with flexibility so as to improve the structure and composition of the Secretariat;

9. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (A/43/16 and Corr.1, para. 36) on the Secretary-General's report on the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, as adjusted by a 10 per cent reduction in the staffing of conference services in New York and Geneva entailing an overall post reduction of 12.1 per cent by the end of the biennium 1988-1989 and further endorses the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that the adjustment under section 29 of the programme budget should entail the restoration of 100 posts on the understanding that this restoration would not require additional appropriations for the biennium 1988-1989 (see A/43/651, paras. 15-19);

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, in the context of his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, concrete recommendations for absorbing the costs of the posts referred to above including, to the maximum extent possible, through the elimination of additional posts, under the criteria set out in paragraphs 5, 8, and 9 above and paragraphs 11 to 13 below;

11. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions pertaining to small offices, regional commissions and other units referred to therein, and also requests the Secretary-General to keep in mind the concerns expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee on proposed reductions of staff in small units such as the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat);

12. *Concurs* with the comments and observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 33 of its report (A/43/651) regarding the organization, functions and staffing of the administrative and common services unit at Nairobi;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General in further implementing recommendation 15 to continue to take into account the following guidelines:

(a) This recommendation should be implemented flexibly taking due account of work-load analyses, where applicable;

(b) Its implementation should have no negative impact on programmes;

(c) Its implementation should have no adverse effect on the structure and composition of the Secretariat bearing in mind the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity of staff with due regard to equitable geographical distribution;

(d) It should be implemented in a balanced manner, taking into account recommendations 41, 46, 47 and 54;

14. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue the implementation of recommendations 41, 46, 47 and 54 and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session in the context of the report referred to in paragraph 18 below;

15. *Invites* the Secretary-General, as regards recommendation 19, to proceed with the reclassification of the post as indicated in paragraph 7 of his report (A/C.5.43/1 Rev.1/Add.1);

16. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as regards recommendation 25, relating to the location of the liaison functions with non-governmental organizations, and recommendation 29;

17. *Invites* the Secretary-General to implement recommendation 37 in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination as contained in paragraphs 82 to 88 of its report (A/43/16 (Part II)) and the comments and observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as contained in paragraphs 40 to 60 of its report (A/43/651);

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to report to the General Assembly on the implementation of resolution 41/213 in accordance with recommendation 71, taking into account the views expressed in the Fifth Committee;

19. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session an analytical report assessing the effect of the implementation of resolution 41/213 on the Organization and its activities as a whole, and the way in which it has enhanced the efficiency of its administrative and financial functioning.

Draft resolution II

PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET OUTLINE FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991 AND USE AND OPERATION OF THE CONTINGENCY FUND

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, by which, *inter alia*, it requested the Secretary-General to submit in off-budget years an outline of the programme budget for the following biennium and to include in the programme budget a contingency fund and recognized the necessity of finding a comprehensive solution to the problem of all additional expenditures, including those deriving from inflation and currency fluctuation,

Recalling also its resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987, in which it decided to consider at its forty-third session the question of a comprehensive solution to the problem of all additional expenditures, including those deriving from inflation and currency fluctuation,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/524), the relevant parts of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (A/43/16 and Corr.1 and A/43/16 (Part II)) and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/43/929),

Taking into account the views expressed by Member States during the consideration of this item at its forty-second and forty-third sessions,

1. *Emphasizes* that sound programme budgeting, including a greater level of predictability of resources required, is not fully achievable until the current financial crisis is fully brought to an end by the full and prompt payment of assessments by Member States;

2. *Recognizes* that the outline of the proposed programme budget is part of the process of improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the Organization;

3. *Affirms* that the outline, being a part of the new budget process defined in its resolution 41/213, is in a developmental period, that its methodology requires further

improvement and that the whole exercise should be applied with flexibility, in accordance with resolutions 41/213 and 42/211;

4. *Recognizes also* that the outline should provide a greater level of predictability of resources required for the following biennium, while ensuring that such resources are adequate for the fulfilment of the objectives, programmes and activities of the Organization, as mandated by the relevant legislative bodies of the United Nations, thereby facilitating the widest possible agreement on the programme budget;

5. *Decides* that the Secretary-General should prepare his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 on the basis of the total preliminary estimate of 1,767,060,000 United States dollars at 1988 rates (equivalent to 1,982,523,700 dollars at 1990-1991 rates) as shown in paragraph 16 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (*ibid.*);

6. *Decides also* that the contingency fund of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 shall be established at a level of 0.75 per cent of the preliminary estimate at 1990-1991 rates referred to above, i.e., 15 million dollars, shall be appropriated as needed and shall be used according to the purpose and procedures set out in the annexes to its resolutions 41/213 and 42/211 and relevant regulations and rules;

7. *Decides further* to keep under review, during the implementation of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 and in the light of the evolving situation, the appropriateness and adequacy of the level of the contingency fund, as well as its mode of operation;

8. *Reaffirms* the need for a comprehensive and satisfactory solution to the problem of controlling the effects of inflation and currency fluctuation on the budget of the United Nations;

9. *Notes with appreciation* the work undertaken on this issue by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and its observations on the establishment of a reserve that would cover additional requirements due to currency fluctuation, non-staff costs inflation and statutory cost increases for staff (*ibid.*, paras. 27-31);

10. *Agrees* to the concept of a reserve as described in paragraph 9 above, requests the Secretary-General to formulate a set of procedures for the operation of the reserve to be submitted through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, and agrees to address further at that time the question of setting up such a reserve for the biennium 1990-1991;

11. *Stresses* the importance of indicating in the outline of the proposed programme budget priorities reflecting general trends of a broad sectoral nature, endorses the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in this regard (A/43/16 (Part II), para. 34) and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on all aspects of priority-setting in future outlines to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to present his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 in accordance with the present resolution and paragraph 10 of resolution 43/213 of 21 December 1988.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 76th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution contained in document A/43/L.48. For the final text, see resolution 43/174.³

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I and II submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/43/951, para. 10). For the final text, see resolutions 43/213 and 43/214.³

³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/43/16 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and A/43/16 (Part II) and Add.1	Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-eighth session	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 16</i> and addenda
A/43/286 and Corr.1	Reform and renewal in the United Nations: second progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213	
A/43/324	Questions relating to the programme budget—use and operation of the contingency fund: note by the Secretary-General	
A/43/524	Proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 1990-1991: report of the Secretary-General	

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/43/651 and Add.1	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the revised estimates, including plans of the Secretary-General for the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations; programme budget implications arising from the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of the first part of its twenty-eighth session; and reform and renewal in the United Nations: second progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213	
A/43/667-S/20212	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Nicosia from 5 to 10 September 1988	
A/43/671	Letter dated 30 September 1988 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration adopted at the twelfth annual meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the members of the Group of 77, held in New York from 28 to 30 September 1988	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	
A/43/785	Note by the Secretary-General concerning the report of the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields contained in document E/1988/75.	
A/43/901 and Corr.1	Programme budget implications of draft resolutions A/43/L.30/Rev.1, L.32-L.37, and L.41: report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 114, document A/43/901
A/43/929	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 1990-1991; and the questions relating to the programme budget—use and operation of contingency fund	
A/C.5/43/1/Rev.1 and Add.1 and 2	Revised estimates, including plans of the Secretary-General for the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations	
A/C.5/43/L.19	Draft resolution	See A/43/951, paras. 4 and 10
A/C.5/43/L.20	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 7 and 10.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 50: Current financial crisis of the United Nations

Agenda item 116: Financial emergency of the United Nations

CONTENTS

	Page
Document A/43/952: Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 50.....	1
Document A/43/953: Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 116.....	2
Action taken by the General Assembly	3
List of other documents pertaining to the items	3

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Fifth Committee*, 45th to 47th, 49th and 51st meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 84th meeting. For the prior consideration of the questions, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda items 43 and 117.

DOCUMENT A/43/952

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 50

[Original: Spanish]
[20 December 1988]

CURRENT FINANCIAL CRISIS OF THE
UNITED NATIONS*The General Assembly,*

Recalling the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and, in particular, Article 17,

Recalling also its resolutions 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and 42/211 and 42/212 of 21 December 1987,

Deeply concerned about the current financial crisis, caused by the non-fulfilment by some Member States of their obligations under the Charter, which threatens the financial solvency, stability and work of the Organization,

Noting the renewed efforts by some Member States to pay their assessed contributions in full or to reduce the level of their outstanding contributions,

Reaffirming the need for a durable, reliable and lasting financial foundation for the Organization, in accordance with the Charter,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the current financial crisis of the United Nations (A/43/932),

Taking note also of the views expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee on the current financial crisis of the United Nations,

1. *Reaffirms* the obligation of all Member States, under the Charter of the United Nations, to finance the expenses of the Organization as apportioned by the General Assembly, and calls upon them to pay all their assessed contributions in full and in a timely manner;

2. *Urges* all Member States that have not done so to fulfil their financial obligations under the Charter;

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 50, the item entitled "Current financial crisis of the United Nations" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Fifth Committee considered this item concurrently with agenda item 116 entitled "Financial emergency of the United Nations" at its 45th to 47th, 49th and 51st meetings, between 12 and 19 December 1988. Comments and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the items are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/43/SR.45-47, 49 and 51).

3. For the consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the current financial crisis of the United Nations: current situation and funding prospects for 1989 (A/43/932). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/C.5/43/SR.45, and corrigendum).

4. At the 51st meeting, on 19 December, the representative of Fiji, following informal consultations, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/43/L.22) entitled "Current financial crisis of the United Nations".

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/43/L.22 without a vote (see para. 6 below).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the financial situation of the United Nations and to keep the President of the General Assembly and the chairmen of the regional groups informed so as to facilitate consideration by Member States if the situation so requires;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to communicate to all Member States the latest information on the magnitude of the current financial crisis facing the Organization and to report thereon in a timely and comprehensive manner to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

DOCUMENT A/43/953

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 116

[Original: Spanish]
[20 December 1988]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 116, the item entitled "Financial emergency of the United Nations" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Fifth Committee considered this item concurrently with agenda item 50 entitled "Current financial crisis of the United Nations" at its 45th to 47th, 49th and 51st meetings, between 1. and 19 December 1988.

3. Comments and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the items are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/43/SR.45-47, 49 and 51).

4. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the financial emergency of the United Nations: analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations (A/C.5/43/29 and Corr.1). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/C.5/43/SR.45, and corrigendum).

5. At the 51st meeting, on 19 December, the representative of Fiji, following informal consultations, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/43/L.21) entitled "Financial emergency of the United Nations".

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/43/L.21 without a vote (see para. 7 below).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

7. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

FINANCIAL EMERGENCY OF THE UNITED NATIONS *The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 3049 A (XXVII) of 19 December 1972, 3538 (XXX) of 17 December 1975, 32/104 of 14 December 1977, 35/113 of 10 December 1980, 36/116 B of 10 December 1981, 37/13 of 16 November 1982, 38/228 B of 20 December 1983, 39/239 B of 18 December 1984, 40/241 A and B of 18 December 1985, 41/204 A of 11 December 1986 and 42/216 A of 21 December 1987,

Mindful of the report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations¹ and of the views expressed by Member States thereon in the Fifth Committee at the thirty-second session of the General Assembly,²

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations (A/C.5/43/29 and Corr.1), and the comments thereon made by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in his introductory statement (see A/C.5/43/SR.45, and corrigendum),

Noting with concern that the short-term deficit of the Organization, though marginally reduced during the year, is expected to reach approximately 320 million United States dollars as at 31 December 1988,

Noting also with concern that delays in and partial payment of assessed contributions continue to create serious cash-flow problems for the Organization,

Concerned also at the increasingly precarious financial situation of peace-keeping operations, and noting that peace-keeping activities remain in operation to a large extent because the current and former troop-contributing Member States, particularly the developing-country troop contributors, continue to bear most of the burden of the deficit,

Reiterating earlier appeals to Member States, without prejudice to their position of principle, to make voluntary contributions to the Special Account referred to in annex VI to the report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations (A/C.5/43/29 and Corr.1),

Noting recent developments concerning the financial situation of the Organization, in particular the progress being made towards liquidating the long-standing arrears in peace-keeping operations and the offers of voluntary contributions by some Member States in response to the Secretary-General's appeals,

Considering the possibility that for many Member States a calendar difference between the national fiscal year and that of the Organization may be among contributory factors in the delay in the payment of assessed contributions,

Taking into account the views expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee during the forty-third session (see A/C.5/43/SR.45-47, 49 and 51, and corrigendum),

1. *Reaffirms* its commitment to seek a comprehensive and generally acceptable solution to the financial problems of the United Nations, based on the principle of the collective financial responsibility of Member States and in strict compliance with the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Urges* all Member States to meet their financial obligations under the Charter;

3. *Renews its appeal* to all Member States to make their best efforts to overcome constraints to the prompt payment of all assessed contributions and advances to the Working Capital Fund;

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 37 (A/31/37).

² Ibid., Thirty-second Session, Fifth Committee, 32nd, 33rd, 35th, 37th, 39th and 60th meetings; and *ibid.*, Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum.

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Member States that pay their assessed contributions in full within thirty days of the receipt of the Secretary-General's communication, in accordance with regulation 5.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in addition to sending his official communications to the permanent representatives of Member States, to approach, as and when appropriate, the Governments of Member States for the purpose of encouraging expeditious payment in full of all assessed contributions, in compliance with regulation 5.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

6. *Invites* Member States to provide information regarding their expected pattern of payments, in order to facilitate the financial planning by the Secretary-General;

7. *Requests* the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations to keep the financial situation of the Organization under review and to report, as and when appropriate, to the General Assembly;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a comprehensive report on the financial situation of the United Nations, including updated information on the practices of other organizations of the United Nations system for achieving prompt and full payment of assessed contributions.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report on agenda item 50 (A/43/952, para. 6). For the final text, see resolution 43/215.³

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report on agenda item 116 (A/43/953, para. 7). For the final text, see resolution 43/220.³

³ *Ibid.*, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
A/43/667-S/20212	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Nicosia from 5 to 10 September 1988	50 and 116	
A/43/671	Letter dated 30 September 1988 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration adopted at the twelfth annual meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the members of the Group of 77, held in New York from 28 to 30 September 1988	50	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	50	
A/43/932	Current financial crisis of the United Nations—current situation and funding prospects for 1989: report of the Secretary-General	50	
A/C.5/43/29 and Corr.1	Financial emergency of the United Nations—analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General	116	
A/C.5/43/L.21	Draft resolution	116	See A/43/953, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.5/43/L.22	<i>Idem</i>	50	See A/43/952, paras. 4 and 6

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 51: Implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/25 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

Agenda item 52: Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions

Agenda item 53: Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty

Agenda item 54: Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

Agenda item 55: Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

Agenda item 56: Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

Agenda item 57: Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

Agenda item 58: Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

Agenda item 59: Prevention of an arms race in outer space

Agenda item 60: Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa

Agenda item 61: Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament

Agenda item 62: Reduction of military budgets

Agenda item 63: Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

Agenda item 64: General and complete disarmament:

- (a) Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament;
- (b) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;
- (c) Notification of nuclear tests;
- (d) Conventional disarmament;
- (e) Nuclear disarmament;
- (f) Objective information on military matters;
- (g) Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament;
- (h) Naval armaments and disarmament;
- (i) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;
- (j) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission;
- (k) Dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa

Agenda item 65: Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:

- (a) Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly;
- (b) Freeze on nuclear weapons;
- (c) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;
- (d) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia;
- (e) World Disarmament Campaign;
- (f) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/39 H on a nuclear-arms freeze;
- (g) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme;
- (h) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa;
- (i) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, First Committee*, 3rd to 43rd meetings and corrigendum: *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 41st meeting and corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 73rd meeting. For the prior consideration of these questions, see the annex fascicle for items 48 to 69 of the agenda of the forty-second session (*ibid.*, *Forty-second Session, Annexes*).

- Agenda item 66: Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its fifteenth special session**
- Agenda item 67: Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:**
- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
 - (b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
 - (c) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements;
 - (d) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies;
 - (e) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;
 - (f) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade;
 - (g) Climatic effects of nuclear war including nuclear winter;
 - (h) Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security;
 - (i) Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session;
 - (j) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war;
 - (k) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
 - (l) Prevention of nuclear war;
 - (m) Disarmament Week;
 - (n) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session
- Agenda item 68: Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace**
- Agenda item 69: Israeli nuclear armament**
- Agenda item 139: Verification in all its aspects**
- Agenda item 141: Implementation of the conclusions of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and establishment of a preparatory committee for the Fourth Review Conference**
- Agenda item 145: Liability for the illegal transfer and/or use of prohibited weapons and weapons or substances which cause unnecessary human suffering**

CONTENTS

	Page
Document A/43/142: Swaziland: request for the inclusion of an item in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session	3
Document A/43/191/Rev.1: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-third session	3
Document A/43/195: Trinidad and Tobago: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-third session	4
Document A/43/830: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 51	4
Document A/43/831: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 52	5
Document A/43/832: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 53	8
Document A/43/833: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 54	9
Document A/43/834: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 55	11
Document A/43/835: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 56	12
Document A/43/836: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 57	13
Document A/43/837: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 58	14
Document A/43/838: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 59	16
Document A/43/839: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 60	24
Document A/43/840: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 61	27
Document A/43/841: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 62	29
Document A/43/855: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 63	30
Document A/43/856: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 64	33
Document A/43/857: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 65	53
Document A/43/858: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 66	61
Document A/43/859: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 67	63
Document A/43/860: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 68	74
Document A/43/861: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 69	76
Document A/43/894: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 139	78
Document A/43/895: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 141	82
Document A/43/896: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 145	83
Action taken by the General Assembly	84
List of other documents pertaining to the items	86

DOCUMENT A/43/142

Swaziland: request for the inclusion of an item in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session

[Original: English]
[6 July 1988]

LETTER DATED 30 JUNE 1988 TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

On behalf of the Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the United Nations, I have the honour to request, in accordance with rule 13 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion of an item entitled "Dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa" in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly.

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure, an explanatory memorandum concerning this request is attached hereto.

(Signed) Timothy L. L. DLAMINI
Permanent Representative of Swaziland
to the United Nations,
Chairman of the Group of African States

ANNEX
Explanatory memorandum

1. The Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Executive Secretariat of

the Organization of African Unity and has the honour to refer to the organization's resolution CM/Res.1153 (XLVIII), adopted by the Council of Ministers and entitled "Dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa", and to request that the subject be included in the agenda of the next meeting of the Group of African States, with a view to having it discussed by permanent representatives of African States to the United Nations, in preparation for the forty-third session of the United Nations General Assembly.

2. The Permanent Mission of Nigeria wishes to recall that the question of the dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa by transnational corporations and other enterprises from some industrialized countries found favour with States members of the Organization of African Unity and led to the above-mentioned organization's resolution, which was later endorsed by the twenty-fourth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

3. In that connection, the Permanent Mission of Nigeria further requests the Executive Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity to request the Chairman of the Group of African States for the month of June 1988 to take urgent steps to inscribe the subject on the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly under the agenda item entitled "General and complete disarmament" and to inform all permanent missions of States members of the Organization of African Unity accordingly.

DOCUMENT A/43/191/REV.1

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-third session

[Original: English]
[25 August 1988]

LETTER DATED 12 AUGUST 1988 TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from our Governments and in accordance with rule 14 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, we have the honour to request the inclusion in the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly of a supplementary item entitled "Implementation of the conclusions of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and establishment of a preparatory committee for the Fourth Review Conference". An explanatory memorandum is annexed to this request in accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure.

(Signed) Valentin V. LOZINSKIY
First Deputy Permanent Representative
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
to the United Nations

(Signed) John A. BIRCH
Deputy Permanent Representative
of the United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland
to the United Nations

(Signed) Herbert S. OKUN
Deputy Permanent Representative of
the United States of America
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

1. The Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons was held at Geneva from 27 August to 21 September 1985, under the presidency of Mr. Mohamed Shaker of Egypt.

2. In the Final Document of the Third Review Conference, the States parties to the Treaty proposed to the Depositary Governments that a fourth conference to review the operation of the Treaty be convened in 1990. The Conference accordingly invited the States parties to the Treaty which are members of the United Nations to request the Secretary-General to include the following item in the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly: "Implementation of the conclusions of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and establishment of a preparatory committee for the Fourth Review Conference".

3. In accordance with this proposal, the Governments named below request inclusion of this item on the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly.

(Signed by the representatives of the following Governments)

AFGHANISTAN (Shah M. Dost), AUSTRALIA (Jill Courtney), AUSTRIA (Helmut Freudenschuss), BAHAMAS (Davidson L. Hepburn), BELGIUM (Michel Servais), BOLIVIA (Erwin Ortiz-Gandarillas), BOTSWANA (Legwaila J. Legwaila), BULGARIA (Ivan S. Kulov), BURKINA FASO (Fatimata B. V. Dah), CAMEROON (Paul Bamela Engo), CANADA (W. Morrison), CYPRUS (James Droushiotis), CZECHOSLOVAKIA (Lubomir Dolejs), DENMARK (Henrik Poulsen), DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (Ana Esther De La Maza), ECUADOR (Carlos Tobar-Zalumbide), EGYPT (S. Refaat), EL SALVADOR (J. E. Ramirez-Mardonez), ETHIOPIA (Gebre-Medhin Hagoss), FINLAND (Marjatta Rasi), GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC (Lutz Mueller), GER-

MANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF (Rudolf Schmidt), GHANA (J. V. Gbeho), GREECE (D. Platis), GRENADA (Lamuel A. Stanislaus), GUATEMALA (Rafael Castellanos-Carrillo), HUNGARY (Istvan Sipos), ICELAND (H. G. Andersen), INDONESIA (Agus Tarmidzi), IRELAND (Sean C. Whelan), ITALY (A. Busacca), JAMAICA (Raymond Wolfe), JAPAN (Nobuyasu Abe), KENYA (B. A. N. Mudho), LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC (Bounkham Theuambounmy), LEBANON (M. Katra), LESOTHO (T. B. Mocketsi), LUXEMBOURG (Anne Bastian), MALAYSIA, MALTA (Alexander Borg Olivier), MAURITIUS (Sattecanund Peerthum), MONGOLIA (Boldyn Navchaa), NETHERLANDS (J. Ramaker), NEW ZEALAND (David Payton), NORWAY

(Sverre Bergh Johansen), PERU (Manuel Boza-Heck), PHILIPPINES (Virgilio A. Reyes), POLAND (E. Noworyta), PORTUGAL (Fernando Reino), ROMANIA (S. Constantinescu), SEYCHELLES (M. Marengo), SIERRA LEONE (A. Dennis Turay), SINGAPORE (Kok Nam Tan), SOLOMON ISLANDS (Robert Sisilo), SPAIN (F. J. Viqueira), SRI LANKA (Daya Perera), SURINAME (Michael Kerpens), SWAZILAND (T. L. L. Dlamini), SWEDEN (Rolf Lindholm), SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC (Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri), THAILAND (Nisetsom Pumhirun), TOGO (Koffi Adjoyi), TURKEY (Akin Alptuna), URUGUAY (Juan Enrique Fischer), YEMEN (Mohamed Mansour), YUGOSLAVIA (Dragomir Djokić).

DOCUMENT A/43/195

Trinidad and Tobago: request for inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-third session

[Original: English]

[19 August 1988]

LETTER DATED 19 AUGUST 1988 TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to request, in accordance with rule 14 of the rules of procedure, the inclusion in the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly of a supplementary item entitled "Liability for the illegal transfer and/or use of prohibited weapons and weapons or substances which cause unnecessary human suffering".

An explanatory memorandum is enclosed herewith in accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure.

(Signed) D. H. N. ALLEYNE

Permanent Representative of Trinidad and Tobago
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

In view of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the fact that these weapons have been and can be used by irresponsible and criminally inclined individuals, as well as their connection with and use in the illicit traffic in drugs, it is considered that there is urgent need for a study to devise procedures and mechanisms for increased international co-operation in criminal justice administration. This proposal is made in the context of disarmament and international peace and security.

DOCUMENT A/43/830

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 51

[Original: English]

[22 November 1988]

1. The item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/25 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 42/25 of 30 November 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 12 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely items 51 to 69 and 139, 141 and 145. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 17 October to 2 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 43rd meetings, from 3 to 18 November.

4. For its consideration of item 51, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

5. On 31 October, the Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.40), which was later also sponsored by Honduras, Jamaica and Suriname. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 28th meeting, on 7 November.

6. At its 37th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.40 by a recorded vote of 128 to none, with 6 abstentions (see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi,

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, France, Senegal.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 42/25 CONCERNING THE SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL I OF THE TREATY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN LATIN AMERICA (TREATY OF Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967, 3262 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3473 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 32/76 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/58 of 14 December 1978, 34/71 of

11 December 1979, 35/143 of 12 December 1980, 36/83 of 9 December 1981, 37/71 of 9 December 1982, 38/61 of 15 December 1983, 39/51 of 12 December 1984, 40/79 of 12 December 1985, 41/45 of 3 December 1986 and 42/25 of 30 November 1987 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco),¹

Taking into account that within the zone of application of that Treaty, to which twenty-three sovereign States are already parties, there are some territories which, in spite of not being sovereign political entities, are nevertheless in a position to receive the benefits deriving from the Treaty through its Additional Protocol I, to which the four States that *de jure* or *de facto* are internationally responsible for those territories may become parties,

Considering that it is not fair that the peoples of some of those territories are deprived of such benefits without being given the opportunity to express their opinion in this connection,

Recalling that three of the States to which Additional Protocol I is open—the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United States of America—became parties to the Protocol in 1969, 1971 and 1981, respectively,

1. *Deplores* that the signature of Additional Protocol I by France, which took place on 2 March 1979, has not yet been followed by the corresponding ratification, notwithstanding the time already elapsed and the pressing invitations which the General Assembly has addressed to it;

2. *Once more urges* France not to delay any further such ratification, which has been requested so many times and which appears all the more advisable, since France is the only one of the four States to which the Protocol is open that is not yet party to it;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 43/.. concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068.

DOCUMENT A/43/831

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 52

[Original: English]
[22 November 1988]

1. The item entitled "Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 42/26 A and B of 30 November 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 12 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the

disarmament items allocated to it, namely items 51 to 69 and 139, 141 and 145. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 17 October to 2 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 43rd meetings, from 3 to 18 November.

4. For its consideration of item 52, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.13

5. On 28 October, Ecuador, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.13), which was later also sponsored by Ireland and Romania. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 28th meeting, on 7 November.

6. At its 37th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.13 by a recorded vote of 118 to 3, with 13 abstentions (see para. 9 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, China, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Turkey.

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.23

7. On 31 October, Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, Sri Lanka, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.23), which was later also sponsored by Ecuador and Romania. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 29th meeting, on 7 November.

8. At its 37th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.23 by a recorded vote of 108 to 3, with 21 abstentions (see para. 9 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic,

Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

Recommendation of the First Committee

9. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A and B below:

CESSATION OF ALL NUCLEAR-TEST EXPLOSIONS

A

The General Assembly.

Bearing in mind that the complete cessation of nuclear-weapon tests, which has been examined for more than thirty years and on which the General Assembly has adopted more than fifty resolutions, is a basic objective of the United Nations in the sphere of disarmament, to the attainment of which it has repeatedly assigned the highest priority,

Stressing that on eight different occasions it has condemned such tests in the strongest terms and that, since 1974, it has stated its conviction that the continuance of nuclear-weapon testing will intensify the arms race, thus increasing the danger of nuclear war,

Recalling that the Secretary-General, addressing a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 12 December 1984, after appealing for a renewed effort towards a comprehensive test-ban treaty, emphasized that no single multilateral agreement could have a greater effect on limiting the further refinement of nuclear weapons and that a comprehensive test-ban treaty is the litmus test of the real willingness to pursue nuclear disarmament,²

Taking into account that the three nuclear-weapon States that act as depositaries of the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear

² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 97th meeting, para. 302.

Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water³ undertook in article I of that Treaty to conclude a treaty resulting in the permanent banning of all nuclear-test explosions, including all those explosions underground, and that such an undertaking was reiterated in 1968 in the preamble to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,⁴ article VI of which further embodies their solemn and legally binding commitment to take effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear-arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament.

Noting that the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in its Final Declaration,⁵ adopted on 21 September 1985, called upon the nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty to resume trilateral negotiations in 1985 and upon all the nuclear-weapon States to participate in the urgent negotiation and conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, as a matter of the highest priority, in the Conference on Disarmament,

Recalling that the leaders of the six States associated with the five-continent peace and disarmament initiative affirmed in the Stockholm Declaration (see A/43/125-S/19478, annex), adopted on 21 January 1988, that "Any agreement that leaves room for continued testing would not be acceptable",

Taking note with satisfaction of the progress made in the Conference on Disarmament by the *Ad Hoc* Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events on the seismic verification of a comprehensive test ban,⁶

1. *Reiterates once again its grave concern* that nuclear-weapon testing continues unabated, against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Member States;

2. *Reaffirms its conviction* that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States for all time is a matter of the highest priority;

3. *Reaffirms also its conviction* that such a treaty would constitute a contribution of the utmost importance to the cessation of the nuclear-arms race;

4. *Urges once more* all nuclear-weapon States, in particular the three depositary Powers of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to expedite negotiations to this end;

5. *Appeals* to all States members of the Conference on Disarmament to promote the establishment by the Conference at the beginning of its 1989 session of an *ad hoc* committee with the objective of carrying out the multilateral negotiation of a treaty on the complete cessation of nuclear-test explosions;

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480, No. 6964.

⁴ Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

⁵ *Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Final Document, Part I* (NPT/CONF.III/64/I) (Geneva, 1985), annex I.

⁶ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/42/27), para. 31.

6. *Recommends* to the Conference on Disarmament that such an *ad hoc* committee should comprise two working groups dealing, respectively, with the following interrelated questions: contents and scope of the treaty, and compliance and verification;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions".

B

The General Assembly.

Bearing in mind the determination, proclaimed since 1963 in the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water,² to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to continue negotiations to this end,

Bearing in mind also that in 1968 the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons⁴ recalled such determination and included in its article VI an undertaking by each of its parties to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear-arms race at an early date,

Recalling that in its resolution 2028 (XX) of 19 November 1965, adopted unanimously, it had stressed that one of the basic principles on which the treaty to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons should be based was that such treaty, which was then to be negotiated, should embody an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations of the nuclear and non-nuclear Powers,

Recalling also that the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in its Final Declaration⁵ adopted by consensus on 21 September 1985, expressed its deep regret that a comprehensive multilateral nuclear-test-ban treaty had not been concluded so far and called for the urgent negotiation and conclusion of such a treaty as a matter of the highest priority,

Noting that article II of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water provides a procedure for the consideration and eventual adoption of amendments to the Treaty by a conference of its parties,

1. *Welcomes* the submission to the Depositary Governments of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water of an amendment proposal for consideration at a conference of the parties to the Treaty convened for that purpose in accordance with Article II of the Treaty;

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water".

DOCUMENT A/43/832

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 53

[Original: English]
[22 November 1988]

1. The item entitled "Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 42/27 of 30 November 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 12 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely items 51 to 69 and 139, 141 and 145. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 17 October to 2 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 43rd meetings, from 3 to 18 November.

4. For its consideration of item 53, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

5. On 31 October, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Sweden, Vanuatu and Zaire submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.51), which was later also sponsored by Barbados, Ecuador, Liberia, Singapore and Thailand. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Australia at the 30th meeting, on 8 November.

6. At its 37th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.51 by a recorded vote of 127 to 2, with 6 abstentions (see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia,

Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: France, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

URGENT NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE
NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY

The General Assembly,

Convinced that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

Convinced of the consequent urgent need for an end to the nuclear-arms race and the immediate and verifiable reduction and ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that an end to nuclear testing by all States in all environments for all time is an essential step in order to prevent the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear weapons and their further proliferation and to contribute, along with other concurrent efforts to reduce nuclear arms, to the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons,

Welcoming the ongoing negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in accordance with their joint statement of 17 September 1987, and noting the significant developments on improved verification arrangements to facilitate the ratification of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests,⁷ signed on 3 July 1974, and the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes,⁸ signed on 28 May 1976,

Welcoming also the conclusion on 8 December 1987 of the historic Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles⁹ and the agreement in principle on and progress made towards an agreement for 50 per cent reductions in the strategic nuclear forces of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America,

⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27, annex II, document CCD/431.

⁸ CCD/496. For the printed text, see *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 1: 1976 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.IX.2), appendix III.

⁹ CD/798. For the printed text, see *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 12: 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.

Recalling the proposals by the leaders of the Six-Nation Initiative¹⁰ to promote an end to nuclear testing,

Convinced that the most effective way to achieve the discontinuance of all nuclear tests by all States in all environments for all time is through the conclusion, at an early date, of a verifiable, comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty that will attract the adherence of all States,

Reaffirming the particular responsibilities of the Conference on Disarmament in the negotiation of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,

1. Reaffirms its conviction that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States in all environments for all time is a matter of fundamental importance;

2. Urges, therefore, that the following actions be taken in order that a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty may be concluded at an early date:

(a) The Conference on Disarmament should intensify its consideration of item 1 of its agenda entitled "Nuclear-test ban" and initiate substantive work on all aspects of a nuclear-test-ban treaty at the beginning of its 1989 session;

(b) States members of the Conference on Disarmament, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, and all other States

should co-operate in order to facilitate and promote such work;

(c) The nuclear-weapon States, especially those that possess the most important nuclear arsenals, should agree promptly to appropriate verifiable and militarily significant interim measures, with a view to realizing a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(d) Those nuclear-weapon States that have not yet done so should adhere to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water;³

3. Also urges the Conference on Disarmament:

(a) To take immediate steps for the establishment, with the widest possible participation, of an international seismic monitoring network with a view to the further development of its potential to monitor and verify compliance with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(b) In this context, to take into account the progress achieved by the *Ad Hoc* Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, including work on the routine exchange and use of wave-form data, and other relevant initiatives or experiments by individual States and groups of States;

(c) To initiate detailed investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity;

4. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on progress made;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty".

¹⁰ See the Joint Declaration issued on 22 May 1984 by the heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/39/277-S/16587, annex; for the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1984*, document S/16587, annex), reaffirmed in the Delhi Declaration issued on 28 January 1985 (A/40/114-S/16921, annex; for the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1985*, document S/16921, annex), the Mexico Declaration issued on 7 August 1986 (A/41/518-S/18277, annex I), and the Stockholm Declaration, issued on 21 January 1988 (A/43/125-S/19478, annex).

DOCUMENT A/43/833

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 54

[Original: English]
[22 November 1988]

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

1. The item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 42/28 of 30 November 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 12 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 51 to 69, 139, 141, and 145. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 17 October to 2 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 43rd meetings, from 3 to 18 November.

4. For its consideration of item 54, the Committee had before it the following documents:

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

5. On 28 October, Egypt submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.11), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

[Preambular part identical to that in the draft resolution in para. 10 below],

"1. Extends its thanks to the Secretary-General for his report containing the views of parties concerned regarding the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (A/43/484);

"2. Takes note of the above-mentioned report;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake a study, with the assistance of a small number of consultants, on the practical measures capable of creating the necessary conditions to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, taking into account the circumstances and characteristics of the region, and to submit

the study to the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly;

"4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in undertaking this study, to seek the views and suggestions of the States of the region with respect to the practical measures called for in paragraph 3 above;

"5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution to the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly;

"6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled 'Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East'."

6. On 9 November, Egypt submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.11/Rev.1), which was introduced by its representative at the 33rd meeting, on 10 November. The revised draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

[Same text as in para. 10 below, with the exception of paragraph 9.]

"9. *Requests* parties of the region to submit to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions with respect to the practical measures called for in paragraph 8 above;"

7. On 10 November, Egypt submitted a corrigendum (A/C.1/43/L.11/Rev.1/Corr.1), in which the word "practical" was deleted from paragraph 9.

8. In connection with the revised draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on its programme budget implications (A/C.1/43/L.76).

9. At its 38th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution without a vote (see para. 10 below).

Recommendation of the First Committee

10. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN THE REGION OF THE MIDDLE EAST

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3263 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3474 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/71 of 10 December 1976, 32/82 of 12 December 1977, 33/64 of 14 December 1978, 34/77 of 11 December 1979, 35/147 of 12 December 1980, 36/87 of 9 December 1981, 37/75 of 9 December 1982, 38/64 of 15 December 1983, 39/54 of 12 December 1984, 40/82 of 12 December 1985, 41/48 of 3 December 1986 and 42/28 of 30 November 1987 on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Recalling also the recommendations for the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East consistent with paragraphs 60 to 63, and in particular paragraph 63 (d), of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹¹

Emphasizing the basic provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions, which call upon all parties directly concerned to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required

for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East and, pending and during the establishment of such a zone, to declare solemnly that they will refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party, to agree to place all their nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to declare their support for the establishment of the zone and deposit such declarations with the Security Council for consideration, as appropriate,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all States to acquire and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

Emphasizing also the need for appropriate measures on the question of the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities,

Bearing in mind the consensus reached by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security,

Desirous of building on that consensus so that substantial progress can be made towards establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Emphasizing the essential role of the United Nations in the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/484),

1. *Urges* all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, as a means of promoting this objective, invites the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;⁴

2. *Calls upon* all countries of the region that have not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

3. *Invites* those countries, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with paragraph 63 (d) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council;

4. *Also invites* those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices;

5. *Invites* the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that runs counter to both the letter and the spirit of the present resolution;

6. *Extends its thanks* to the Secretary-General for his report containing the views of parties concerned regarding the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (A/43/484);

¹¹ Resolution S-10/2.

7. *Takes note* of the above-mentioned report;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake a study on effective and verifiable measures which would facilitate the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, taking into account the circumstances and characteristics of the Middle East, as well as the views and the suggestions of the parties of the region, and to submit this study to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

9. *Requests* parties of the region to submit to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions with respect to the measures called for in paragraph 8 above;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East".

DOCUMENT A/43/834

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 55

[Original: English]
[22 November 1988]

1. The item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 42/29 of 30 November 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 12 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely items 51 to 69 and 139, 141 and 145. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 17 October to 2 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 43rd meetings, from 3 to 18 November.

4. For its consideration of item 55, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

5. On 28 October, Bangladesh and Pakistan submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.5), which was introduced by the representative of Pakistan at the 28th meeting, on 7 November.

6. At its 37th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.5 by a recorded vote of 99 to 2, with 32 abstentions (see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Phil-

ippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Bhutan, India.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN SOUTH ASIA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3265 B (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3476 B (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/73 of 10 December 1976, 32/83 of 12 December 1977, 33/65 of 14 December 1978, 34/78 of 11 December 1979, 35/148 of 12 December 1980, 36/88 of 9 December 1981, 37/76 of 9 December 1982, 38/65 of 15 December 1983, 39/55 of 12 December 1984, 40/83 of 12 December 1985, 41/49 of 3 December 1986 and 42/29 of 30 November 1987 concerning the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

Reiterating its conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures which can contribute effectively to the objectives of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and general and complete disarmament,

Believing that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, as in other regions, will assist in the strengthening of the security of the States of the region against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting with appreciation the declarations issued at the highest level by Governments of South Asian States that

are developing their peaceful nuclear programmes reaffirming their undertaking not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social advancement of their peoples,

Welcoming the recent proposal for the conclusion of a bilateral or regional nuclear-test-ban agreement in South Asia,

Taking note of the proposal to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations, a conference on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia, as soon as possible, with the participation of the regional and other concerned States,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraphs 60 to 63 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹¹ regarding the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, including in the region of South Asia,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/505),

1. *Reaffirms* its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

2. *Urges once again* the States of South Asia to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the mean time, from any action contrary to this objective;

3. *Calls upon* those nuclear-weapon States that have not done so to respond positively to this proposal and to extend the necessary co-operation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to communicate with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to ascertain their views on the issue and to promote consultations among them with a view to exploring the best possibilities of furthering the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia".

DOCUMENT A/43/835

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 56

[Original: English]
[22 November 1988]

1. The item entitled "Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 42/30 of 30 November 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 12 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely items 51 to 69 and 139, 141 and 145. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 17 October to 2 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 43rd meetings, from 3 to 18 November.

4. For its consideration of item 56, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

5. On 31 October, Australia, Austria, Belgium, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.44), which was later also sponsored by Ecuador, Nigeria and Samoa. The draft resolution was introduced by

the representative of Sweden at the 30th meeting, on 8 November.

6. At its 33rd meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.44 without a vote (see para. 7 below).

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CONVENTION ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE DEEMED TO BE EXCESSIVELY INJURIOUS OR TO HAVE INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/152 of 19 December 1977, 35/153 of 12 December 1980, 36/93 of 9 December 1981, 37/79 of 9 December 1982, 38/66 of 15 December 1983, 39/56 of 12 December 1984, 40/84 of 12 December 1985, 41/50 of 3 December 1986 and 42/30 of 30 November 1987,

Recalling with satisfaction the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, together with the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III),¹²

¹² A/CONF.95/15 and Corr.2, annex I. For the printed text of the Convention and its Protocols, see *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 5: 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IX.4), appendix VII.

Reaffirming its conviction that general agreement on the prohibition or restriction of use of specific conventional weapons would significantly reduce the suffering of civilian populations and of combatants.

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/589).

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that an increasing number of States have either signed, ratified, accepted or acceded to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, which was opened for signature in New York on 10 April 1981;

2. *Also notes with satisfaction* that, consequent upon the fulfilment of the conditions set out in article 5 of the Convention, the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto entered into force on 2 December 1983;

3. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so to exert their best endeavours to become parties to the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto as early as possible, so as ultimately to obtain universality of adherence;

4. *Notes* that, under article 8 of the Convention, conferences may be convened to consider amendments to the Convention or any of the annexed Protocols, to consider additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing annexed Protocols, or to review the scope and operation of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and to consider any proposal for amendments to the Convention or to the existing Protocols and any proposals for additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General as depositary of the Convention and its three annexed Protocols to inform the General Assembly from time to time of the state of adherence to the Convention and its Protocols;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".

DOCUMENT A/43/836

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 57

[Original: English]
[22 November 1988]

1. The item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 42/31 of 30 November 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 12 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely items 51 to 69 and 139, 141 and 145. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 17 October to 2 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 43rd meetings, from 3 to 18 November.

4. For its consideration of item 57, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

5. On 31 October, Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.21) which was introduced by the representative of Bulgaria at the 31st meeting, on 9 November.

6. At its 33rd meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.21 by a recorded vote

of 99 to 17, with 16 abstentions¹³ (see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

¹³ The delegation of Niger subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution, and the delegation of Colombia, that it had intended to abstain.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Chile, China, Fiji, Greece, Honduras, Ireland, Israel, Malta, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Sweden, Uruguay.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CONCLUSION OF EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS ON THE STRENGTHENING OF THE SECURITY OF NON-NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the continuing escalation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of war,

Considering that, until complete nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective arrangements to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting the general desire to conclude effective international measures to that end at an early date,

Noting also the unilateral declarations on the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, made by all nuclear-weapon States,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹¹ the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Recognizing that effective measures of such security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States would constitute an important contribution to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons,

Aware of the in-depth negotiations on this subject in the Conference on Disarmament during the past ten years,

Recalling the relevant parts of the special report of the Committee on Disarmament¹⁴ submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session,¹⁵ the second special session devoted to disarmament, and of the special report

¹⁴ The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

¹⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/S-12/2), sect. III.C.*

of the Conference on Disarmament submitted to the Assembly at its fifteenth special session,¹⁶ the third special session devoted to disarmament, as well as of the annual report of the Conference on its 1988 session (A/43/27, sect. III.F),

Welcoming the unanimous support in the Conference on Disarmament for continuing the search for a common approach to the substance of negative security assurances and, in particular, to a "common formula", which could be included in a legally binding instrument,

Recognizing the need for a fresh look at the issue, in particular by the nuclear-weapon States, in order to overcome the difficulties encountered at the negotiations in previous years,

Noting the proposals on this subject submitted to the Conference on Disarmament (A/43/27, sect. III.F),

Considering that the non-nuclear-weapon States having no nuclear weapons on their territories have every right to receive reliable, uniform and unconditional international legal assurances against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

1. *Reaffirms* the urgent need, pending the achievement of complete nuclear disarmament, to reach an early agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

2. *Recommends* that the Conference on Disarmament pursue intensive negotiations in its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons at the beginning of its 1989 session, with a view to reaching such an agreement, taking into account the widespread support in the Conference for the conclusion of an international convention;

3. *Appeals* to all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to demonstrate willingness and to exercise the flexibility necessary to reach agreement on a common approach to, including the possibility of a common formula in, an international instrument or instruments of a legally binding character, to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/S-15/2), sect. III.F.

DOCUMENT A/43/837

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 58

[Original: English]
[22 November 1988]

1. The item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 42/32 of 30 November 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Gen-

eral Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 12 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely items 51 to 69 and 139, 141 and 145. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from

17 October to 2 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 43rd meetings, from 3 to 18 November.

4. For its consideration of item 58, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

5. On 31 October, Pakistan submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.18), which was introduced by its representative at the 28th meeting, on 7 November.

6. At its 33rd meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.18 by a recorded vote of 133 to none, with 4 abstentions¹⁷ (see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Brazil, India, United States of America.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

¹⁷ The delegations of Colombia and Niger subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

CONCLUSION OF EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS TO ASSURE NON-NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need to allay the legitimate concern of the States of the world with regard to ensuring lasting security for their peoples,

Convinced that nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to mankind and to the survival of civilization,

Deeply concerned at the continuing escalation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

Taking into account the principle of the non-use of force or threat of force enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned about the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Recognizing that the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon States need to be safeguarded against the use or threat of use of force, including the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Considering that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from any quarter,

Recognizing that effective measures to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can constitute a positive contribution to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons,

Recalling its resolutions 3261 G (XXIX) of 9 December 1974 and 31/189 C of 21 December 1976,

Bearing in mind paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹¹ in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

Recalling its resolutions 33/72 B of 14 December 1978, 34/85 of 11 December 1979, 35/155 of 12 December 1980, 36/95 of 9 December 1981, 37/81 of 9 December 1982, 38/68 of 15 December 1983, 39/58 of 12 December 1984, 40/86 of 12 December 1985, 41/52 of 3 December 1986 and 42/32 of 30 November 1987,

Further recalling paragraph 12 of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, which states, *inter alia*, that all efforts should be exerted by the Committee on Disarmament¹⁴ urgently to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting the in-depth negotiations undertaken in the Conference on Disarmament and its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Ef-

fective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons,¹⁸ with a view to reaching agreement on this item.

Noting the proposals submitted under that item in the Conference on Disarmament, including the drafts of an international convention,

Taking note of the decision of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,¹⁹ as well as the relevant recommendations of the Organization of the Islamic Conference reiterated in the Final Communiqué of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988 (see A/43/393-S/19930, annex I), calling upon the Conference on Disarmament to reach an urgent agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Further noting the support expressed in the Conference on Disarmament and in the General Assembly for the elaboration of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, as well as the difficulties pointed out in evolving a common approach acceptable to all,

1. *Reaffirms* the urgent need to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

¹⁸ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27 and Corr. 1), sect. III.F.

¹⁹ See A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, para. 49.

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that in the Conference on Disarmament there is no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although the difficulties as regards evolving a common approach acceptable to all have also been pointed out;

3. *Appeals* to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to demonstrate the political will necessary to reach agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula that could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character;

4. *Recommends* that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including, in particular, those considered in the Conference on Disarmament, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties;

5. *Recommends* that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".

DOCUMENT A/43/838

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 59

[Original: English]
[30 November 1988]

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.12 and Rev.1

5. On 28 October, Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mexico, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Sweden, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.12). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sri Lanka at the 30th meeting, on 8 November, and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Inspired by the great prospects opening up before mankind as a result of man's entry into outer space,

"Recognizing the common interest of all mankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

"Reaffirming that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind,

"Reaffirming also the will of all States that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be for peaceful purposes,

1. The item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 42/33 of 30 November 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 12 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely items 51 to 69 and 139, 141 and 145. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 17 October to 2 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 43rd meetings, from 3 to 18 November.

4. For its consideration of item 59, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

"*Recalling* that the States parties to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,²⁰ have undertaken, in article III, to carry on activities in the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding,

"*Reaffirming*, in particular, article IV of the above-mentioned Treaty, which stipulates that States parties to the Treaty undertake not to place in orbit around the Earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, install such weapons on celestial bodies or station such weapons in outer space in any other manner,

"*Reaffirming* also paragraph 80 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,²¹ the first special session devoted to disarmament, in which it is stated that, in order to prevent an arms race in outer space, further measures should be taken and appropriate international negotiations held in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 36/97 C and 36/99 of 9 December 1981, as well as resolutions 37/83 of 9 December 1982, 37/99 D of 13 December 1982, 38/70 of 15 December 1983, 39/59 of 12 December 1984, 40/87 of 12 December 1985, 41/53 of 3 December 1986 and 42/33 of 30 November 1987 and the relevant paragraphs of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,²²

"*Recognizing* the importance and urgency of preventing an arms race in outer space and the readiness of all States to contribute to that common objective,

"*Gravely concerned* at the danger posed to all mankind by an arms race in outer space and, in particular, by the impending threat of the exacerbation of the current state of insecurity by developments that could further undermine international peace and security and retard the pursuit of general and complete disarmament,

"*Gravely concerned* also that rapid progress in space technology leaves open the danger of weapons being deployed in outer space,

"*Encouraged* by the widespread interest expressed by Member States in the course of negotiations on and following the adoption of the above-mentioned Treaty in ensuring that the exploration and use of outer space should be for peaceful purposes, and taking note of proposals submitted to the General Assembly at its tenth special session and at its regular sessions and to the Conference on Disarmament,

"*Noting* the grave concern expressed by the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at the extension of an arms race into outer space and the recommendations²³ made to the competent organs of the United Nations, in particular the

General Assembly, and also to the Committee on Disarmament,²⁴

"*Noting* also that, in the work of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in the Conference on Disarmament, in 1988, the identification and examination of various issues, initiatives and proposals aimed at preventing an arms race in outer space and ensuring that its exploration and use will be carried out exclusively for peaceful purposes in the common interest and for the benefit of all mankind has contributed to a deeper understanding of a number of problems and to a clearer perception of various positions,

"*Convinced* that further measures are needed for the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

"*Recognizing* that the existing legal régime applicable to outer space by itself does not guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

"*Recognizing* also that, in the context of multilateral negotiations for preventing an arms race in outer space, bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America could make a significant contribution to such an objective, in accordance with paragraph 27 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

"*Noting* the importance in this context of bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America that have continued since 1985 and including at their summits in Washington and Moscow on a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms,

"*Hopeful* that concrete results would emerge from these negotiations as soon as possible,

"*Emphasizing* the complementary nature of bilateral and multilateral negotiations,

"*Taking note* of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to this question (A/43/27, sect. III.E),

"*Welcoming* the re-establishment of an *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space during the 1988 session of the Conference on Disarmament, in the exercise of the negotiating responsibilities of this sole multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, to continue to examine and to identify through substantive and general consideration issues relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

"1. *Recalls* the obligation of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force in their space activities;

"2. *Reaffirms* that general and complete disarmament under effective international control warrants that outer space shall be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it shall not become an arena for an arms race;

"3. *Recognizes* the important role of the legal régime applicable to outer space in the prevention of an arms race in that environment and its peaceful development for the benefit of humanity;

"4. *Recognizes* also the need to consolidate and reinforce that régime and to enhance its effectiveness as well as the importance of strictly complying with existing bilateral and multilateral agreements;

"5. *Emphasizes* that further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space should be adopted by the international community;

²⁰ Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex.

²¹ See A/41/697-S/18392, annex, paras. 36-39.

²² See Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 9-21 August 1982 (A/CONF.101/10 and Corr.1 and 2), para. 426.

"6. *Calls upon* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and to take immediate measures to prevent an arms race in outer space in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding;

"7. *Reiterates* that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

"8. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space;

"9. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its consideration of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, taking into account all relevant proposals, including those presented in the *Ad Hoc* Committee at the 1988 session of the Conference and at the forty-third session of the General Assembly;

"10. *Further requests* the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish an *ad hoc* committee with an adequate mandate at the beginning of its 1989 session, with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

"11. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament, in the context of its negotiating mandate, to continue to examine and analyse the various proposals and initiatives before it with a view to considering appropriate measures for the prevention of an arms race in outer space and the development of that environment for exclusively peaceful purposes;

"12. *Urges* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to pursue intensively their bilateral negotiations in a constructive spirit aimed at reaching early agreement for preventing an arms race in outer space, and to advise the Conference on Disarmament periodically of the progress of their bilateral sessions so as to facilitate its work;

"13. *Calls upon* all States, especially those with major space capabilities, to refrain, in their activities relating to outer space, from actions contrary to the observance of the relevant existing treaties or to the objective of preventing an arms race in outer space;

"14. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/506 and Add.1) on the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space submitted in accordance with resolution 42/33 of 30 November 1987;

"15. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report on its consideration of this subject to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

"16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this subject by the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

"17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled 'Prevention of an arms race in outer space'."

6. On 17 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.12/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Bangladesh, Cameroon, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Ireland, Jordan, Malaysia, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, Romania, Suriname, Uruguay and Viet Nam. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sri Lanka at the 42nd meeting, on 18 November.

7. At the same meeting the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.12/Rev.1, as follows:

(a) The eleventh preambular paragraph was adopted by a recorded vote of 121 to 1, with 13 abstentions.²³ The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(b) The eighteenth preambular paragraph was adopted by a recorded vote of 121 to 1, with 11 abstentions.²³ The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Ma-

²³ The delegation of Mali subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the paragraph.

laysia, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(c) Paragraph 8 was adopted by a recorded vote of 123 to 1, with 13 abstentions.²³ The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(d) Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.12/Rev.1, as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 137 to 1 (see para. 14 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal

Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.27

8. On 31 October, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.27), which was later also sponsored by Australia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Italy at the 28th meeting, on 7 November, and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its relevant resolutions and applicable provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹¹

"Recognizing the common interest of all mankind in the progress of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

"Reaffirming that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind,

"Recalling that the States parties to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,²⁰ have undertaken, in article III, to carry on activities in the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, in the interest of both strengthening international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding,

"Reaffirming, in particular, article IV of the above-mentioned Treaty, which stipulates that States parties to the Treaty undertake not to place in orbit around the Earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, install such weapons on celestial bodies or station such weapons in outer space in any other manner,

"Emphasizing the paramount importance of strict compliance with existing arms control and disarmament

agreements relevant to outer space and, in general, with the existing legal régime concerning the use of outer space.

"Aware of the fundamental contribution that space activities can make to the economic and social progress of mankind, to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the implementation of agreements in arms control,

"Noting the important contributions to an increase in international trust that can be made by a greater openness and transparency in activities related to outer space,

"Convinced that further efforts should be made in the search for effective and verifiable agreements on the interrelated questions of preventing an arms race in outer space and terminating it on Earth,

"Noting with satisfaction that bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have made progress since 1985 on a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms, both strategic and intermediate-range, with the declared objective, endorsed in the joint statement of their leaders on 21 November 1985,²⁴ of working out effective agreements aimed, *inter alia*, at preventing an arms race in outer space,

"Recognizing that the effective foundation for significant progress in the multilateral domain is dependent on basic understandings achieved between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in their bilateral negotiations,

"Urging the two negotiating parties to achieve positive results as soon as possible in their efforts to prevent an arms race in outer space,

"1. *Recalls* the obligation of all States, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to refrain from the threat or use of force in general, including in the area of outer space;

"2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the agreement reached in 1988 in the Conference on Disarmament, the single multilateral negotiating forum, re-establishing the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space;

"3. *Considers* that it is necessary to advance and develop further the examination and identification of issues relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space;

"4. *Deems it necessary*, as was recognized by the *Ad Hoc* Committee, that no efforts should be spared to ensure that substantive work will continue on the item entitled 'Prevention of an arms race in outer space' at the next session of the Conference on Disarmament;

"5. *Emphasizes* the need that the aforementioned efforts in the multilateral field should be aimed at decisively advancing the cause of disarmament, peace, stability and international trust and should be of a mutually complementary character in respect to those being developed bilaterally by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in the field of preventing an arms race in outer space and eliminating it on Earth;

"6. *Recognizes* the further significant contribution that the ongoing negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America

could make to maintaining international peace and security;

"7. *Calls upon* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and on the United States of America to continue their bilateral negotiations in the search for effective and verifiable agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in outer space and terminating it on Earth, at drastically reducing nuclear arms and at strengthening international stability;

"8. *Emphasizes* the necessity of preventing the erosion of relevant existing treaties, and in this context reaffirms the vital importance of strict compliance with the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems;²⁵

"9. *Urges*, as a matter of universal concern, the Conference on Disarmament to continue its work in the area of the prevention of an arms race in outer space;

"10. *Calls upon* all States to make constructive contributions to the work of the *Ad Hoc* Committee;

"11. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report on its consideration of this subject to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

"12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this subject by the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

"13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled 'Prevention of an arms race in outer space'."

9. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.27.

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.30

10. On 31 October, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.30), which was later also sponsored by Romania and the German Democratic Republic, and read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolutions 36/97 C and 36/99 of 9 December 1981, as well as resolutions 37/83 of 9 December 1982, 37/99 D of 13 December 1982, 38/70 of 15 December 1983, 39/59 of 12 December 1984, 40/87 of 12 December 1985, 41/53 of 3 December 1986 and 42/33 of 30 November 1987,

"*Taking into account* the discussions that took place at the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, the third special session devoted to disarmament,

"*Recalling* the provisions of articles III and IV of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,²⁰ as well as paragraph 80 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹¹

"*Reaffirming* that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, and shall be the province of all mankind,

²⁴ A/40/1070, annex.

²⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 944, No. 13446.

"Considering that there is a need to unite the efforts of the whole international community and to develop and intensify comprehensive co-operation for the peaceful exploitation of outer space, which would be facilitated by the establishment of a world space organization,

"*Emphasizing* the great significance of measures for openness and confidence relating to the space activities of States for the development of international co-operation in the peaceful exploitation of outer space and the strengthening of international security,

"*Noting* that the extension of the arms race to outer space would undermine international security and pose a threat to the interests of all States and the international community as a whole,

"*Mindful* that the extension of the arms race to outer space would entail, among other negative consequences, the squandering of vast resources urgently needed for purposes of development, including the provision of tangible material aid to developing countries,

"*Acknowledging* the importance of ensuring strict verification of compliance with obligations with respect to the prevention of an arms race in outer space and of creating for these purposes a system of international verification to preserve peace in outer space,

"*Emphasizing* the great significance of the 1972 Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems²⁵ for the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

"*Desiring* that the negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America should lead as soon as possible to tangible results regarding the prevention of an arms race in outer space and the cessation of the arms race on Earth,

"*Convinced* that a strengthening of the mutual and complementary relationship between multilateral efforts to prevent an arms race in outer space and the bilateral negotiations on nuclear and space weapons between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America could make a significant contribution to such an objective, in accordance with paragraphs 27 and 114 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹¹

"*Convinced also* that specific measures are needed for the prevention of an arms race in outer space and for broad development of international co-operation in the peaceful exploration and exploitation of outer space,

"*Bearing in mind* the proposal to establish, on the basis of the Krasnoyarsk radar installation, a centre for international co-operation for the peaceful uses of outer space and to incorporate it into the system of a world space organization,

"1. *Recalls* the obligation of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force in their space activities;

"2. *Reaffirms* that general and complete disarmament under effective international control warrants that outer space shall be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it shall not become an arena for an arms race;

"3. *Emphasizes* that concrete measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space should be adopted by the international community;

"4. *Calls upon* all States, especially those with major space capabilities, to comply strictly with existing legal

restrictions, both bilateral and multilateral, aimed at preventing an arms race in outer space, above all the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems;

"5. *Emphasizes* the urgent need for the prohibition, halting of the development and destruction of anti-satellite weapons and for the prohibition of the deployment of weapons in outer space;

"6. *Also calls upon* all States engaged in space activities to facilitate the development and strengthening of an international inspection system for the maintenance of peace in outer space, whose functions would include the inspection of every launch of space objects, and to transmit to representatives of the inspectorate in good time the necessary information about such launches, including their location, type of launch vehicle, general information about the object launched and relevant dates;

"7. *Further calls upon* all States conducting space activities to be guided by the principles of openness and to promote the establishment and strengthening of an atmosphere of mutual trust;

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Member States to submit their views on the possibility of developing international co-operation for the prevention of an arms race in outer space and for the peaceful exploitation of outer space, including the establishment of a world space organization, which would become an important component part of the machinery for internationalizing the efforts of States to ensure security and co-operation and which would fulfil the functions both of verifying the prevention of a space arms race and of co-ordinating the peaceful exploitation of outer space, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

"9. *Reiterates* that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

"10. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish an *ad hoc* committee at the beginning of its 1989 session with a view to undertaking without delay negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

"11. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report on its consideration of this subject to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

"12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this subject by the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

"13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled 'Prevention of an arms race in outer space'."

11. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.30.

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.36

12. On 31 October, China submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.36), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Reaffirming* that outer space is the common heritage of mankind and that the peaceful exploration and use of

outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, as a common aspiration of all countries in the world shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries and shall be the province of all mankind.

"Recalling the principles and objectives of the 1967 Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,²⁰ and in particular articles III and IV thereof,

"Also recalling paragraph 80 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly¹¹ and its relevant resolutions since 1981,

"Especially bearing in mind its resolution 42/33 of 30 November 1987,

"Convinced that the development of space weapons entails a qualitative escalation of the already serious arms race and poses a new threat to international peace and stability and that to prevent an arms race in outer space has consequently become a new priority in the field of disarmament,

"Believing that the prohibition of space weapons constitutes an effective means to prevent an arms race in outer space,

"Fully taking note of the urgent demand of the international community that immediate and effective measures be taken to prevent an arms race in outer space,

"Affirming the need to consolidate and reinforce the legal régime applicable to outer space, and recognizing that this legal régime, as such, is not sufficient to guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

"Recognizing that with a view to achieving the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space, measures may be considered in the following aspects, simultaneously or separately:

"(a) The complete prohibition of all types of space weapons, including anti-missile weapons and anti-satellite weapons, so as to realize the 'non-weaponization' of outer space,

"(b) The prohibition of the use or threat of force and any other hostile actions or threat of such actions in outer space, against space from the Earth or from space against the Earth,

"Believing that the two States with the largest space capabilities bear a special responsibility for the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

"Taking note of the consideration of the question by the Conference on Disarmament (see A/43/27, sect. III.E),

"Welcoming the re-establishment of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space by the Conference on Disarmament during its 1988 session,

"Noting with regret that the *Ad Hoc* Committee so far has not been able to start negotiations on an international agreement for the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

"1. Calls upon all States, especially those with space capabilities, to contribute actively to the realization of the objective of peaceful use of outer space and to adopt prompt and effective measures to prevent an arms race in outer space;

"2. Requests the Conference on Disarmament, the single multilateral disarmament negotiating body, to speed up the consideration of the question of preventing an arms race in outer space in all its aspects as a matter of priority and urgency, taking into account all the relevant draft resolutions and proposals;

"3. Also requests the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish immediately an *ad hoc* committee on the prevention of an arms race in outer space with an adequate mandate at the outset of its 1989 session, with a view to initiating negotiations for concluding an international agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prohibition and destruction of all space weapons and on the prohibition of the use of force or hostile actions in, to or from outer space;

"4. Urges the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, the two major space Powers currently engaged in the development of space weapons, to refrain from developing, testing, producing and deploying space weapons, to destroy all their existing space weapons, to conduct serious bilateral negotiations on the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to keep the Conference on Disarmament properly informed of the progress of these negotiations;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all the documents relating to the consideration of this subject by the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

"6. Further requests the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its consideration of this subject to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

"7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled 'Prevention of an arms race in outer space'."

13. At the request of the sponsor, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.36.

Recommendation of the First Committee

14. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

PREVENTION OF AN ARMS RACE IN OUTER SPACE

The General Assembly,

Inspired by the great prospects opening up before mankind as a result of man's entry into outer space,

Recognizing the common interest of all mankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Reaffirming that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind,

Reaffirming also the will of all States that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be for peaceful purposes,

Recalling the obligation of all States, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to refrain from the threat or use of force, including in their space activities,

Recalling that the States parties to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial

Bodies,²⁰ have undertaken, in article III, to carry on activities in the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding.

Reaffirming, in particular, article IV of the above-mentioned Treaty, which stipulates that States parties to the Treaty undertake not to place in orbit around the Earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, install such weapons on celestial bodies or station such weapons in outer space in any other manner.

Reaffirming also paragraph 80 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹¹ in which it is stated that in order to prevent an arms race in outer space further measures should be taken and appropriate international negotiations held in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty.

Noting its resolutions 36/97 C and 36/99 of 9 December 1981, as well as resolutions 37/83 of 9 December 1982, 37/99 D of 13 December 1982, 38/70 of 15 December 1983, 39/59 of 12 December 1984, 40/87 of 12 December 1985, 41/53 of 3 December 1986 and 42/33 of 30 November 1987 and the relevant paragraphs of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,²¹

Recognizing the importance and urgency of preventing an arms race in outer space and the readiness of all States to contribute to that common objective,

Gravely concerned at the danger posed to all mankind by an arms race in outer space and, in particular, by the impending threat of the exacerbation of the current state of insecurity by developments that could further undermine international peace and security and retard the pursuit of general and complete disarmament,

Encouraged by the widespread interest expressed by Member States in the course of negotiations on and following the adoption of the above-mentioned Treaty in ensuring that the exploration and use of outer space should be for peaceful purposes, and taking note of proposals submitted to the General Assembly at its tenth special session and at its regular sessions and to the Conference on Disarmament,

Noting the grave concern expressed by the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at the extension of an arms race into outer space and the recommendations²² made to the competent organs of the United Nations, in particular the General Assembly, and also to the Committee on Disarmament,¹⁴

Noting also that in 1988 the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, taking into account its previous efforts since its establishment, undertook the examination and identification of various issues, existing agreements and existing proposals, as well as future initiatives relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space, and that this contributed to a better understanding of a number of problems and to a clearer perception of the various positions,

Convinced that additional measures should be examined in the search for effective and verifiable bilateral and multilateral agreements in order to prevent an arms race in outer space,

Emphasizing the paramount importance of strict compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements relevant to outer space, and with the existing legal régime concerning the use of outer space,

Emphasizing also the necessity of maintaining the effectiveness of relevant existing treaties, and in this context reaffirming the vital importance of strict compliance with the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems,²⁵

Recognizing that bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America could facilitate the multilateral negotiations for the prevention of an arms race in outer space in accordance with paragraph 27 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

Noting the importance in this context of bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America that have continued since 1985, including at their summit meetings in Washington and Moscow on a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms,

Hopeful that concrete results would emerge from these negotiations as soon as possible,

Emphasizing the mutually complementary nature of bilateral and multilateral efforts in the field of preventing an arms race in outer space,

Taking note of that part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to this question (A/43/27, sect. III.E),

Welcoming the re-establishment of an *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space during the 1988 session of the Conference on Disarmament, in the exercise of the negotiating responsibilities of this sole multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, to continue to examine and to identify, through substantive and general consideration, issues relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

1. *Reaffirms* that general and complete disarmament under effective international control warrants that outer space shall be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it shall not become an arena for an arms race;

2. *Recognizes*, as stated in the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Conference on Disarmament (*ibid.*, para. 80), that the legal régime applicable to outer space by itself does not guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space, that this legal régime plays a significant role in the prevention of an arms race in that environment, the need to consolidate and reinforce that régime and enhance its effectiveness, and the importance of strict compliance with existing agreements, both bilateral and multilateral;

3. *Emphasizes* that further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space should be adopted by the international community;

4. *Calls upon* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and to take immediate measures to prevent an arms race in outer space in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding;

5. *Reiterates* that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has

the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

6. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space;

7. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its consideration of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, taking into account all relevant proposals and initiatives, including those presented in the *Ad Hoc* Committee at the 1988 session of the Conference and at the forty-third session of the General Assembly;

8. *Further requests* the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish an *ad hoc* committee with an adequate mandate at the beginning of its 1989 session, with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

9. *Urges* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to pursue intensively their bilateral negotiations in a constructive spirit aimed at reaching early agreement for preventing an arms race in outer

space, and to advise the Conference on Disarmament periodically of the progress of their bilateral sessions so as to facilitate its work;

10. *Calls upon* all States, especially those with major space capabilities, to refrain, in their activities relating to outer space, from actions contrary to the observance of the relevant existing treaties or to the objective of preventing an arms race in outer space;

11. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space (A/43/506 and Corr. 1 and Add. 1 and 2) submitted in accordance with resolution 42/33 of 30 November 1987;

12. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report on its consideration of this subject to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this subject by the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space".

DOCUMENT A/43/839

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 60

[Original: English]
[25 November 1988]

1. The item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 42/34 A and B of 30 November 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 12 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 51 to 69 and 139, 141 and 145. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 17 October to 2 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 43rd meetings, from 3 to 18 November.

4. For its consideration of item 60, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

5. On 30 October, the United Republic of Tanzania, on behalf of the Group of African States, submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.31), consisting of part A, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration", and part B, entitled "Nuclear capability of South Africa". The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Zaire at the 28th meeting, on 7 November.

6. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary of the Committee, at the 40th meeting, on 17 November, made a statement on behalf of the Secretary-General on its programme budget implications.

7. At the same meeting, the representative of Zaire orally amended part B of the draft resolution by replacing the twelfth preambular paragraph, which had read:

"*Strongly condemning* the continued military occupation by South African troops of parts of the territory of Angola in violation of its national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, and urging the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from Angolan soil,"

with a new paragraph.

8. At that meeting, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.31, as orally amended as follows:

(a) Part A was adopted by a recorded vote of 132 to none, with 4 abstentions (see para. 9 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland,

Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: France, Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

(b) Part B was adopted by a recorded vote of 116 to 4, with 13 abstentions (see para. 9 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain.

Recommendation of the First Committee

9. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A and B below:

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE DENUCLEARIZATION OF AFRICA

A

Implementation of the Declaration

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa²⁶ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

Recalling its resolution 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, its earliest on the subject, as well as its resolutions 2033 (XX) of 3 December 1965, 31/69 of 10 December 1976, 32/81 of 12 December 1977, 33/63 of 14 December 1978, 34/76 A of 11 December 1979, 35/146 B of 12 December 1980, 36/86 B of 9 December 1981, 37/74 A of 9 December 1982, 38/181 A of 20 December 1983, 39/61 A of 12 December 1984, 40/89 A of 12 December 1985, 41/55 A of 3 December 1986 and 42/34 A of 30 November 1987, in which it called upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Recalling that in its resolution 33/63 it vigorously condemned any overt or covert attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the continent of Africa and demanded that South Africa refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion in the continent or elsewhere,

Bearing in mind the provisions of resolution CM/Res.1101 (XLVI)/Rev.1²⁷ on the denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987,

Having taken note of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "South Africa's nuclear capability",²⁸ undertaken in co-operation with the Department of Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, as well as of the report of the Disarmament Commission (A/43/42),

Noting the actions taken by those Governments which have taken measures to restrict co-operation with South Africa in nuclear and other fields,

Expressing regret that, despite the threat that South Africa's nuclear capability constitutes to international peace and security and, in particular, to the realization of the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, the Disarmament Commission, although it made some progress during its substantive session in 1988, failed once again to reach a consensus on this important item on its agenda,

1. *Strongly renews its call* upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

2. *Reaffirms* that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity would be an important measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security;

²⁶ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

²⁷ See A/42/699, annex I.

²⁸ A/39/470.

3. *Expresses once again its grave alarm* at South Africa's possession and continued development of nuclear-weapon capability;

4. *Condemns* South Africa's continued pursuit of a nuclear capability and all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime that enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, which seeks to keep Africa free from nuclear weapons;

5. *Calls upon* all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to desist from further collaboration with the racist régime that may enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa;

6. *Demands once again* that the racist régime of South Africa refrain from manufacturing, testing, deploying, transporting, storing, using or threatening to use nuclear weapons;

7. *Appeals* to all States that have the means to do so to monitor South Africa's research on and development and production of nuclear weapons and to publicize any information in that regard;

8. *Demands once again* that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance that the Organization of African Unity may seek regarding the modalities and elements for the preparation and implementation of the relevant convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa".

B

Nuclear capability of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear capability (A/43/701),

Recalling its resolutions 34/76 D of 11 December 1979, 35/146 A of 12 December 1980, 36/86 A of 9 December 1981, 37/74 B of 9 December 1982, 38/181 B of 20 December 1983, 39/61 B of 12 December 1984, 40/89 B of 12 December 1985, 41/55 B of 3 December 1986 and 42/34 B of 30 November 1987,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa²⁶ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

Recalling that, in paragraph 12 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹¹ it noted that the massive accumulation of armaments and the acquisition of armaments technology by racist régimes, as well as their possible acquisition of nuclear weapons, present a challenging and increasingly dangerous obstacle to a world community faced with the urgent need to disarm,

Recalling also that, in its resolution 33/63 of 14 December 1978, it vigorously condemned any overt or covert attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the continent of Africa and demanded that South Africa refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion in the continent or elsewhere,

Bearing in mind the provisions of resolution CM/Res.1101 (XLVI)/Rev.1²⁷ on the denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987,

Noting with regret the non-implementation by apartheid South Africa of resolution GC(XXX)/RES/468²⁸ adopted on 3 October 1986 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency during its thirtieth regular session,

Having taken note of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "South Africa's nuclear capability",²⁹ undertaken in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity,

Expressing regret that despite the threat that South Africa's nuclear-weapon capability constitutes to international peace and security and, in particular, to the realization of the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, the Disarmament Commission, although it made some progress during its substantive session in 1988, failed once again to reach a consensus on this important item on its agenda,

Alarmed that South Africa's nuclear facilities, particularly those that remain unsafeguarded, enable it to develop and acquire the capability of producing fissionable material for nuclear weapons,

Gravely concerned that South Africa, in flagrant violation of the principles of international law and the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, has continued its acts of aggression and subversion against the peoples of the independent States of southern Africa,

Deeply indignant at the persistent policy of hostility by the racist régime of South Africa as demonstrated by its constant encroachment into the territory of Angola, which constitutes an act of aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country,

Expressing its grave disappointment that, despite repeated appeals by the international community, certain Western States and Israel have continued to collaborate with the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields and that some of these States have, by a ready recourse to the use of veto, consistently frustrated every effort in the Security Council to deal decisively with the question of South Africa,

Recalling its decision taken at the tenth special session that the Security Council should take appropriate effective steps to prevent the frustration of the implementation of the decision of the Organization of African Unity for the denuclearization of Africa,³⁰

Stressing the need to preserve peace and security in Africa by ensuring that the continent is a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear capability;

2. *Condemns* the massive buildup of South Africa's military machine, in particular its frenzied acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability for repressive and aggressive purposes and as an instrument of blackmail;

3. *Also condemns* all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the

²⁶ A/41/490, annex II.

³⁰ See resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (c).

racist régime of South Africa, in particular the decision by some Member States to grant licenses to several corporations in their territories to provide equipment and technical and maintenance services for nuclear installations in South Africa;

4. *Reaffirms* that the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the racist régime constitutes a very grave danger to international peace and security and, in particular, jeopardizes the security of African States and increases the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons;

5. *Expresses its full support* for the African States faced with the danger of South Africa's nuclear capability;

6. *Commends* the actions taken by those Governments which have taken measures to restrict co-operation with South Africa in nuclear and other fields;

7. *Demands* that South Africa and all other foreign interests put an immediate end to the exploration for and exploitation of uranium resources in Namibia;

8. *Calls upon* all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to terminate forthwith all forms of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime;

9. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to consider once again as a matter of priority during its substantive

session in 1989 South Africa's nuclear capability, taking into account, *inter alia*, the findings of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on South Africa's nuclear capability;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance that the Organization of African Unity may seek regarding the modalities and elements for the preparation and implementation of the relevant convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa;

11. *Commends* the adoption by the Security Council of resolutions 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 and 591 (1986) of 28 November 1986 on the question of South Africa, with a view to blocking the existing loopholes in the arms embargo so as to render it more effective and prohibiting, in particular, all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field;

12. *Demands once again* that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow very closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

DOCUMENT A/43/840

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 61

[Original: English]
[25 November 1988]

1. The item entitled "Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 42/35 of 30 November 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 12 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely items 51 to 69 and 139, 141 and 145. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 17 October to 2 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 43rd meetings, from 3 to 18 November.

4. For its consideration of item 61, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

5. On 31 October, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Romania, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.38), which was later also sponsored by Afghanistan, Cuba and Democratic Yemen. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic at the 31st meeting, on 9 November.

6. On 14 November the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.38/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(a) Paragraph 1, which had read:

"1. *Reaffirms* that to help prevent a qualitative arms race and so that scientific and technological achievements may ultimately be used solely for peaceful purposes, effective measures should be taken to avoid the danger and prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction based on new scientific principles and achievements;"

was replaced by a new paragraph:

(b) Paragraph 3, which had read:

“3. *Calls upon* all States, immediately following the identification of any new type of weapon of mass destruction, to commence negotiations on its prohibition and to refrain from any action that could adversely affect the negotiations;”

was replaced by a new paragraph:

(c) Paragraph 4, which had read:

“4. *Calls again upon* all States to undertake efforts to ensure that ultimately scientific and technological achievements may be used solely for peaceful purposes;”

was deleted and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly;

(d) In paragraph 7, now paragraph 6, the phrase “forty-fourth session” was replaced by “forty-fifth session”.

7. At the 39th meeting, on 16 November, the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic orally revised draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.38/Rev.1 by replacing the second preambular paragraph, which had read:

“*Recalling* paragraph 77 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, in which it is stated that, in order to help prevent a qualitative arms race and so that scientific and technological achievements might ultimately be used solely for peaceful purposes, effective measures should be taken to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction based on new scientific principles and achievements, and that efforts aiming at the prohibition of such new types and new systems of weapons of mass destruction should be appropriately pursued;”

was replaced by a new paragraph.

8. At its 42nd meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.38/Rev.1, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 134 to none, with 2 abstentions (see para. 9 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet So-

cialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Israel, United States of America.

Recommendation of the First Committee

9. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND MANUFACTURE OF NEW TYPES OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND NEW SYSTEMS OF SUCH WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

Noting paragraph 77 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹¹

Determined to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction that have characteristics comparable in destructive effect to those of weapons of mass destruction identified in the definition of weapons of mass destruction adopted by the United Nations in 1948,¹¹

Noting that in the course of its 1988 session the Conference on Disarmament considered the item entitled “New types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons; radiological weapons”,

Taking into account the section of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to this question (A/43/27, sect. III.G),

1. *Reaffirms* that effective measures should be undertaken to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction;

2. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament, in the light of its existing priorities, to keep under review, with expert assistance, as appropriate, the questions of the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons with a view to making, when necessary, recommendations on undertaking specific negotiations on the identified types of such weapons;

3. *Calls upon* all States, immediately following the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament, to give favourable consideration to these recommendations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this item by the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

5. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on results achieved to the General Assembly for consideration at its forty-fourth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled “Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament”.

¹¹ The definition was adopted by the Commission for Conventional Armaments (see S/C.3/32/Rev.1).

DOCUMENT A/43/841

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 62

[Original: English]
[25 November 1988]

1. The item entitled "Reduction of military budgets" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 42/36 of 30 November 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 12 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely items 51 to 69 and 139, 141 and 145. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through the 25th meetings, from 17 October to 2 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 43rd meetings, from 3 to 18 November.

4. For its consideration of item 62, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

5. On 31 October, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Ireland, Peru, Romania, Senegal, Sweden and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.58), which was later also sponsored by Nigeria. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Romania at the 29th meeting, on 7 November.

6. On 11 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.58/Rev.1), containing the following changes:

(a) In the second preambular paragraph, the phrase "paragraph 59" was replaced by "paragraph 89";

(b) In the ninth preambular paragraph, the date "1988" was replaced by "1986";

(c) Paragraph 4, which had read:

"4. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue consideration of the item entitled 'Reduction of military budgets' and, in this context, to conclude, at its 1989 substantive session, taking into account the content of paragraph 7 as a whole, its work on the last sentence of that outstanding paragraph of the principles that should govern further actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military budgets, and to submit its report and recommendations to the General Assembly not later than at its forty-fourth session;"

was revised.

7. At its 36th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.58/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 8 below).

Recommendation of the First Committee

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

REDUCTION OF MILITARY BUDGETS

The General Assembly.

Deeply concerned about the ever-spiralling arms race and growing military expenditures, which constitute a heavy burden for the economies of all nations and have extremely harmful effects on world peace and security,

Reaffirming once again the provisions of paragraph 89 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹¹ the first special session devoted to disarmament, according to which the gradual reduction of military budgets on a mutually agreed basis, for example, in absolute figures or in terms of percentage, particularly by nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, would contribute to curbing the arms race and would increase the possibilities for the reallocation of resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries,

Convinced that the freezing and reduction of military budgets would have favourable consequences on the world economic and financial situation and might facilitate efforts made to increase international assistance for the developing countries,

Recalling that at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, all Member States unanimously and categorically reaffirmed the validity of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, as well as their solemn commitment to it,¹²

Recalling also that in the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, it is provided that during this period renewed efforts should be made to reach agreement on the reduction of military expenditures and the reallocation of resources thus saved to economic and social development, especially for the benefit of developing countries,¹³

Recalling further the provisions of its relevant resolutions, in which it considered that a new impetus should be given to the endeavours to achieve agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain, in a balanced manner, military expenditures, including adequate measures of verification satisfactory to all parties concerned,

Aware of the various proposals submitted by Member States and of the activities carried out so far within the framework of the United Nations in the field of the reduction of military budgets,

Considering that the identification and elaboration of the principles that should govern further actions of States in freezing and reducing military budgets and the other current activities within the framework of the United Nations related to the question of the reduction of military budgets should be regarded as having the fundamental objective of reaching international agreements on the reduction of military expenditures,

¹² See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32, para. 62.

¹³ See resolution 35/46, annex, para. 15.

Noting that the Disarmament Commission, at its 1986 substantive session, agreed upon the above-mentioned principles with the exception of one outstanding paragraph on which it was generally felt that further consideration was needed,³⁴

1. *Declares again its conviction* that it is possible to achieve international agreements on the reduction of military budgets without prejudice to the right of all States to undiminished security, self-defence and sovereignty;

2. *Appeals to all States*, in particular to the most heavily armed States, pending the conclusion of agreements on the reduction of military expenditures, to exercise self-restraint in their military expenditures with a view to reallocating the funds thus saved to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of developing countries;

3. *Reaffirms* that the human and material resources released through the reduction of military expenditures could be reallocated for economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries;

³⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/41/42)*, para. 28.8.

DOCUMENT A/43/855

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 63

[Original: English]
[1 December 1988]

1. The item entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 42/37 A to C of 30 November 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 12 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 51 to 69 and 139, 141 and 145. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 17 October to 2 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 43rd meetings, from 3 to 18 November.

4. For its consideration of item 63, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.2 and Rev.1

5. On 31 October, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, the United States of America and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol and to support the conclusion of a chemical weapons convention" (A/C.1/43/L.52), which

4. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue consideration of the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets" and, in this context, to conclude, at its 1989 substantive session, its work on the last outstanding paragraph of the principles that should govern further actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military budgets, and to submit its report and recommendations to the General Assembly not later than at its forty-fourth session;

5. *Draws anew the attention* of Member States to the fact that the identification and elaboration of the principles that should govern further actions of States in freezing and reducing military budgets could contribute to harmonizing the views of States and creating confidence among them conducive to achieving international agreements on the reduction of military budgets;

6. *Urges* all Member States, in particular the most heavily armed States, to reinforce their readiness to co-operate in a constructive manner with a view to reaching agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain military expenditures;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets".

was later also sponsored by Ecuador, Liberia, Thailand, Turkey and Uruguay.

6. On 14 November, the sponsors, which had been joined by France, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.52/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Portugal and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Australia at the 36th meeting, on 14 November, and contained the following changes:

(a) The seventh preambular paragraph, which had read: "Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,"

was revised:

(b) Paragraph 8, which had read:

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution."

was replaced by a new paragraph.

7. In connection with the revised draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on its programme budget implications (A/C.1/43/L.79 and Corr.1).

8. At its 39th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.52/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 14 below, draft resolution A).

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.59

9. On 31 October, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guyana, Hungary,

Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Mongolia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction" (A/C.1/43/L.59). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Austria at the 27th meeting, on 4 November.

10. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary of the Committee stated, at the 39th meeting, on 16 November, that it had no programme budget implications.

11. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.59 without a vote (see para. 14 below, draft resolution B).

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.67

12. On 31 October, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Spain, Sweden, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" (A/C.1/43/L.67), which was later also sponsored by Bulgaria, Hungary, Malaysia, Portugal, Samoa, Turkey and Uruguay. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Poland at the 36th meeting, on 14 November.

13. At its 39th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.67 without a vote³⁵ (see para. 14 below, draft resolution C).

Recommendation of the First Committee

14. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to C below:

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS A

Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol and to support the conclusion of a chemical weapons convention

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/37 C of 30 November 1987,

Recalling also the rules and principles of international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflict,

Reaffirming its dedication to protecting humanity from chemical and biological warfare,

Expressing deep dismay at the use of chemical weapons in violation of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on

17 June 1925,³⁶ and of other rules of customary international law, at indications of their emergence in an increasing number of national arsenals and at the growing risk that they may be used again,

Recalling the provisions of the 1925 Geneva Protocol and other relevant rules of customary international law,

Recalling also the necessity for adherence by all States to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 10 April 1972,³⁷

Bearing in mind the resolutions of the Security Council on chemical weapons adopted during 1988,

Noting that prompt and impartial investigation of reports of possible use of chemical and bacteriological weapons would further enhance the authority of the Geneva Protocol,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/690) on the meeting of the group of qualified experts established in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 42/37 C to develop further the technical guidelines and procedures available to the Secretary-General for the timely and efficient investigation of reports of the possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons,

Recalling that, in its resolution 620 (1988) of 26 August 1988, the Security Council decided to consider immediately, taking into account the investigations of the Secretary-General, appropriate and effective measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Expressing its appreciation for the work of the Secretary-General, and noting the procedures available to him in support of the principles and objectives of the Geneva Protocol,

1. *Renews its call* to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, and condemns vigorously all actions that violate this obligation;

2. *Calls upon* all States that have not yet done so to accede to the 1925 Geneva Protocol;

3. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to pursue as a matter of continuing urgency its negotiations on a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

4. *Calls upon* all States to be guided in their national policies by the need to curb the spread of chemical weapons pending the conclusion of such a convention;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to carry out promptly investigations in response to reports that may be brought to his attention by any Member State concerning the possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons that may constitute a violation of the Geneva Protocol or other rules of customary international law in order to ascertain the facts of the matter, and to report promptly the results of any such investigation to all Member States, in accordance with the procedures established by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/37 C;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, pursuant to resolution 42/37 C, with the assistance of the group of qualified experts provided by interested Member States, to continue his efforts to develop further technical guidelines and pro-

³⁵ The delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had not participated in the action on the draft resolution.

³⁶ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138.

³⁷ Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

cedures available to him for the timely and efficient investigation of such reports of the possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons, and to report to Member States as soon as possible;

7. *Requests* Member States and the relevant international organizations to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the above-mentioned work;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons".

B

Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2826 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, in which it commended the Convention of the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction³⁷ and expressed the hope for the widest possible adherence to the Convention,

Recalling its resolution 39/65 D of 12 December 1984, in which it noted that, at the request of a majority of States parties to the Convention, a second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention would be held in 1986,

Recalling that the States parties to the Convention met at Geneva from 8 to 26 September 1986 to review the operation of the Convention with a view to assuring that the purposes of the preamble to and the provisions of the Convention, including the provisions concerning negotiations on chemical weapons, were being realized,

Recalling also its resolution 41/58 A of 3 December 1986, in which it, *inter alia*, noted with appreciation that on 26 September 1986, the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction adopted by consensus a Final Declaration,³⁸

Pursuing its resolution 42/37 B, and noting with satisfaction that at the time of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention there were more than a hundred States parties to the Convention, including all the permanent members of the Security Council,

1. *Notes with appreciation* that, in accordance with the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, an *Ad Hoc* Meeting of Scientific and Technical Experts from States parties to the Convention was held at Geneva from 31 March to 15 April 1987, which adopted by consensus a report³⁹ finalizing the modalities for the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration, thus enabling States parties to follow a standardized procedure;

2. *Notes* that the *Ad Hoc* Meeting of Scientific and Technical Experts from States parties to the Convention agreed in its report that the first exchange of information and data should take place not later than 15 October 1987

and that thereafter information to be given on an annual basis should be provided through the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat not later than 15 April;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that the second such exchange of information and data has commenced, and calls upon States that have not yet exchanged information and data to do so;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as may be required for the implementation of the relevant parts of the Final Declaration;

5. *Calls upon* all States that have not ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so without delay, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention and to international confidence.

C

Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and to their destruction,

Reaffirming the urgent necessity, particularly following recent United Nations reports, of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,⁴⁰ and taking note with satisfaction of the proposal to convene a conference to that effect,

Reaffirming also the urgent necessity of the adherence by all States to the Convention of the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction,³⁷ signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 10 April 1972,

Taking note of the Final Document of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, adopted by consensus on 26 September 1986,⁴⁰ and, in particular, of article IX of the Final Declaration of the Conference,³⁸

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/43/27), which incorporates, *inter alia*, the report of its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons (*ibid.*, para. 77) and noting that following the precedents set over the past four years, consultations are continuing during the inter-sessional period, thus increasing the time devoted to negotiations,

Convinced of the necessity that all efforts be exerted for the continuation and successful conclusion of negotiations on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction,

Expressing the hope that the conference referred to above will also give a strong impetus to that end,

Conscious of the need to share data relevant to the negotiations on a future convention banning all chemical weap-

³⁸ BWC/CONF.II/13, part II.

³⁹ BWC/CONF.II/EX/2.

⁴⁰ BWC/CONF.II/13.

ons on a global basis and of the fact that the provision of such data would be an important confidence-building measure.

Noting the bilateral and other discussions, including the ongoing exchange of views between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in the framework of the multilateral negotiations, on issues related to the prohibition of chemical weapons,

Noting also with appreciation the efforts made at all levels by States to facilitate the earliest conclusion of a convention and, in particular, the concrete steps designed to promote confidence and to contribute directly to that goal,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the work of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1988 session regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons, and in particular appreciates the progress in the work of its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons on that question and the tangible results recorded in its report;

2. *Expresses again none the less its regret and concern* that, notwithstanding the progress made in 1988, a convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction has not yet been elaborated;

3. *Urges again* the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of high priority, to intensify, during its 1989 session, the negotiations on such a convention and to reinforce further its efforts by, *inter alia*, increasing the time during the year that it devotes to such negotiations, taking into account

all existing proposals and future initiatives, with a view to the final elaboration of a convention at the earliest possible date, and to re-establish its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons for this purpose with the mandate to be agreed upon by the Conference at the beginning of its 1989 session;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the results of its negotiations;

5. *Encourages* Member States to take further initiatives to promote confidence and openness in the negotiations and to provide further information to facilitate prompt resolution of outstanding issues, thus contributing to an early agreement on, and universal adherence to, a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

6. *Recognizes* the importance of declarations made by States on whether or not they possess chemical weapons and of further international exchanges of data in connection with the negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction;

7. *Welcomes* the offer by the French Government to convene in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989 a conference of the States parties to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous and Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, and of other interested States;

8. *Expresses* the hope that all States will contribute actively to the objectives of the conference.

DOCUMENT A/43/856

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 64

[Original: English]
[1 December 1988]

1. The item entitled:

"General and complete disarmament:

- "(a) Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament;
- "(b) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;
- "(c) Notification of nuclear tests;
- "(d) Conventional disarmament;
- "(e) Nuclear disarmament;
- "(f) Objective information on military matters;
- "(g) Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament;
- "(h) Naval armaments and disarmament;
- "(i) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;
- "(j) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission;
- "(k) Dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 41/59 D of 3 December 1986 and 42/38 B, C, E to L and O of 30 November 1987. The sub-item entitled "Dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa" was included in the provisional agenda pursuant to a letter dated 30 June 1988 from the representative of Swaziland to the Secretary-General (A/43/142).

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report. In addition, the General Assembly decided that the relevant paragraphs of the annual report of IAEA (see A/43/488), which was to be considered directly in plenary meeting under item 14, should be drawn to the attention of the First Committee in connection with its consideration of item 64.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 12 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely items 51 to 69, 139, 141 and 145. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 17 October to 2 November. Consideration of and action on draft res-

olutions on those items took place from the 26th through 43rd meetings, from 3 to 18 November.

4. For its consideration of item 64, the Committee had before it the documents referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above, as well as:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.7

5. On 28 October, Zimbabwe, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations" (A/C.1/43/L.7), which was introduced by its representative at the 32nd meeting, on 9 November.

6. At its 36th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.7 by a recorded vote of 120 to none, with 13 abstentions (see para. 71 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.8 and Rev.1

7. On 28 October, Zimbabwe, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development" (A/C.1/43/L.8), which was introduced by its representative at the 32nd meeting, on 9 November.

8. On 9 November, the sponsor submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.8/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by the German Democratic Republic and Ro-

mania. The revised draft resolution contained the following change: in paragraph 1, the phrase "and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session" was added at the end.

9. At its 33rd meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution without a vote (see para. 71 below, draft resolution B).

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.9

10. On 28 October, Hungary, Indonesia, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons" (A/C.1/43/L.9), which was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom at the 27th meeting, on 4 November.

11. At its 35th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 71 below, draft resolution C).

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.10 and Rev.1

12. On 28 October, Denmark submitted a draft resolution entitled "Conventional disarmament" (A/C.1/43/L.10), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 42/38 E of 30 November 1987,

"Noting that the question of conventional disarmament has acquired a new importance and urgency,

"Welcoming the wide support expressed by Member States for greater attention to be given to conventional disarmament,

"Also welcoming the increased awareness of the dangers of many aspects of the conventional arms buildup,

"Emphasizing the need to achieve significant reductions in conventional armaments and armed forces all over the world, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region,

"Noting the need to eliminate capacities for launching surprise attacks and for large-scale offensive operations,

"Taking into account that conventional disarmament at both the global and the regional level is a vital part of the disarmament process,

"Recalling the central role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament,

"Having examined the reports of the Disarmament Commission to the General Assembly at its third special session and at its forty-third regular session,

"[Operational part identical to that in para. 71 below, draft resolution D.]"

13. On 10 November, the sponsor submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.10/Rev.1), which was introduced by its representative at the 38th meeting, on 15 November, and in which the second, fifth and sixth preambular paragraphs were deleted and the original fourth and seventh preambular paragraphs were revised.

14. At the same meeting, the sponsor orally revised the draft resolution, replacing, in the third, originally the fourth, preambular paragraph, "dangers" by "implications".

15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 71 below, draft resolution D).

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.14

16. On 31 October, China submitted a draft resolution entitled "Nuclear disarmament" (A/C.1/43/L.14), which was introduced by its representative at the 30th meeting, on 8 November.

17. At its 34th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 71 below, draft resolution E).

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.15

18. On 31 October, China submitted a draft resolution entitled "Conventional disarmament" (A/C.1/43/L.15), which was introduced by its representative at the 30th meeting, on 8 November.

19. At its 38th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 71 below, draft resolution F).

Draft decision A/C.1/43/L.17

20. On 31 October, Cuba, Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft decision entitled "Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament" (A/C.1/43/L.17), which was introduced by the representative of Czechoslovakia at the 35th meeting, on 14 November.

21. At its 39th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted the draft decision without a vote (see para. 72 below, draft decision).

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.19 and Rev.1 and 2

22. On 31 October, Australia, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America submitted a draft resolution entitled "Objective information on military matters" (A/C.1/43/L.19).

23. On 9 November, the sponsors, which had been joined by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.19/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Romania. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the 31st meeting, on 9 November, and contained the following change: in paragraph 4, after "should implement", the word "forthwith" was deleted.

24. On 14 November, the sponsors submitted a further revised draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.19/Rev.2), which contained the following change: in the third preambular paragraph, "control" was replaced by "limitation".

25. At its 40th meeting, on 17 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.19/Rev.2 by a

recorded vote of 109 to none, with 9 abstentions⁴¹ (see para. 71 below, draft resolution G). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Algeria, Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, India, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Saudi Arabia, Somalia.

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.20 and Rev.1

26. On 31 October, Czechoslovakia and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic submitted a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament" (A/C.1/43/L.20), which was later also sponsored by Cameroon. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic at the 32nd meeting, on 9 November.

27. On 11 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.20/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(a) In the third preambular paragraph, the phrase "which states" was replaced by "in which it is stated";

(b) Paragraph 2, which had read:

"2. Considers also that consensus at the stage of adopting decisions assumes readiness by all Member States to take the necessary steps to implement them";

was deleted and the remaining paragraphs were renumbered accordingly;

(c) In the former paragraph 5, now paragraph 4, the phrase "paragraph 4 above" was replaced by "paragraph 3 above".

28. At its 39th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution by a recorded vote of 106 to 2, with 23 abstentions (see para. 71 below, draft resolution H). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria,

⁴¹ The delegations of Bhutan and Zaire subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.22 and Rev.1 and 2

29. On 31 October, Australia, Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Peru and Sweden submitted a draft resolution entitled "International arms transfers" (A/C.1/43/L.22), which was later also sponsored by Honduras, Paraguay, the Philippines and Samoa. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Colombia at the 29th meeting on 7 November, and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Bearing in mind that, in the Charter of the United Nations, Member States have undertaken to promote the maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion possible for armaments of the world's human and economic resources,

"Taking into account the general principles outlined in paragraph 22 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁴¹ in particular that there should also be negotiations on the limitation of international transfer of conventional weapons,

"Also taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations studies entitled Study on Conventional Disarmament,⁴² Study on all the Aspects of Regional Disarmament,⁴³ Study on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and military expenditures" (A/43/368, annex), The Relationship between Disarmament and Development,⁴⁴ Reduction of Military Budgets,⁴⁵ Relationship between Disarmament and International Security,⁴⁶ and Comprehensive Study on Confidence-building Measures.⁴⁷

"Further taking into account the action programme as agreed upon in the Final Document of the International

Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development,⁴⁸

"1. Expresses its conviction that arms transfers in all their aspects deserve serious consideration by the international community, inter alia, because of:

"(a) Their potential harmful effects in areas of tension and regional conflict, which threaten international peace and security and national security;

"(b) Their known and potential negative effects on the process of the peaceful social and economic development of all peoples;

"(c) increased illicit and covert arms trafficking;

"2. Requests Member States to consider action on the following measures relating to these concerns:

"(a) Reinforcement of their national systems of control and vigilance over the arms produced by them or transported through their territories;

"(b) Examination on a regional basis of ways and means to refrain from acquiring arms additional to those needed for legitimate national security requirements and which could generate uncertainties in the region;

"(c) Pursuit by exporting and importing States of agreements providing for more openness and transparency with regard to world-wide arms transfers, including the possibility of establishing a system for Member States to report to the United Nations information on arms transfers, on a universal and non-discriminatory basis;

"3. Requests the Disarmament Commission to take into account the above-mentioned elements in its deliberations on the issue of conventional disarmament;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the implementation of the provisions mentioned in paragraph 2 above;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of governmental experts, to explore the nature of mechanisms which might assist in the implementation of the provisions described in paragraph 2 above;

"6. Also requests the Secretary-General to make efforts, within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign, to collect and disseminate information concerning the question of arms transfers and their consequences for international peace and security;

"7. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the views of Member States and on the work of the governmental experts on the possible means of implementation of the relevant provisions of the present resolution;

"8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled 'International arms transfers'."

30. On 14 November, Australia, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, the Netherlands, Peru, the Philippines, Samoa and Sweden submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.22/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia, Luxembourg, Norway, Paraguay and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The revised draft resolution read as follows:

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, Sales No. E.87.IX.8.

⁴¹ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IX.1.

⁴² *Ibid.*, Sales No. E.81.IX.2.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, Sales No. E.82.IX.1.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, Sales No. E.86.IX.2.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, Sales No. E.82.IX.4.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, Sales No. E.82.IX.3.

"The General Assembly,

[Same text as draft resolution I in paragraph 71 below, with the exception of the fourth preambular paragraph and paragraphs 1(a) and 2(c)];

"Taking into account the general principles outlined in paragraph 22 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, in particular that there should also be negotiations on the limitation of international transfer of conventional weapons,

"1. . . .

"(a) The potentially harmful effects in areas where tension and regional conflict threaten international peace and security and national security;

"2. . . .

"(c) Pursuit by exporting and importing States of agreements or arrangements providing for more openness and transparency with regard to world-wide arms transfers, including the possibility of establishing a system for Member States to report information on arms transfers to the United Nations, on a universal and non-discriminatory basis;"

31. On 17 November, the sponsors submitted a further revised draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.22/Rev.2). It was introduced by the representative of Colombia at the 42nd meeting, on 18 November, and contained the following changes:

(a) In the fourth preambular paragraph, the phrase "in particular that there should also be negotiations on the limitation of international transfer of conventional weapons" was deleted;

(b) In paragraph 1 (a), "The potentially harmful effects" was replaced by "Their potential effects";

(c) Paragraph 2 (c) was replaced by:

"(c) Examination of the ways and means of providing for more openness and transparency with regard to world-wide transfers;"

32. In connection with the revised draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on its programme budget implications (A/C.1/43/L.80 and Corr.1).

33. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.22/Rev.2 by a recorded vote of 93 to none, with 36 abstentions (see para. 71 below, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of

Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Brazil, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.25

34. On 31 October, Iraq and Jordan submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons" (A/C.1/43/L.25) which was introduced by the representative of Iraq at the 27th meeting, on 4 November.

35. At its 35th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 99 to 2, with 30 abstentions (see para. 71 below, draft resolution J). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.28

36. On 31 October, Italy submitted a draft resolution entitled "International transfer of conventional armaments" (A/C.1/43/L.28), which was introduced by its representative at the 29th meeting, on 7 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming the central role of the United Nations in strengthening international peace and security and promoting disarmament,

"Recalling that, in article 26 of the Charter of the United Nations, Member States have undertaken to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources,

"Underlining the importance of regional arms control agreements for achieving such a high goal,

"Bearing in mind the inherent right to self-defence embodied in Article 51 of the Charter,

"Taking into account the need of States to protect their security,

"Considering that expenses for conventional armaments absorb more than 80 per cent of world global military expenditure and that, while clandestine and illicit arms trade is increasing, the nature and means of international arms transfers have become more complex and the responsibilities involved have been clouded by uncertainty,

"Bearing in mind the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁴⁷ the first special session devoted to disarmament, whereby in paragraph 22 the Assembly stated that there should also be negotiations on the limitation of international transfer of conventional weapons,

"Convinced that new efforts need to be deployed towards lowering the level of conventional armaments throughout the world and curbing the arms trade whenever it represents a threat to international or regional security,

"Recalling the conclusions reached by the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development in its Final Document,⁴⁸ whereby in paragraph 25 it is stated that the use of resources for military purposes amounts to a reduction of resources for the civilian sector and in paragraph 35 the participating States are invited to consider the adoption of measures to reduce the level and magnitude of military expenditures,

"1. Stresses the need to promote restraint and greater transparency in the transfers of conventional arms with a view to keeping these armaments at the lowest possible level in all regions of the world;

"2. Invites all Governments to abstain from supplying arms to areas of conflict, avoiding the aggravation of such conflicts and of situations of tension;

"3. Calls upon Governments which are the main suppliers and buyers of armaments to consult on how to strengthen the existing co-operation aimed at constraining international illicit trade of conventional armaments and to identify possible additional measures to curb it;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to carry out, with the assistance of governmental experts and on the basis of information provided by Member States, a study on ways and means of promoting transparency in international transfers of arms on a universal and non-discriminatory basis, as well as on the problem of illicit arms trade and on means to prevent it, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

"5. Invites all Governments to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and proposals on these matters for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

"6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled 'Promotion of transparency in international arms transfers and prevention of the illicit arms trade'."

37. At the request of the sponsor, no action was taken on the draft resolution.

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.29

38. On 31 October, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft resolution entitled "Objective information on military matters" (A/C.1/43/L.29), which was later also sponsored by Romania. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling paragraph 105 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁴⁹ the first special session devoted to disarmament, which encourages Member States to ensure a better flow of information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information concerning armaments, and to concentrate on the danger of escalation of the armaments race and on the need for general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

"Taking into account the exchange of views on openness in the military field at the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, the third special session devoted to disarmament,

"Noting with satisfaction that the beginning of genuine nuclear disarmament, as a result of the conclusion of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, has led to greater openness in the military field,

"Believing that the adoption of measures designed to build confidence and increase openness could help to prevent misconceptions about military capabilities and intentions which could prompt States to undertake armaments programmes leading to the acceleration of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and to heightened international tension,

"Believing also that objective information on all military matters, in particular those involving nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, could contribute to the building of confidence among States and to the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements, and thereby help to halt and reverse the arms race,

"1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on this subject to the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;⁴⁹

"2. Reiterates its firm conviction that a better flow of objective information on all military matters could help to ease international tension and build confidence among States on a global, regional or subregional level and facilitate the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements;

"3. Calls upon all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to implement further measures based on the principles of

⁴⁹ A/S-15/7 and Add.1 and 2.

openness and transparency which will facilitate the provision of objective information on, and the objective assessment of, military capabilities and contribute to the disarmament process;

"4. *Requests* all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General, not later than 1989, their views concerning ways and means of building confidence and increasing openness in military matters for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

"5. *Also requests* all Member States also to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on ways and means of further consolidating the emerging trend towards greater openness in military matters, specifically with regard to the provision of objective information on military matters for consideration by the Disarmament Commission at its session in 1990;

"6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled 'Objective information on military matters'."

39. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on the draft resolution.

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.32

40. On 31 October, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Botswana, Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Romania, Samoa, Sweden and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes" (A/C.1/43/L.32), which was introduced by the representative of Canada at the 32nd meeting, on 9 November.

41. At its 34th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 126 to 1, with 6 abstentions (see para. 71 below, draft resolution K). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France.

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, China, India, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.37

42. On 30 October, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, China, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, Iceland, Indonesia, Mexico, Sri Lanka, Sweden and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament" (A/C.1/43/L.37), which was later also sponsored by Malaysia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 29th meeting, on 7 November.

43. At its 39th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 134 to 1 (see para. 71 below, draft resolution L). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.39

44. On 31 October, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia submitted a draft resolution

entitled "Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof" (A/C.1/43/L.39) which was later also sponsored by Ecuador and Malta. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Norway at the 26th meeting, on 3 November.

45. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary of the Committee stated at the 33rd meeting, on 10 November, that it had no programme budget implications.

46. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 71 below, draft resolution M).

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.46

47. On 31 October, Australia, Austria, the German Democratic Republic, India, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Comprehensive United Nations study on nuclear weapons" (A/C.1/43/L.46) which was later also sponsored by Argentina, Hungary, Indonesia and Samoa. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 26th meeting, on 3 November.

48. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on its programme budget implications (A/C.1/43/L.78).

49. At its 41st meeting, on 17 November, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 122 to 1, with 9 abstentions (see para. 71 below, draft resolution N). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.47

50. On 31 October, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations" (A/C.1/43/L.47), which was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom at the 27th meeting, on 4 November.

51. Subsequently, the delegation of Greece formally requested that Greece be included among the sponsors of the draft resolution.

52. At its 36th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 70 to none, with 58 abstentions (see para. 71 below, draft resolution O). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Zaire.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.61 and Rev.1 and 2

53. On 31 October, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Italy, Spain and Turkey submitted a draft resolution entitled "Confidence- and security-building measures and conventional disarmament" (A/C.1/43/L.61), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Determined to achieve progress in disarmament,

"Reaffirming the need for continued efforts to build confidence, lessen military confrontation and enhance security for all,

"Recalling that the establishment of increased security and stability in Europe through a stable, reliable and verifiable balance of conventional forces at lower levels

and through increased openness about military activities is an objective of great importance.

"Considering that new negotiations in the field of confidence- and security-building measures, as well as the initiation of new negotiations on conventional forces and weapons aimed at preventing surprise attacks and the launching of large-scale offensives will help to strengthen existing efforts to improve security and develop co-operation in Europe, thereby contributing to international peace and security,

"1. Urges the States concerned, following the adoption, as part of a balanced outcome of the meeting at Vienna of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, of the mandates for two kinds of distinct and independent negotiations in the field of confidence- and security-building measures and in the field of conventional armed forces, which will take place within the framework of the Conference, to contribute actively to the implementation of those mandates;

"2. Invites all States to consider the possibility of negotiating agreements which take due account of specific regional conditions and help to reduce confrontation and strengthen security."

54. On 10 November, the sponsors, with the exception of Turkey, submitted a revised draft resolution entitled "Confidence- and security-building measures and conventional disarmament in Europe" (A/C.1/43/L.61/Rev.1), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Determined to achieve progress in disarmament,

"Reaffirming the need for continued efforts to build confidence, to lessen the risk of military confrontation and to enhance mutual security,

"Reaffirming the need for increased security and stability in Europe through a stable, secure and verifiable balance of conventional forces at lower levels, as well as through increased openness about military activities as an objective of great importance,

"Considering that further negotiations in the field of confidence- and security-building measures, as well as the launching of new negotiations on conventional armaments and forces, both with the aim of furthering the process of improving security and developing co-operation in Europe, will thereby contribute to international peace and security,

"1. Welcomes the indications of progress in work at the meeting at Vienna of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe;

"2. Urges Member States participating in the above-mentioned negotiations to contribute actively to the attainment of these objectives;

"3. Invites all States to consider the possibility of taking appropriate measures with a view to reducing the risk of confrontation and strengthening security, taking due account of specific regional conditions."

55. On 16 November, the sponsors, which had been joined by Belgium, Hungary and Poland, submitted a further revised draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.61/Rev.2), which was later also sponsored by Austria, and which was introduced by the representative of France at the 43rd meeting, on 18 November. In this further revised version the third and

fourth preambular paragraphs and paragraphs 1 and 2 were revised.

56. At its 43rd meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.61/Rev.2 without a vote (see para. 71 below, draft resolution P).

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.62 and Rev.1 and 2

57. On 31 October, Brazil, Nigeria and Pakistan submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes for hostile purposes" (A/C.1/43/L.62), which was later also sponsored by Argentina, Indonesia, Romania, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic and Thailand. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Nigeria at the 32nd meeting, on 9 November, and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Bearing in mind resolution CM/RES.1153 (XLVIII) concerning the dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa, adopted on 25 May 1988 by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-eighth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1988 (see A/43/398, annex I),

"Recalling resolution GC(XXXII)/RES/490 on the dumping of nuclear wastes, adopted on 23 September 1988 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-second regular session,

"Considering its resolution 2602 C (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, *inter alia*, to consider effective methods of control against the use of radiological methods of warfare,

"Concerned about the harmful effects of radioactive wastes and the devastation which could result from illegal dumping of such wastes,

"Determined to prevent the dumping of radioactive wastes in the territory of other States in contravention of their national or regional laws and regulations,

"Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 76 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,"

"Aware of the in-depth consideration of the question of the dumping of radioactive wastes for hostile purposes in the Conference on Disarmament during its 1988 session,

"1. Calls upon all States to observe all national laws and regulations of other States prohibiting the dumping of radioactive wastes in their territory;

"2. Welcomes the decision of the International Atomic Energy Agency to establish a representative technical working group of experts with the objective of establishing an internationally agreed code of practice for international transactions involving nuclear wastes;

"3. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to take into account, in the ongoing negotiation for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, the dumping of radioactive wastes in the territory of other States for hostile purposes;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this item by the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

"5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled 'Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes for hostile purposes'."

58. On 10 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.62/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(a) The fourth preambular paragraph was deleted;

(b) Paragraph 5 was replaced by a new paragraph reading:

"5. *Further requests* the Conference on Disarmament to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session the developments on the ongoing negotiations on this subject."

59. On 15 November, the sponsors submitted a further revised draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.62/Rev.2), in which the fourth preambular paragraph, originally the fifth, and paragraphs 1 and 3 were replaced.

60. At its 42nd meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.62/Rev.2 by a recorded vote of 103 to 3, with 11 abstentions (see para. 71 below, draft resolution Q). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Togo.

Abstaining: Angola, Bahamas, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Guyana, Malawi, Mali, Niger, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia.

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.69 and Rev.1

61. On 31 October, Australia, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Senegal and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament" (A/C.1/43/L.69), which was later also sponsored by Liberia, the Philippines, Singapore and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

62. On 7 November, Australia, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Germany, the Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Senegal, Singapore and Zaire submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/43/

L.69/Rev.1) which was later also sponsored by the Bahamas, Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Togo, Thailand and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Cameroon at the 32nd meeting, on 9 November, and contained the following change: in the seventh preambular paragraph the phrase "the universal concern" was replaced by "the common desire".

63. At its 33rd meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution without a vote (see para. 71 below, draft resolution R).

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.70 and Rev.1

64. On 31 October, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale" (A/C.1/43/L.70), which was later also sponsored by Ecuador and the Philippines. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Peru at the 30th meeting, on 8 November, and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 40/94 A of 12 December 1985, 41/59 M of 3 December 1986, and 42/38 N of 30 November 1987,

"Taking note of the Final Declaration of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988,

"Reiterating that responsibility for halting and reversing the arms race rests primarily with the militarily significant States, especially the nuclear-weapon States,

"Drawing attention to the need for nuclear disarmament measures to be accompanied by the resolute application of conventional disarmament measures, in the context of which conventional disarmament on a regional scale acquires urgency and renewed importance,

"Affirming that regional or subregional arms limitation and disarmament processes which do not reduce the security of any of the States involved do not interfere with or prejudice global efforts, but rather supplement them, as is confirmed by the current international situation,

"Expressing its firm support for all regional or subregional peace and disarmament endeavours that take into account the characteristics of each region, as well as unilateral measures directed to strengthening mutual confidence and to assuring the security of all States involved, making regional agreements on arms limitation possible in the future,

"Noting with satisfaction the positive trend towards the peaceful settlement of various regional and subregional conflicts and the important role played in that regard by the United Nations,

"1. Expresses its satisfaction at the initiatives towards arms limitation and disarmament adopted jointly or unilaterally by some countries at the regional and subregional levels, as well as at the systematic implementation of confidence-building measures, the limitation of the acquisition of conventional weapons and the reduction in military spending, with a view to allocating

the resources thus released to the socio-economic development of their peoples, which in turn might lead to regional agreements on limiting arms spending;

"2. *Expresses its keen satisfaction* at efforts to bring about the peaceful solution of conflict situations and regional and subregional crises, with a view to setting in motion specific measures for conventional disarmament on a regional scale through agreements negotiated under strict and effective international control;

"3. *Again expresses its firmest support* for the United Nations system, and for the Secretary-General in particular, in the efforts to find solutions to conflict situations, thereby reaffirming the primary role of the United Nations in promoting peace and disarmament;

"4. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to persevere in his current peace efforts in various areas of tension in the world;

"5. *Requests* the United Nations to provide assistance to States and regional institutions that might request it with a view to establishing measures aimed at conventional disarmament on a regional scale;

"6. *Appeals* to other States, especially the main arms producers and suppliers, to facilitate progress towards regional disarmament, refraining from any action, including the threat or use of force, which might impede the achievement of that objective;

"7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled 'Conventional disarmament on a regional scale'."

65. On 16 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.70/Rev.1), in which the third, fourth, fifth and sixth preambular paragraphs were revised, a new paragraph was added as the seventh preambular paragraph and paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 were revised.

66. At the 40th meeting, on 17 November, Peru orally revised the revised draft resolution as follows: in paragraph 2, "help to set" was replaced by "facilitate setting".

67. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 110 to none, with 18 abstentions⁵⁰ (see para. 71 below, draft resolution S). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, So-

malia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Angola, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, India, Israel, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.72 and Rev.1

68. On 31 October, the United Republic of Tanzania, on behalf of the Group of African States, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa" (A/C.1/43/L.72), which was later also sponsored by Romania. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Zaire at the 28th meeting, on 7 November, and read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Concerned* about the growing practice of the dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa, particularly by transnational corporations and other enterprises from industrialized countries,

"*Mindful* of the effects of nuclear and industrial wastes which constitute a danger to man and his environment,

"*Recognizing* the grave implications that the dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes could have on the national security of African countries and on regional and international peace and security,

"*Noting* that the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development had emphasized the attention to be paid to the gravity of non-military threats to security, especially that of the developing countries,

"*Desirous* of promoting the implementation of paragraph 76 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁵¹

"*Recalling* resolution CM/RES.38 (III), on the de-nuclearization of Africa, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its third ordinary session, held at Cairo from 13 to 17 July 1964,

"*Bearing in mind* the provisions of resolution CM/RES.1153 (XLVIII), on the dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-eighth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1988 (see A/43/398, annex I),

"*Also bearing in mind* resolution GC(XXXII)/RES/490 adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency on 23 September 1988,

"1. *Condemns* all practices of dumping nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa;

"2. *Demands* that such dangerous, immoral and illegal practices cease forthwith;

"3. *Urges* all Member States to ensure effective control of a transboundary movement of nuclear and industrial wastes;

⁵⁰ The delegation of Bhutan subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

"4. *Calls upon* Member States, in collaboration with the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Environmental Programme and other concerned organizations, to carry out information campaigns about the dangers of nuclear and industrial wastes through the existing United Nations regional centres for peace and development and other national and international institutions;

"5. *Also calls upon* Member States, enterprises and transnational corporations to respect national, regional or subregional laws and regulations on nuclear and industrial wastes;

"6. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to take into account, in the ongoing negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, the dumping of nuclear and radioactive wastes in the territory of other States;

"7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report on the dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in all its aspects in Africa, including the adoption of a convention to ban the dumping of such wastes;

"8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled 'Dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa'."

69. On 17 November, Zaire, on behalf of the Group of African States, submitted a revised draft resolution entitled "Dumping of radioactive wastes" (A/C.1/43/L.72/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Romania.

70. At its 42nd meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution by a recorded vote of 125 to none, with 13 abstentions (see para. 71 below, draft resolution T). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Recommendations of the First Committee

71. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to T below:

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

A

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/18 of 18 November 1985, 41/86 N of 4 December 1986 and 42/38 D of 30 November 1987,

Recalling also the Harare Appeal on Disarmament,⁵¹ adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, the Havana Appeal,⁵² adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries at the special ministerial meeting devoted to disarmament issues held at Havana from 26 to 30 May 1988, and the final documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988 (A/43/667-S/20212, annex),

Gravely concerned about the continuing escalation of the arms race, especially in nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, despite the fact that this increases the risk of nuclear war and endangers the survival of humanity,

Convinced that the alternative today in the nuclear age is not between war or peace, but between life and death, which makes the prevention of nuclear war the principal task of our times,

Also convinced that international peace and security can be ensured only through general and complete disarmament under effective international control and that one of the most urgent tasks is to halt and reverse the arms race and to undertake concrete measures of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament,

Further convinced that, in the interest of mankind as a whole, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, in their bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations, should continue their endeavours with the ultimate objective of achieving general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Welcoming the ratification and commencement of implementation by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America of the Treaty on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles,⁵³

Affirming that bilateral and multilateral negotiations on disarmament should facilitate and complement each other and that progress at the bilateral level should not be used to postpone or prohibit action at the multilateral level,

1. *Calls upon* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to exert every effort to achieve the goal they set themselves of a treaty on a 50 per cent reduction in strategic offensive arms as part of the

⁵¹ See A/41/697-S/18362, annex, sect. I.

⁵² A/43/667 and Corr. 1, annex II.

process leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons;

2. *Also calls upon* the two Governments to intensify their efforts with the objective of achieving agreements in other areas, in particular the issue of a nuclear-test ban, as a matter of urgency;

3. *Invites* the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to keep the General Assembly and the Conference on Disarmament duly informed of progress made in their negotiations.

B

Relationship between disarmament and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly¹¹ related to the relationship between disarmament and development,

Recalling also the adoption on 11 September 1987 of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development,⁴⁸

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take action through the appropriate organs, within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development".

C

Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/38 B of 30 November 1987,

1. *Takes note* of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1988 session and that of the special report of the Conference on Disarmament, that deal with the question of radiological weapons,⁴⁹ in particular the reports of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Radiological Weapons;

2. *Recognizes* that the *Ad Hoc* Committee in 1988 made a further contribution to the clarification and better understanding of different approaches that continue to exist with regard to both of the important subjects under consideration;

3. *Takes note* of the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament that the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Radiological Weapons should be re-established at the beginning of its 1989 session;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to continue its negotiations on the subject with a view to a prompt conclusion of its work, taking into account all proposals presented to the Conference to this end and drawing upon the annexes to its report as a basis of its future work, the result of which should be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all relevant documents re-

lating to the discussion of all aspects of the issue by the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons".

D

Conventional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/38 E of 30 November 1987,

Welcoming the wide support expressed by Member States for greater attention to be given to conventional disarmament,

Also welcoming the increased awareness of the implications of many aspects of the conventional arms buildup, both in its qualitative and its quantitative aspect,

Taking into account that conventional disarmament is a necessary part of the disarmament process,

Recalling the central role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament,

Having examined the reports of the Disarmament Commission to the General Assembly at its fifteenth special session⁵⁴ and at its forty-third session (A/43/42),

1. *Maintains* that the United Nations should continue to encourage and facilitate disarmament efforts in all fields;

2. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue at its 1989 session the substantive consideration of issues related to conventional disarmament and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session with a view to facilitating possible measures in the fields of conventional arms reduction and disarmament;

3. *Also requests* the Disarmament Commission for this purpose to include in the agenda for its 1989 session an item entitled "Substantive consideration of issues related to conventional disarmament";

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

E

Nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/59 F of 3 December 1986 and 42/38 H of 30 November 1987,

Reaffirming the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war as expressed in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced that the most acute and urgent task of the present day is to remove the threat of a world war—a nuclear war,

Recalling and reaffirming the statements and provisions on nuclear disarmament set forth in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹¹ and, in particular, provisions that "effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority", contained in paragraph 20, and that "in the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament, all the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those among them

⁴⁸ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/43/27), paras. 84-86, and *ibid.*, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/S-15/2), paras. 92 and 93.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-15/3).

which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility", contained in paragraph 48.

Bearing in mind that the ultimate goal of nuclear disarmament is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Noting that the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America agreed in their joint statement issued at Geneva on 21 November 1985 that "a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought"⁵⁵ and the common desire they expressed in the same statement calling for early progress in areas where there is common ground, including the principle of a 50 per cent reduction in the nuclear arms of the Soviet Union and the United States appropriately applied,

Noting also that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have conducted intensive negotiations on various issues of disarmament,

Noting further that the Conference on Disarmament has not played its due role in the field of nuclear disarmament,

Believing that the qualitative aspect of the arms race needs to be addressed along with its quantitative aspect,

Bearing in mind that the Governments and peoples of various countries expect that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America will reach agreement on halting the nuclear-arms race and further reducing nuclear weapons,

1. *Welcomes* the signing and ratification of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles,⁹ and calls upon the two States strictly to observe and fully to implement the Treaty;

2. *Urges* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, further to discharge their special responsibility for nuclear disarmament, to take the lead in halting the nuclear-arms race and to negotiate in earnest with a view to reaching early agreement on the drastic reduction of their nuclear arsenals;

3. *Reiterates its belief* that bilateral and multilateral efforts for nuclear disarmament should complement and facilitate each other;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Nuclear disarmament".

F

Conventional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war as expressed in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹¹ and particularly its paragraph 81, which provides that together with negotiations on nuclear disarmament measures, the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons should be resolutely pursued within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament, and which stresses that States with the largest military arsenals have a

special responsibility in pursuing the process of conventional armaments reductions,

Also recalling that in the same document it is stated, *inter alia*, that priorities in disarmament negotiations shall be: nuclear weapons; other weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons; conventional weapons, including any which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects; and reduction of armed forces, and that it stresses that nothing should preclude States from conducting negotiations on all priority items concurrently,

Further recalling that in the same document it is stated that effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority, and that real progress in the field of nuclear disarmament could create an atmosphere conducive to progress in conventional disarmament on a world-wide basis,

Aware of the dangers to world peace and security originating from, and the loss in human life and property caused by, wars and conflicts fought with conventional weapons, as well as of their possible escalation into a nuclear war in regions with a high concentration of conventional and nuclear weapons,

Also aware that with the advance in science and technology, conventional weapons tend to become increasingly lethal and destructive and that conventional armaments consume large amounts of resources,

Believing that resources released through disarmament, including conventional disarmament, can be used for the social and economic development of people of all countries, particularly the developing countries,

Noting that the ongoing conventional disarmament negotiations in Europe have gained increasing importance,

Bearing in mind its resolution 36/97 A of 9 December 1981 and the *Study on Conventional Disarmament*⁶² conducted in accordance with that resolution, as well as its resolutions 41/59 C and 41/59 G of 3 December 1986, and 42/38 E and 42/38 G of 30 November 1987, and the consideration by the Disarmament Commission at its 1988 session of the question of conventional disarmament,⁶⁶

Bearing in mind also the efforts made to promote conventional disarmament and the related proposals and suggestions, as well as the initiatives taken by various countries in this regard,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of the efforts aimed at resolutely pursuing the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament;

2. *Believes* that the military forces of all countries should not be used other than for the purpose of self-defence;

3. *Urges* the countries with the largest military arsenals, which bear a special responsibility in pursuing the process of conventional armaments reductions, and the member States of the two major military alliances to conduct negotiations on conventional disarmament in earnest through appropriate forums, with a view to reaching early agreement on the limitation and gradual and balanced reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons under effective international control in their respective regions, particularly

⁵⁵ See A/40/1070, annex.

⁶⁶ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-15/3)*, para. 57.

in Europe, which has the largest concentration of arms and forces in the world;

4. *Encourages* all States, while taking into account the need to protect security and maintain necessary defensive capabilities, to intensify their efforts and take, either on their own or in a regional context, appropriate steps to promote progress in conventional disarmament and enhance peace and security;

5. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to consider further, at its 1989 substantive session, issues related to conventional disarmament;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

G

Objective information on military matters

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 105 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹¹ the first special session devoted to disarmament, in which the Assembly encouraged Member States to ensure a better flow of information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information concerning armaments and to concentrate on the danger of escalation of the arms race and on the need for general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Taking into account the attention paid to the questions of openness and of ensuring an exchange of objective information in the military field at its fifteenth special session, the third special session devoted to disarmament,

Noting with satisfaction that recent agreements in the field of arms limitation and disarmament have provided for qualitatively new standards of openness,

Believing that the adoption of confidence-building measures to promote openness and transparency would contribute to the prevention of misperceptions of military capabilities and intentions which would induce States to undertake armaments programmes leading to the acceleration of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and to heightened international tensions,

Believing also that balanced and objective information on all military matters, in particular of nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, would contribute to the building of confidence among States and to the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements, and thereby help to halt and reverse the arms race,

Recognizing that greater openness and transparency would contribute to enhancing security,

Convinced that greater openness on military activities, *inter alia*, through transmittal of relevant information on these activities, including on the levels of military budgets, would contribute to increased confidence among States,

Taking into account the work undertaken in the Disarmament Commission on the reduction of military budgets,

Noting with satisfaction that an increased number of States have provided annual reports on military expenditures in conformity with the international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures under the auspices of the United Nations,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on this subject to the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;¹²

2. *Reaffirms its firm conviction* that a better flow of objective information on military capabilities would help relieve international tension and contribute to the building of confidence among States on a global, regional or subregional level and to the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements;

3. *Recommends* that those States and global, regional and subregional organizations which have already expressed support for the principle of practical and concrete confidence-building measures of a military nature on a global, regional or subregional level should intensify their efforts with a view to adopting such measures;

4. *Recommends also* that all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, should implement the international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, with the aim of achieving a realistic comparison of military budgets, facilitating the availability of objective information on, as well as objective assessment of, military capabilities and contributing to the process of disarmament;

5. *Invites* all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General before 30 April 1989 measures they have adopted towards these ends, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

6. *Also invites* all Member States also to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on ways and means of further consolidating the emerging trend towards greater openness in military matters, specifically with regard to the provisions of objective information on military matters, for consideration by the Disarmament Commission at its 1990 session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Objective information on military matters".

H

Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/38 J of 30 November 1987,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/492 and Add.1-3),

Recalling paragraph 115 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹³ in which it is stated, *inter alia*, that the Assembly has been and should remain the main deliberative organ of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and should make every effort to facilitate the implementation of disarmament measures,

Mindful of the fact that the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament could be strengthened substantially through an increased effort by Member States to implement faithfully General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament,

Convinced of the importance of treating recommendations of the General Assembly in the field of disarmament with due respect in accordance with the obligations assumed by Member States under the Charter of the United Nations,

¹¹ A/S-15/7 and Add.1 and 2.

1. *Deems it important* that all Member States make every effort to facilitate the consistent implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament, and thus show their resolve to arrive at mutually acceptable, comprehensively verifiable and effective disarmament measures;

2. *Invites* all Member States that have not yet done so to make available to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on ways and means to improve the situation with regard to the implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, in accordance with resolution 42/38 J, a report that includes information provided by Member States concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament, as well as their views on possible avenues to improve the situation in this respect;

4. *Calls upon* all Member States to render every assistance to the Secretary-General so that he may fulfil the request contained in paragraph 3 above;

5. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the issue of the implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament at its forty-fourth session.

I

International arms transfers

The General Assembly.

Reaffirming the central role of the United Nations in strengthening international peace and security and promoting disarmament,

Bearing in mind that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, Member States have undertaken to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources,

Also bearing in mind the inherent right to self-defence embodied in Article 51 of the Charter,

Taking into account the general principles outlined in paragraph 22 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁴¹

Also taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations studies entitled *Study on Conventional Disarmament*,⁴² *Study on all its Aspects of Regional Disarmament*,⁴³ "Study on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and military expenditures" (A/43/368, annex), *The Relationship between Disarmament and Development*,⁴⁴ *Reduction of Military Budgets*,⁴⁵ *Relationship between Disarmament and International Security*,⁴⁶ and *Comprehensive Study on Confidence-building Measures*.⁴⁷

Further taking into account the action programme set forth in the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development,⁴⁸

1. *Expresses its conviction* that arms transfers in all their aspects deserve serious consideration by the international community, *inter alia*, because of:

(a) Their potential effects in areas where tension and regional conflict threaten international peace and security and national security;

(b) Their known and potential negative effects on the process of the peaceful social and economic development of all peoples;

(c) Increasing illicit and covert arms trafficking;

2. *Requests* Member States to consider, *inter alia*, the following measures relating to these concerns:

(a) Reinforcement of their national systems of control and vigilance concerning production and transport of arms;

(b) Examination of ways and means of refraining from acquiring arms additional to those needed for legitimate national security requirements, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region;

(c) Examination of the ways and means of providing for more openness and transparency with regard to world-wide arms transfers;

3. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to take into account the above-mentioned matters in its deliberations on the issue of conventional disarmament;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views and proposals of Member States on the matters contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 above and to collect all other relevant information for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to carry out thereafter, with the assistance of governmental experts, a study on ways and means of promoting transparency in international transfers of conventional arms on a universal and non-discriminatory basis, also taking into consideration the views of Member States as well as other relevant information, including that on the problem of illicit arms trade, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to make available, within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign, information concerning the question of arms transfers and their consequences for international peace and security;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "International arms transfers".

J

Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons

The General Assembly.

Recalling its resolutions 37/99 C of 13 December 1982, 38/188 D of 20 December 1983, 39/151 J of 17 December 1984, 40/94 D of 12 December 1985, 41/59 A and I of 3 December 1986 and 42/38 F of 30 November 1987 on, *inter alia*, the conclusion of an agreement prohibiting military attacks against nuclear facilities,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on this subject submitted pursuant to resolution 42/38 F (A/43/622),

Gravely concerned that armed attacks against nuclear facilities, though carried out with conventional weapons, could be tantamount to the use of radiological weapons,

Recalling also that Additional Protocol I⁴⁹ of 1977 to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949⁵⁰ prohibits attacks on nuclear electricity-generating stations,

⁴⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1125, No. 17512.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

Deeply concerned that the destruction of nuclear facilities by conventional weapons causes the release into the environment of huge amounts of dangerous radioactive material, which results in serious radioactive contamination,

Firmly convinced that the Israeli attack against the safeguarded nuclear facilities in Iraq constitutes an unprecedented danger to international peace and security,

Recalling further resolutions GC(XXVII)/RES/407 and GC(XXVII)/RES/409, adopted in 1983 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in which the Conference urged all member States to support actions in international forums to reach an international agreement that prohibits armed attacks against nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes,

1. *Reaffirms* that armed attacks of any kind against nuclear facilities are tantamount to the use of radiological weapons, owing to the dangerous radioactive forces that such attacks cause to be released;

2. *Requests once again* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify further its efforts to reach, as early as possible, an agreement prohibiting armed attacks against nuclear facilities;

3. *Requests again* the International Atomic Energy Agency to provide the Conference on Disarmament with the technical studies that could facilitate the conclusion of such an agreement;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

K

Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/91 H of 16 December 1978, 34/87 D of 11 December 1979, 35/156 J of 12 December 1980, 36/97 G of 9 December 1981, 37/99 E of 13 December 1982, 38/188 E of 20 December 1983, 39/151 H of 17 December 1984, 40/94 G of 12 December 1985, 41/59 L of 3 December 1986 and 42/38 L of 30 November 1987, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹ and of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to consider urgently the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration,

Noting that the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament for 1988 included the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" and that the programme of work of the Conference for both parts of its 1988 session contained the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament" (A/43/27, paras. 6 and 8),

Recalling the proposals and statements made in the Conference on Disarmament on those items (*ibid.*, sect. III.B),

Considering that the cessation of production of fissionable material for weapons purposes and the progressive conversion and transfer of stocks to peaceful uses would be a

significant step towards halting and reversing the nuclear-arms race,

Considering also that the prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other explosive devices would be an important measure in facilitating the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and explosive devices,

Requests the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to pursue its consideration of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the General Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration.

L

Naval armaments and disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/188 G of 20 December 1983, by which it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to carry out a comprehensive study on the naval arms race,

Recalling also its resolution 40/94 F of 12 December 1985, by which it requested the Disarmament Commission to consider the issues contained in the study entitled *The Naval Arms Race*,² both its substantive content and its conclusions, taking into account all other relevant present and future proposals, with a view to facilitating the identification of possible measures in the field of naval arms reductions and disarmament, pursued within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament, as well as confidence-building measures in this field,

Recalling further its resolution 42/38 K of 30 November 1987, by which it requested the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its 1988 session, the substantive consideration of the question and to report on its deliberations and recommendations to the General Assembly not later than at its forty-third session,

Having examined the report of the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission on the substantive consideration of the question of the naval arms race and disarmament during the 1988 session of the Commission,³ which met with the approval of all delegations participating in the substantive consultations and which, in their view, should be discussed at the forty-third session of the General Assembly,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the report on the substantive consideration of the question of the naval arms race and disarmament by the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission;

2. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its forthcoming session in 1989, the substantive consideration of the question and to report on its deliberations and recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

3. *Also requests* the Disarmament Commission to inscribe on the agenda for its 1989 session the item entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament";

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament".

¹ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.3.

² A/CN.10/113.

M

Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2660 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, in which it commended the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof,

Noting the provisions of article VII of that Treaty concerning the holding of review conferences,

Bearing in mind that, in its Final Declaration,⁶² the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, held at Geneva from 12 to 23 September 1983, decided that a third review conference should be held at Geneva at the request of a majority of States parties not earlier than 1988 and not later than 1990,

Recalling also its resolution 38/188 B of 20 December 1983, in which it made an assessment of the outcome of the Second Review Conference,

Bearing in mind also all the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁶³

1. Notes that, following appropriate consultations, a preparatory committee for the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof is to be established prior to holding a further review conference in 1989,

2. Requests the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services, including summary records, as may be required for the Review Conference and its preparation,

3. Recalls its expressed hope for the widest possible adherence to the Treaty.

N

Comprehensive United Nations study on nuclear weapons
The General Assembly,

Conscious of the central role and primary responsibility of the United Nations in the sphere of disarmament, in accordance with the Charter,

Recognizing that nuclear disarmament and arms limitation remain a priority objective and represent a central task of the international community,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General entitled *Comprehensive Study on Nuclear Weapons*,⁶⁴ which was submitted to the General Assembly in 1980,

Recognizing also that since then many important developments have taken place in the area of nuclear arms,

including the continued qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems,

Noting the importance attached by the international community to the complete cessation of nuclear testing within the framework of an effective disarmament process,

Noting also the full-scale stage-by-stage talks on nuclear testing between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America,

Bearing in mind the critical importance of an early and significant reduction of nuclear arms and recent progress in this field,

Noting further the reports of the Secretary-General entitled "Study on the climatic and other global effects of nuclear war" (A/43/351), *Concepts of security*⁶⁵ and *Study on Deterrence*,⁶⁶

Convinced that a comprehensive United Nations study on new developments concerning different aspects of nuclear weapons would make a valuable contribution to the dissemination of factual information and to international understanding of the issues involved,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to carry out, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts and taking into account recent relevant studies, a comprehensive update of the *Comprehensive Study on Nuclear Weapons* that provides factual and up-to-date information on and pays regard to the political, legal and security aspects of:

(a) Nuclear arsenals and pertinent technological developments;

(b) Doctrines concerning nuclear weapons;

(c) Efforts to reduce nuclear weapons;

(d) Physical, environmental, medical and other effects of use of nuclear weapons and of nuclear testing;

(e) Efforts to achieve a comprehensive nuclear-test ban;

(f) Efforts to prevent the use of nuclear weapons and their horizontal and vertical proliferation;

(g) The question of verification of compliance with nuclear-arms limitation agreements;

2. Recommends that the study, while aiming at being as comprehensive as possible, should be based on open material and such further information as Member States may wish to make available for the purpose of the study.

3. Invites all Governments to co-operate with the Secretary-General so that the objectives of the study may be achieved.

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the final report to the General Assembly well in advance of its forty-fifth session.

O

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations

The General Assembly,

Recalling that at their meeting at Geneva in November 1985 the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America committed themselves to the objective of working out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on Earth,⁶⁷

Noting the joint statement between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America issued

⁶² See *Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, Final Document* (S/CONF. II/20) (Geneva, 1983), Part II.

⁶³ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.1.11

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, Sales No. E.86.IX.1

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, Sales No. E.87.IX.2

following meetings held in Moscow from 29 May to 1 June 1988.⁶⁶

Noting with satisfaction the report in the joint statement that a joint draft text of a treaty on reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms had been elaborated, through which process the two sides had recorded extensive and significant areas of agreement and detailed positions on remaining areas of disagreement.

Noting also the importance of the verification procedures contained in the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles⁶⁷ as an example of the high standards of verification that are now achievable in arms control agreements, both bilateral and multilateral.

Believing that, through negotiations pursued in a spirit of flexibility and with full account taken of the security interests of all States, it is possible to achieve far-reaching and effectively verifiable agreements.

Firmly convinced that an early agreement in these negotiations, in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armaments, would be of crucial importance for the strengthening of international peace and security.

Further convinced that the international community should encourage the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America in their endeavours, taking into account both the importance and complexity of their negotiations.

1. *Welcomes* the ratification by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America of the Treaty on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles;

2. *Also welcomes* the successful commencement of the implementation of the provisions of that Treaty;

3. *Calls upon* the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to spare no effort in seeking, in accordance with the security interests of all States and the universal desire for progress towards disarmament, the attainment of all the agreed objectives in the negotiations, that is, the resolution of a complex of questions concerning space and strategic nuclear arms with all these questions considered and resolved in their interrelationship;

4. *Invites* the two Governments concerned to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in their negotiations, in accordance with paragraph 114 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;¹¹

5. *Expresses its firmest possible encouragement and support* for the bilateral negotiations and their successful conclusion.

P

Confidence- and security-building measures and conventional disarmament in Europe

The General Assembly,

Determined to achieve progress in disarmament,

Reaffirming the need for continued efforts to build confidence, to lessen the risk of military confrontation and to enhance mutual security,

⁶⁶ A/S-15/28, annex.

Reaffirming also the great importance of increasing security and stability in Europe through the establishment of a stable, secure and verifiable balance of conventional armed forces at lower levels, as well as through increased openness and predictability of military activities,

Considering that further negotiations in the field of confidence- and security-building measures, as well as a new negotiation on conventional armaments and forces, both within the framework of the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, should promote the process of strengthening confidence, improving security and developing co-operation in Europe, thereby contributing to international peace and security,

1. *Welcomes* the progress achieved so far in the deliberations at Vienna on issues concerning the above-mentioned negotiations;

2. *Urges* Member States that will participate in the above-mentioned negotiations to contribute actively to the attainment of their objectives as agreed;

3. *Invites* all States to consider the possibility of taking appropriate measures with a view to reducing the risk of confrontation and strengthening security, taking due account of their specific regional conditions.

O

Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes for hostile purposes

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind resolution CM/RES.1153(XLVIII) concerning the dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa, adopted on 25 May 1988 by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-eighth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1988 (see A/43/398, annex I),

Recalling resolution GC(XXXII)/RES/490 on the dumping of nuclear wastes, adopted on 23 September 1988 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-second regular session,

Considering its resolution 2602 C (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, *inter alia*, to consider effective methods of control against the use of radiological methods of warfare,

Determined to prevent all nuclear-waste dumping practices that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 76 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹¹

Aware of the in-depth consideration of the question of the dumping of radioactive wastes for hostile purposes in the Conference on Disarmament during its 1988 session,

1. *Calls upon* all States to ensure that no nuclear-waste dumping practices occur that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States;

2. *Welcomes* the decision of the International Atomic Energy Agency to establish a representative technical working group of experts with the objective of establishing an internationally agreed code of practice for international transactions involving nuclear wastes;

3. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to take into account, in the ongoing negotiation for a convention on the

prohibition of radiological weapons, the deliberate employment of nuclear wastes to cause destruction, damage or injury by means of radiation produced by the decay of such material;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this item by the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

5. *Further requests* the Conference on Disarmament to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session the developments on the ongoing negotiations on this subject.

R

Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 39/151 G of 17 December 1984, 40/94 O of 12 December 1985, 41/59 O of 3 December 1986 and 42/38 O of 30 November 1987,

Bearing in mind that the primary purpose of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security,

Reaffirming its conviction that genuine and lasting peace can be created only through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter of the United Nations and the speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces, by international agreement and mutual example, leading ultimately to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Reaffirming also that the United Nations, in accordance with its Charter, has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament,

Recognizing the need for the United Nations, in discharging its central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament, to play a more active role in the field of disarmament in accordance with its primary purpose under the Charter to maintain international peace and security,

Taking into account the part of the report of the Disarmament Commission relating to this question,⁶⁷ and noting the progress made in the consideration of the question at the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, the third special session devoted to disarmament,

Bearing in mind the common desire expressed at its third special session devoted to disarmament on the necessity to strengthen the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and the increased reaffirmation of faith in the United Nations as an indispensable instrument for international peace and security,

1. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue its consideration of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament as a matter of priority at its next substantive session, in 1989, with a view to the elaboration of concrete recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, taking into account, *inter alia*, the views and suggestions of Member States as well as the aforementioned documents on the subject;

2. *Also requests* the Disarmament Commission to submit its report on the subject, including findings, recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission".

S

Conventional disarmament on a regional scale

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/94 A of 12 December 1985, 41/59 M of 3 December 1986 and 42/38 N of 30 November 1987,

Taking note of the final documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988 (A/43/667-S/20212, annex),

Reiterating the primary responsibility of the militarily significant States, especially nuclear-weapon States, for halting and reversing the arms race, and the priority assigned to nuclear disarmament in the context of the advances towards general and complete disarmament,

Drawing attention to the fact that together with negotiations on nuclear disarmament measures, conventional disarmament measures should be resolutely pursued, in the context of which conventional disarmament on a regional scale acquires urgency and renewed importance,

Affirming that regional or subregional arms limitation and disarmament processes complement and enhance global disarmament efforts,

Expressing its firm support for all regional and subregional peace and disarmament endeavours that take into account the characteristics of each region, as well as for unilateral measures to strengthen mutual confidence and assure the security of all States involved, making possible regional agreements on arms limitation in the future,

Emphasizing that the adoption of such disarmament measures should take place in an equitable and balanced manner in order to ensure the right of each State to security and that no individual State or group of States may obtain advantages over others at any stage of this process,

Noting with satisfaction the positive trend towards the peaceful settlement of various regional and subregional conflicts and the important role played in that regard by the United Nations,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the initiatives towards arms limitation and disarmament adopted jointly or unilaterally by some countries at the regional and subregional levels, as well as the systematic implementation of confidence-building measures, limitation of the acquisition of conventional weapons and the reduction of military spending, with a view to allocating the resources thus released to the socio-economic development of their peoples;

2. *Expresses its keen satisfaction* at efforts to bring about the peaceful solution of conflict situations and regional and subregional crises, which would facilitate setting in motion specific measures for conventional disarmament on a regional scale through negotiated agreements under strict and effective international control;

3. *Again expresses firm support* for the United Nations system, and for the Secretary-General in particular, in the efforts to find solutions to conflict situations, thereby reaffirming the primary role of the United Nations in promoting peace and disarmament, and for the strict observance

⁶⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-15/3), para. 47.

of the principles and norms embodied in the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to persevere in his current peace efforts in various areas of tension in the world;

5. *Requests* the United Nations to provide assistance to States and regional institutions that might request it with a view to establishing disarmament measures on a regional scale;

6. *Appeals* to all States to facilitate the progress of regional disarmament, refraining from any action, including the threat or use of force, that might impede the achievement of this objective;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale".

T

Dumping of radioactive wastes

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind resolution CM/RES.1153(XLVIII), concerning the dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa, adopted on 25 May 1988 by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-eighth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1988 (see A/43/398, annex I),

Mindful of the serious concerns raised by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-eighth session concerning the grave implications that the dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes could have on the national security of African countries,

Recalling resolution GC (XXXII)/RES/490 on the dumping of nuclear wastes, adopted on 23 September 1988 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-second regular session,

Considering its resolution 2602 C (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, *inter alia*, to consider effective methods of control against the use of radiological methods of warfare,

Aware of the potential hazards underlying the dumping of nuclear wastes and also the transboundary radiological consequences, which could have adverse implications on regional and international security, and in particular on the security of the developing countries,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 76 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹¹

Aware also of the consideration by the Conference on Disarmament during its 1988 session of the question of the

dumping of radioactive wastes, which cause destruction, damage or injury by means of radiation produced by decay of such material,

1. *Condemns* all nuclear-waste dumping practices that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States;

2. *Expresses profound concern* regarding practices of dumping nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa, which have grave implications on the national security of African countries;

3. *Calls upon* all States to ensure that no radioactive waste is dumped in the territory of other States in infringement of their sovereignty;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to take into account, in the ongoing negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, the dumping of radioactive wastes in the territory of other States;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of the present item by the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

6. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session the developments on the ongoing negotiations on this subject;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report, in consultation with relevant international organizations, on the dumping of radioactive wastes in all its aspects in Africa, including all steps taken or envisaged to monitor, control and put a halt to such activities, and to submit his report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Dumping of radioactive wastes."

72. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CONTRIBUTION OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM TO THE CAUSE OF ARMS LIMITATION AND DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly, having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/650), decides to defer until a later date, to be agreed upon in consultations among Member States, the consideration of the item entitled "Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament".

DOCUMENT A/43/857

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 65

[Original: English]
[28 November 1988]

1. The item entitled:

"Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:

"(a) Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly;

"(b) Freeze on nuclear weapons;

- “(c) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;
- “(d) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia;
- “(e) World Disarmament Campaign;
- “(f) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/39 H on a nuclear-arms freeze;
- “(g) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme;
- “(h) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa;
- “(i) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 42/39 A, B, C, D, G, H, I, J and K of 30 November 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 12 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 51 to 69, 139, 141 and 145. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 17 October to 2 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 43rd meetings, from 3 to 18 November.

4. For its consideration of item 65, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.24

5. On 31 October, Cyprus submitted a draft resolution entitled “Disarmament and international security” (A/C.1/43/L.24), which was introduced by its representative at the 26th meeting, on 3 November.

6. At its 41st meeting, on 17 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.24 by a recorded vote of 109 to 1, with 21 abstentions (see para. 28 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Phil-

ippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.26 and Rev.1

7. On 31 October, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru and Sweden submitted a draft resolution entitled “Implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/39 H on a nuclear-arms freeze” (A/C.1/43/L.26), which was later also sponsored by Romania. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 29th meeting, on 7 November.

8. On 15 November, the sponsors, which had been joined by India, submitted a revised draft resolution entitled “Nuclear-arms freeze” (A/C.1/43/L.26/Rev.1), containing the following changes:

(a) The second preambular paragraph, which had read:

“*Recalling also that, on those occasions, it pointed out that existing arsenals of nuclear weapons are more than sufficient to destroy all life on Earth and stressed that mankind is therefore confronted with a choice: halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament, or face annihilation,*”

was replaced by a new paragraph:

(b) A new paragraph was added as the seventh preambular paragraph:

(c) Paragraph 1, which had read:

“1. *Urges once more the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, as the two major nuclear-weapon States, to proclaim, either through simultaneous unilateral declarations or through a joint declaration, an immediate nuclear-arms freeze, whose structure and scope would be the following:*

“(a) It would embrace:

“(i) A comprehensive test ban on nuclear weapons and on their delivery vehicles;

“(ii) The complete cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

“(iii) A ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

“(iv) The complete cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

“(b) It would be subject to appropriate and effective measures and procedures of verification;

“(c) It would be of an initial five-year duration, subject to prolongation when other nuclear-weapon States join in such a freeze, as the General Assembly urges them to do;”

was replaced by two new paragraphs, 1 and 2:

(d) Paragraph 2, which had read:

"2. Requests the above-mentioned two major nuclear-weapon States to submit a joint report or two separate reports to the General Assembly, prior to the opening of its forty-fourth session, on the implementation of the present resolution;"

was renumbered paragraph 3 and revised;

(e) Paragraph 3, which had read:

"3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled 'Implementation of General Assembly resolution 43/... on a nuclear-arms freeze'";

was renumbered paragraph 4 and revised.

9. At its 40th meeting, on 17 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.26/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 116 to 13, with 3 abstentions⁶⁸ (see para. 28 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: China, Iceland, Spain.

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.33

10. On 31 October, Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "World Disarmament Campaign" (A/C.1/43/L.33), which was later also sponsored by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Philippines and Romania. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 29th meeting, on 7 November.

11. At its 35th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.33 by a recorded

vote of 128 to none, with 10 abstentions (see para. 28 below, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.41

12. On 31 October, the United Republic of Tanzania, on behalf of the Group of African States, submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa" (A/C.1/43/L.41). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Zaire at the 28th meeting, on 7 November.

13. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary of the Committee stated, at the 35th meeting, on 14 November, that it had no programme budget implications.

14. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.41 without a vote (see para. 28 below, resolution D).

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.55

15. On 31 October, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Romania, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons" (A/C.1/43/L.55), which was later also sponsored by Malaysia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of India at the 30th meeting, on 8 November.

16. At its 34th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.55 by a recorded

⁶⁸ The delegation of Zaire subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

vote of 112 to 17, with 4 abstentions⁶⁰ (see para. 28 below, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Greece, Ireland, Israel, Japan.

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.56

17. On 31 October, India and Romania submitted a draft resolution entitled "Freeze on nuclear weapons" (A/C.1/43/L.56), which was introduced by the representative of India at the 30th meeting, on 8 November. The draft resolution reads as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolutions 37/100 A of 13 December 1982, 38/73 B of 15 December 1983, 39/63 G of 12 December 1984, 40/151 E of 16 December 1985, 41/60 E of 3 December 1986 and 42/39 B of 30 November 1987 concerning a freeze on nuclear weapons,

"*Convinced* that in this nuclear age lasting world peace can be based only on the attainment of the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

"*Further convinced* that the highest priority objectives in the field of disarmament have to be nuclear disarmament and the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction,

"*Recognizing* the urgent need to halt the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons,

"*Recognizing further* the urgent need for a negotiated reduction of nuclear-weapon stockpiles leading to their complete elimination,

⁶⁰ The delegation of Niger subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

"*Noting with deep concern* that nuclear-weapon States have not so far taken any action in response to the call made in the above-mentioned resolutions,

"1. *Once again calls upon* all nuclear-weapon States to agree to a freeze on nuclear weapons, which would, *inter alia*, provide for a simultaneous total stoppage of any further production of nuclear weapons and a complete cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

"2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled 'Freeze on nuclear weapons'."

18. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.56.

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.64

19. On 31 October, Algeria, Argentina, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Venezuela and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme" (A/C.1/43/L.64), which was later also sponsored by Djibouti, Ghana, Mauritania, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Nigeria at the 31st meeting, on 9 November. Subsequently, the delegation of Greece formally requested that Greece be included among the sponsors of the draft resolution.

20. At its 35th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.64 without a vote (see para. 28 below, resolution F).

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.68

21. On 31 October, Nepal submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia" (A/C.1/43/L.68), which was introduced by its representative at the 30th meeting, on 8 November.

22. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary of the Committee stated, at the 35th meeting, on 14 November, that it had no programme budget implications.

23. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.68 without a vote (see para. 28 below, resolution G).

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.71

24. On 31 October, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nepal, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America" (A/C.1/43/L.71), which was later also sponsored by Ecuador and Togo. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Peru at the 30th meeting, on 8 November.

25. At the 35th meeting, on 14 November, the sponsors orally revised draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.71 as follows:

(a) In the sixth preambular paragraph, the words "Foreign Ministers" were replaced by the words "Ministers for Foreign Affairs";

(b) In paragraph 3, "implementation of peace" was replaced by "promotion of peace".

26. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee stated that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

27. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.71, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 28 below, draft resolution H).

Recommendation of the First Committee

28. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to H below:

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

A

Disarmament and international security

The General Assembly.

Recalling its resolutions 34/83 A of 11 December 1979, 35/156 J of 12 December 1980, 36/97 K of 9 December 1981, 37/100 E of 13 December 1982, 38/73 H of 15 December 1983, 39/63 K of 12 December 1984 and 40/151 A of 16 December 1985,

Expressing the growing alarm of the world community over the dangers of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and its adverse social and economic consequences,

Noting that the present state of the international situation requires that the disarmament principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations become part and parcel of any collective efforts aimed at ensuring a truly safe world, including those undertaken by the Security Council,

Reaffirming that the United Nations under its Charter plays a central role and bears main responsibility in the area of disarmament and the strengthening of international security,

Recalling paragraph 13 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹¹ in which the Assembly acknowledged that genuine and lasting peace can only be created through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter and the speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces, by international agreement and mutual example,

Recalling that, under Article 26 of the Charter, the Security Council is responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee, plans for establishing an arms regulation system,

Noting the fact that the Security Council, which is vested under the Charter with the principal responsibility for maintaining international peace and security, has not yet conducted any examination of the question of the adverse effects of the arms race, especially in the nuclear field, on international peace and security, as provided for in the relevant General Assembly resolutions,

Welcoming the entry into force of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles,⁹ which opens the process of genuine disarmament,

Mindful of the need to use all avenues for further progress through effective measures in the field of disarmament,

1. Calls upon the Security Council, in particular its permanent members, within the framework of its main task, to contribute to establishing and maintaining international peace and security with the least possible diversion of world human and economic resources to armament, and to take the necessary steps for the effective implementation of Article 26 of the Charter of the United Nations with a view to enhancing the central role of the United Nations in facilitating solutions to the issues of arms limitation, primarily in the nuclear field, and disarmament, as well as the strengthening of international peace and security;

2. Recommends that the nuclear-weapon States, which at the same time are the five permanent members of the Security Council, hold joint meetings and provide regular information to the General Assembly, as well as to the Conference on Disarmament, about the state of affairs as regards the range of issues related to disarmament, especially in the nuclear field, the prevention of a nuclear war and the status of the current agreements in the field of arms limitation and disarmament, and about progress at those negotiations which include the participation of the nuclear-weapon States;

3. Recommends that the Security Council consider the question of establishing, under Article 29 of the Charter, such subsidiary bodies as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions to facilitate a solution to disarmament issues;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution within the framework of the agenda item entitled "Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly".

B

Nuclear-arms freeze

The General Assembly.

Recalling that in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹¹ the first special session devoted to disarmament, adopted in 1978 and unanimously and categorically reaffirmed in 1982 during the twelfth special session of the General Assembly,⁷⁰ the second special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly expressed deep concern over the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing arms race,

Convinced that, in this nuclear age, lasting world peace can be based only on the attainment of the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Welcoming the improvement of the relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America and the conclusion of the Treaty on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles,⁹ as well as their agreement in principle to reduce by 50 per cent their strategic nuclear arsenals,

Convinced of the urgency further to pursue negotiations for the substantial reduction and qualitative limitation of existing nuclear arms,

⁷⁰ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32.

Considering that a nuclear-arms freeze, while not an end in itself, would constitute an effective step to prevent the continued increase and qualitative improvement of existing nuclear weaponry during the period when the negotiations take place, and that at the same time it would provide a favourable environment for the conduct of negotiations to reduce and eventually eliminate nuclear weapons.

Convinced that the undertakings derived from the freeze can be effectively verified.

Noting with deep concern that nuclear-weapon States have not so far taken any action in response to the call made in the relevant resolutions on the question of a nuclear-arms freeze.

1. Urges once more the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, as the two major nuclear-weapon States, to agree to an immediate nuclear-arms freeze, which would, *inter alia*, provide for a simultaneous total stoppage of any further production of nuclear weapons and a complete cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

2. Calls upon all nuclear-weapon States to agree, through a joint declaration, to a comprehensive nuclear-arms freeze, whose structure and scope would be the following:

(a) It would embrace:

- (i) A comprehensive test ban on nuclear weapons and on their delivery vehicles;
- (ii) The complete cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;
- (iii) A ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;
- (iv) The complete cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

(b) It would be subject to appropriate and effective measures and procedures of verification;

3. Requests the nuclear-weapon States to submit a joint report, or separate reports, to the General Assembly, prior to the opening of its forty-fourth session, on the implementation of the present resolution;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Nuclear-arms freeze".

C

World Disarmament Campaign

The General Assembly.

Recalling that in paragraph 15 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁷¹ the first special session devoted to disarmament, it declared that it was essential that not only Governments but also the peoples of the world recognize and understand the dangers in the present situation and stressed the importance of mobilizing world public opinion on behalf of disarmament.

Recalling also its resolution 42/39 G of 30 November 1987,

Having examined the reports of the Secretary-General of 19 May 1988⁷² and 4 October 1988 (A/43/642) on the implementation of the programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign by the United Nations system,

Having also examined the part of the report of the Secretary-General of 10 October 1988 dealing with the activities

of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies relating to the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign (A/43/685, sect. II.D.), as well as the Final Act of the Sixth United Nations Pledging Conference for the Campaign,⁷³ held on 27 October 1988,

1. Reiterates its commendation of the manner in which, as described in the above-mentioned reports, the World Disarmament Campaign has been geared by the Secretary-General in order to guarantee "the widest possible dissemination of information and unimpeded access for all sectors of the public to a broad range of information and opinions on questions of arms limitation and disarmament and the dangers relating to all aspects of the arms race and war, in particular nuclear war";⁷⁴

2. Recalls that, as was also agreed by consensus in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, it is likewise an essential requisite for the universality of the Campaign that it receive "the co-operation and participation of all States";⁷⁵

3. Endorses once more the statement made by the Secretary-General on the occasion of the Third United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign⁷⁶ to the effect that such co-operation implies that adequate funds be made available and that consequently the criterion of universality also applies to pledges, since a campaign without world-wide participation and funding will have difficulty in reflecting this principle in its implementation;

4. Reiterates its regret that most of the States that have the largest military expenditures have not so far made any financial contribution to the Campaign;

5. Decides that at its forty-fourth session there should be a seventh United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, and expresses the hope that on that occasion all those Member States that have not yet announced any voluntary contribution may do so;

6. Reiterates its recommendation that the voluntary contributions made by Member States to the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund should not be earmarked for specific activities inasmuch as it is most desirable that the Secretary-General enjoy full freedom to take the decisions he deems fit within the framework of the Campaign previously approved by the General Assembly and in exercise of the powers vested in him in connection with the Campaign;

7. Notes with appreciation that the Secretary-General has given permanent character to his instructions to the United Nations information centres and regional commissions to give wide publicity to the Campaign and, whenever necessary, to adapt, as far as possible, United Nations information materials to local languages;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report covering both the implementation of the programme of activities of the Campaign by the United Nations system during 1989 and the programme of activities contemplated by the system for 1990;

⁷² A/CONF.146/1.

⁷³ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 4.

⁷⁴ See A/CONF.131/SR.1.

⁷¹ A/S-15/9.

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "World Disarmament Campaign".

D

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

The General Assembly.

Recalling its resolutions 40/151 G of 16 December 1985, 41/60 D of 3 December 1986 and 42/39 J of 30 November 1987,

Taking note of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, in which the Heads of State or Government, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the need to strengthen the role of the regional bodies in mobilizing support for the World Disarmament Campaign and, in this regard, welcomed the establishment of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa at Lomé,⁷⁵

Bearing in mind resolution AHG/Res.164 (XXIII),⁷⁶ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 27 to 29 July 1987, by which it, *inter alia*, endorsed the Lomé Declaration on Security, Disarmament and Development in Africa and the Programme of Action for Peace, Security and Co-operation in Africa,⁷⁷

Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/689),

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* that the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, inaugurated on 24 October 1986, has become operational;
2. *Commends* the Secretary-General for his efforts in taking the necessary measures to ensure the effective functioning of the Centre, and requests him to continue to lend all the necessary support to the Centre;
3. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Member States and the international, governmental and non-governmental organizations that have already made contributions to ensure the functioning of the Centre;
4. *Appeals once again* to Member States, as well as to international, governmental and non-governmental organizations, to make voluntary contributions in order to strengthen the effective functioning of the Centre;
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

E

Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly.

Alarmed by the threat to the survival of mankind and to the life-sustaining system posed by nuclear weapons and by their use, inherent in concepts of deterrence,

Conscious of an increased danger of nuclear war as a result of the intensification of the nuclear-arms race and the serious deterioration of the international situation,

Convinced that nuclear disarmament is essential for the prevention of nuclear war and for the strengthening of international peace and security,

Also convinced that a prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Recalling that in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹¹ it is stated that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and that would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, as declared in its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 I of 9 December 1981,

Noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 1988 session, was not able to undertake negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the text annexed to General Assembly resolution 41/60 F of 3 December 1986 and 42/39 C of 30 November 1987,

1. *Reiterates its request* to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons annexed to the present resolution;
2. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the results of those negotiations.

ANNEX

Draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The States Parties to this Convention.

Alarmed by the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that any use of nuclear weapons constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity,

Convinced that this Convention would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Determined to continue negotiations for the achievement of this goal,
Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The States Parties to this Convention solemnly undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

Article 2

This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

Article 3

1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State that does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

⁷⁵ See A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, para. 58.

⁷⁶ See A/42/699, annex II.

⁷⁷ A/40/761-S/17573, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1985*, document S/17573, annex.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall enter into force on the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty-five Governments, including the Governments of the five nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of this Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The depositary shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession and the date of the entry into force of this Convention, as well as of the receipt of other notices.

6. This Convention shall be registered by the depositary in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 4

This Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send duly certified copies thereof to the Government of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at _____ on the _____ day of _____ one thousand nine hundred and _____.

F

United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision, contained in paragraph 108 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹¹ the first special session devoted to disarmament, to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament, as well as its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁷⁰ the second special session devoted to disarmament, in which it decided, *inter alia*, to continue the programme and to increase the number of fellowships from twenty to twenty-five as from 1983,

Noting with satisfaction that the programme has already trained an appreciable number of public officials selected from geographical regions represented in the United Nations system, most of whom are now in positions of responsibility in the field of disarmament affairs in their respective countries or Governments,

Recalling its resolutions 37/100 G of 13 December 1982, 38/73 C of 15 December 1983, 39/63 B of 12 December 1984, 40/151 H of 16 December 1985, 41/60 H of 3 December 1986 and 42/39 I of 30 November 1987,

Noting with satisfaction that the programme, as designed, has enabled an increased number of public officials, particularly from the developing countries, to acquire more expertise in the sphere of disarmament,

Believing that the forms of assistance available to Member States, particularly to developing countries, under the programme will enhance the capabilities of their officials to follow ongoing deliberations and negotiations on disarmament, both bilateral and multilateral,

1. Reaffirms its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Session of the General Assembly and the report of the Secretary-General⁷⁰ approved by resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978;

⁷⁰ A/33/305.

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Japan, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America for inviting the 1988 fellows to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programme;

3. Commends the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme has continued to be carried out;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the implementation of the programme within existing resources;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the programme.

G

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/39 D of 30 November 1987, by which it decided to establish the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia with headquarters at Kathmandu,

Taking into account its decision that the Centre should provide, on request, substantive support for the initiatives and other activities mutually agreed upon by Member States of the Asian region for the implementation of measures for peace and disarmament through appropriate utilization of available resources, and should co-ordinate the implementation of regional activities in Asia under the World Disarmament Campaign,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General of 19 October 1988 (A/43/568);

2. Welcomes the signing of an agreement and a memorandum of understanding between the Government of Nepal and the United Nations regarding the establishing of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia;

3. Commends the administrative measures taken by the Secretary-General to ensure the establishment and functioning of the Centre, and requests him to continue lending all possible support;

4. Invites Member States and interested organizations to make voluntary contributions for the effective functioning of the Centre;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

H

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/60 J of 3 December 1986 and 42/39 K of 30 November 1987,

Welcoming the inauguration of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America on 9 October 1987,

Recalling also the Acapulco Commitment to Peace, Development and Democracy signed by the heads of State of States members of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action on 29 November

1987,⁷⁰ as well as the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Permanent Mechanism held at Cartagena, Colombia, in February 1988.

Taking into account that the scope of action of the Centre includes Latin America and the Caribbean.

Also welcoming the holding by the Centre of the Workshop-Seminar of Experts on Disarmament from 4 to 6 May 1988.

Taking note of the final documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988 (A/43/667-S/20212, annex).

Expressing its gratitude to the Member States that have made valuable contributions to the functioning of the Centre.

Convinced that in carrying out its activities the Centre will seek to promote relationships based upon mutual confidence and security among countries of the region in a spirit of harmony, solidarity and co-operation aimed at the implementation of measures that foster peace, disarmament and social and economic development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

1. *Reaffirms* that the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America, in conformity with its mandate contained in resolution 41/60 J, is called upon to explore new avenues for concerted political action among the countries of the region and to strengthen further the intra-Latin American and Caribbean links in a framework of harmony, solidarity and co-operation that will enable the region to become an effective area of peace;

2. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the holding of the Conference of Experts on the Strengthening of Political Co-operation in Latin America and the Caribbean in the fields of peace, disarmament, development and security, within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign, at Lima from 6 to 9 December 1988, which will also examine various conceptual and organizational aspects of the Centre to enable it to fulfil its objectives;

3. *Recommends* that the Centre hold two meetings during 1989 with a view to reaffirming its role as a centre for documentary collection, diffusion and dissemination, as a forum for the promotion of peace, disarmament and development measures in the context of the World Disarmament Campaign and as an organ for the co-ordination of studies, research and programmes in the fields of its competence;

4. *Invites once again* Member States and international, governmental and non-governmental organizations to make voluntary contributions to the Centre;

5. *Decides* to rename the Centre "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean";

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit that appeal to all Member States in order to ensure the effective functioning of the Centre;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

70 A/42/844-S/19314, annex.

DOCUMENT A/43/858

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 66

[Original: English]

[28 November 1988]

1. The item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its fifteenth special session" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 42/40 of 30 November 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 12 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 51 to 69, 139, 141 and 145. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 17 October to 2 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 43rd meetings, from 3 to 18 November.

4. For its consideration of item 66, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.54 and Rev.1

5. On 31 October, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Hungary, India, Poland, Sri Lanka and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (A/C.1/43/L.54), which was introduced by the representative of India at the 30th meeting, on 8 November.

6. On 9 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.54/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Indonesia and Romania. The revised draft resolution contained the following changes:

(a) Paragraph 1, which had read:

"1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a panel of qualified experts and to entrust them with the task of following scientific and technological developments, especially those which have potential military applications, to evaluate their impact on international security and to submit a preliminary report to the Secretary-General within a period of two years, with such subsequent reports as may be necessary;"

was revised;

(b) Paragraphs 2 and 3, which had read:

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to disseminate the reports made by the panel on a wide basis, in particular

through reports to the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Conference on Disarmament;

"3. Also requests the Secretary-General to extend the necessary assistance;"

were deleted and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly;

(c) Paragraph 4, now paragraph 2, which had read:

"4. Invites Member States to establish similar panels at the national level to monitor and evaluate such developments, to inform the Secretary-General and to disseminate the assessments provided by the Secretary-General's panel;"

was revised;

(d) A new operative paragraph was inserted as paragraph 3 and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

7. In connection with the revised draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on its programme budget implications (A/C.1/43/L.77).

8. At its 41st meeting, on 17 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.54/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 109 to 7, with 14 abstentions (see para. 11 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Greece, Iceland, Japan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Turkey.

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.65

9. On 31 October, Algeria, Bangladesh, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Madagascar, Morocco, Pakistan, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tunisia, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament" (A/C.1/43/L.65), which

was later also sponsored by Djibouti, the German Democratic Republic, India and Malaysia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 32nd meeting, on 9 November.

10. At its 41st meeting, on 17 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.65 by a recorded vote of 132 to none, with 2 abstentions (see para. 11 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Recommendation of the First Committee

11. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A and B below:

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS FIFTEENTH SPECIAL SESSION

A

Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, it unanimously stressed the importance of both qualitative and quantitative measures in the process of disarmament,

Observing that at no stage since the first special session devoted to disarmament has the qualitative aspect of the arms race been seriously addressed by the international community,

Noting with concern the existing potential in technological advances for application to military purposes, thus escalating the level and sophistication of armaments,

Recognizing that such a development will have a negative impact on the security environment while causing a major setback to disarmament efforts,

Stressing, in this context, the importance of effectively addressing this problem and ensuring that scientific and technological developments are not exploited for military purposes but harnessed for the common benefit of mankind,

Emphasizing that the proposal contained in the present resolution is without prejudice to research and development efforts being undertaken for peaceful purposes,

Recognizing the interests of the international community in the subject and the need to follow closely such developments,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to follow future scientific and technological developments, especially those which have potential military applications, and to evaluate their impact on international security, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts, as appropriate, and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

2. Invites Member States to establish panels at the national level to monitor and evaluate such developments and disseminate the assessments provided by the Secretary-General;

3. Also invites all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and proposals as well as the evaluations of the national panels;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security".

B

Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament

The General Assembly,

Convinced that, in the international community's continuing search for lasting security, multilateral action has an increasingly important role,

Welcoming the fact that during recent years a favourable climate has developed within the international community and progress has been recorded in some important fields of disarmament,

Encouraged by the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range

Missiles,⁹ which represents a valuable initial step in the reduction of nuclear weapons,

Taking into account that, despite the positive processes and developments, the general situation with regard to armament is far from satisfactory,

Stressing the necessity of mutually complementary bilateral, regional and global approaches for success in disarmament negotiations and the attainment of peace and security,

Expressing its regret that the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, the third special session devoted to disarmament, ended without agreement on a concluding document,

Reaffirming the validity of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹⁰ the first special session devoted to disarmament, which reflected a historic consensus on the part of the international community that the halting and reversing of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and the achievement of genuine disarmament are tasks of primary importance and urgency,

1. Considers that the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly served the purpose of increasing awareness of the areas where future efforts should be concentrated and underscored the urgency that States should work resolutely for the common cause of curbing the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field, and achieving disarmament;

2. Takes note with appreciation of the numerous constructive proposals submitted by Member States to the General Assembly at its fifteenth special session aimed at advancing disarmament and increasing security;¹¹

3. Calls upon all Member States to contribute to the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, as it provides the most appropriate forum for all Member States to contribute actively and collectively to the consideration and resolution of disarmament issues that have a bearing on their security;

4. Considers that the contribution of the special sessions of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament has been useful in reviewing and assessing the results of the efforts of Member States in moving forward deliberations and negotiations on all disarmament and related issues, and that they can provide a new direction and impetus for these efforts;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled "Special sessions on disarmament".

⁹ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 10 to 15, document A/S-15/50, annex I.

DOCUMENT A/43/859

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 67

[Original: English]
[28 November 1988]

1. The item entitled:

"Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:

"(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;

"(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;

"(c) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements;

"(d) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies;

"(e) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;

“(f) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade;

“(g) Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter;

“(h) Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security;

“(i) Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session;

“(j) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war;

“(k) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament;

“(l) Prevention of nuclear war;

“(m) Disarmament Week;

“(n) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session”

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 36/92 H of 9 December 1981, 38/183 O of 20 December 1983, 39/148 H of 17 December 1984, 40/150 and 40/152 L of 16 December 1985, 41/86 H and I of 4 December 1986 and 42/42 A to N of 30 November 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 12 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely items 51 to 69 and 139, 141 and 145. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 17 October to 2 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 43rd meetings, from 3 to 18 November.

4. For its consideration of item 67, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.3

5. On 26 October, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Jordan, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Togo and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution entitled “Report of the Disarmament Commission” (A/C.1/43/L.3), which was later also sponsored by Ecuador. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Bahamas at the 32nd meeting, on 9 November.

6. At the 33rd meeting, on 10 November, the representative of the Bahamas orally revised draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.3 by deleting the phrase “and facilitating the work of the Conference on Disarmament in its negotiations on specific subjects” from the end of paragraph 4.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.3 as orally revised without a vote (see para. 34 below, draft resolution A).

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.4

8. On 27 October, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Romania submitted a draft resolution, entitled “Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war” (A/C.1/43/L.4), which was later also sponsored by Bulgaria and Mongolia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the German Democratic Republic at the 27th meeting, on 4 November.

9. At its 34th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.4 by a recorded vote of 104 to 17, with 7 abstentions⁸¹ (see para. 34 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel.

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.16 and Rev.1

10. On 31 October, Czechoslovakia submitted a draft resolution entitled “International co-operation for disarmament” (A/C.1/43/L.16), which was introduced by its representative at the 35th meeting, on 14 November.

11. On 14 November, the sponsor submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.16/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(a) The first preambular paragraph, which had read:

“*Reaffirming* the goals proclaimed in the Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament, of 11 December 1979,”

⁸¹ The delegation of Niger subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

was replaced by a new paragraph;

(b) At the end of the third preambular paragraph, the phrase "based on co-operation and goodwill" was deleted;

(c) At the end of the fourth preambular paragraph, the phrase "in a comprehensive manner" was deleted;

(d) In the fifth preambular paragraph, the phrase "increased role" was replaced by "enhanced role";

(e) At the end of paragraph 2, the phrase "development and environment" was replaced by "and other fundamental interests";

(f) Paragraph 3, which had read:

"3. Also invites all States to consider, in a spirit of co-operation, ways and means to achieve, whenever possible, a broader participation in current disarmament efforts with the view to facilitating both bilateral and multilateral solutions to disarmament;"

was replaced by a new paragraph.

12. At its 39th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted revised draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.16/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 116 to 1, with 13 abstentions (see para. 34 below, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.34

13. On 31 October, Bangladesh, India, Mexico, Pakistan and Sweden submitted a draft resolution entitled "Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter: report of the Secretary-General" (A/C.1/43/L.34), which was later also sponsored by Samoa and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 30th meeting, on 8 November.

14. At its 33rd meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.34 by a recorded vote of 125 to none, with 9 abstentions⁸² (see para. 34 below, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.42

15. On 31 October, Argentina, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Ecuador, the German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Romania, Sweden, the United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament" (A/C.1/43/L.42), which was later also sponsored by Malaysia and Mongolia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Argentina at the 31st meeting, on 9 November.

16. At its 34th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.42 by a recorded vote of 114 to 13, with 6 abstentions⁸¹ (see para. 34 below, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic,

⁸² The delegations of Colombia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Trinidad and Tobago and Zambia subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

public, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Bahamas, Denmark, Iceland, Israel, Japan.

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.43

17. On 31 October, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prevention of nuclear war" (A/C.1/43/L.43), which was later also sponsored by Bulgaria, Djibouti, Malaysia and Mongolia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Argentina at the 31st meeting, on 9 November.

18. At its 34th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.43 by a recorded vote of 116 to 3, with 14 abstentions⁸¹ (see para. 34 below, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey.

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.48

19. On 31 October, Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, New Zealand, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "Disarmament Week" (A/C.1/43/L.48), which was later also sponsored by Afghanistan, Cuba, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines and Samoa. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mongolia at the 30th meeting, on 8 November.

20. At its 35th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.48 without a vote (see para. 34 below, draft resolution G).

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.49

21. On 31 October, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Belgium, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Guidelines for confidence-building measures" (A/C.1/43/L.49), which was later also sponsored by Greece. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany at the 32nd meeting, on 9 November.

22. At the 38th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany orally revised draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.49, as follows:

(a) The fourth preambular paragraph, which had read:

"*Reaffirming its conviction that commitment to confidence-building measures can contribute to strengthening the security of States,*",

was replaced by a new paragraph;

(b) The fifth preambular paragraph, which had read:

"*Mindful of the fact that, while confidence-building measures cannot serve as a substitute for concrete disarmament measures, they play a very significant role in achieving disarmament,*",

was replaced by a new paragraph;

(c) A new paragraph was added as the sixth preambular paragraph;

(d) The original ninth preambular paragraph, now the tenth, which had read:

"*Stressing that the implementation of the confidence- and security-building measures adopted at Stockholm in 1986 proves satisfactory and thus contributes to confidence-building in Europe,*",

was replaced by a new paragraph;

(e) Paragraph 2, which had read:

"2. *Recommends* these guidelines to all States for implementation, fully taking into account the specific po-

litical, military and other conditions prevailing in the particular region;"

was replaced by a new paragraph.

23. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.49 as orally revised without a vote (see para. 34 below, draft resolution H).

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.50

24. On 31 October, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway and Spain submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament" (A/C.1/43/L.50), which was later also sponsored by France. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Netherlands at the 32nd meeting, on 9 November.

25. At its 41st meeting, on 17 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.50 by a recorded vote of 73 to none, with 53 abstentions (see para. 34 below, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mexico, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.57

26. On 31 October, Bangladesh, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Indonesia, Mali, Mexico, Nigeria, Romania, Sweden, Tunisia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Yugoslavia and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security" (A/C.1/43/L.57), which was later also sponsored by Malaysia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Romania at the 32nd meeting, on 9 November.

27. At its 36th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.57 by a recorded vote of 125 to 1, with 9 abstentions (see para. 34 below, draft resolution J). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.60

28. On 31 October, Mexico submitted a draft resolution entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament" (A/C.1/43/L.60), which was introduced by its representative at the 31st meeting, on 9 November.

29. At its 33rd meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.60 without a vote (see para. 34 below, draft resolution K).

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.63

30. On 31 October, Argentina, Indonesia, Nigeria, Poland and Zaire submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Consideration of the Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade" (A/C.1/43/L.63), which was later also sponsored by Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic and Thailand. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Nigeria at the 31st meeting, on 9 November.

31. At its 33rd meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.63 without a vote (see para. 34 below, draft resolution L).

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.66

32. On 31 October, Algeria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tunisia, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zaire

submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament" (A/C.1/43/L.66), which was later also sponsored by Burma, Djibouti, Malaysia and the Sudan. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 31st meeting, on 9 November.

33. At its 41st meeting, on 17 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.66 by a recorded vote of 117 to 3, with 14 abstentions (see para. 34 below, draft resolution M). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey.

Recommendation of the First Committee

34. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to M below:

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

A

Report of the Disarmament Commission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the special and annual reports of the Disarmament Commission,⁸³

Emphasizing again the importance of an effective follow-up to the relevant recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹¹ the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Taking into account the relevant sections of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the

General Assembly,⁷⁰ the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Also taking into account widespread views expressed during the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, the third special session devoted to disarmament,

Considering the role that the Disarmament Commission has been called upon to play and the contribution that it should make in examining and submitting recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament and in the promotion of the implementation of the relevant decisions of the tenth special session,

Recalling its resolutions 33/71 H of 14 December 1978, 34/83 H of 11 December 1979, 35/152 F of 12 December 1980, 36/92 B of 9 December 1981, 37/78 H of 9 December 1982, 38/183 E of 20 December 1983, 39/148 R of 17 December 1984, 40/152 F of 16 December 1985, 41/86 E of 4 December 1986 and 42/42 G of 30 November 1987,

1. *Takes note* of the special and annual reports of the Disarmament Commission;

2. *Commends* the Disarmament Commission for its adoption by consensus of a set of principles of verification on disarmament issues⁸⁴ as well as a set of guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level,⁸⁵ which were recommended to the General Assembly for consideration;

3. *Notes* that the Disarmament Commission has yet to conclude its consideration of some items on its agenda, but notes also with appreciation the progress achieved on some of these;

4. *Recalls* the role of the Disarmament Commission as the specialized deliberative body within the United Nations multilateral disarmament machinery that allows for in-depth deliberations on specific disarmament issues, leading to the submission of concrete recommendations on those issues;

5. *Stresses* the importance for the Disarmament Commission to work on the basis of a relevant agenda of disarmament topics, thereby enabling the Commission to concentrate its efforts and thus optimize its progress on specific subjects in accordance with resolution 37/78 H;

6. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations, at its 1989 substantive session, on the outstanding items on its agenda, taking into account the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly as well as the results of its 1988 substantive session;

7. *Also requests* the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1989 and to submit a substantive report, containing specific recommendations on the items included in its agenda, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the special and annual reports of the Conference on Disarmament,⁸⁶ together with all the official records of the fifteenth special session and the forty-third

⁸³ *Ibid.*, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-15/3), para. 60.6, sect. I.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 41.6.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 2 (A/S-15/2), and *ibid.*, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/43/27).

⁸⁶ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-15/3), and *ibid.*, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/43/42).

session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission may require for implementing the present resolution;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure full provision to the Commission and its subsidiary bodies of interpretation and translation facilities in the official languages and to assign, as a matter of priority, all the necessary resources and services to this end;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission".

B

Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in accordance with paragraph 20 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹¹ the first special session devoted to disarmament, effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority and that this commitment was reaffirmed by the Assembly at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling also that, in paragraph 58 of the Final Document, it is stated that all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States, should consider as soon as possible various proposals designed to secure the avoidance of the use of nuclear weapons, the prevention of nuclear war and related objectives, where possible through international agreement, and thereby ensure that the survival of mankind is not endangered,

Recalling further that, at its fifteenth special session, the third special session devoted to disarmament, it was generally recognized that the prevention of nuclear war was of utmost concern and that specific efforts, bilateral, regional or multilateral, should be vigorously pursued and measures should be strengthened to reduce and ultimately eliminate the risk of nuclear war,

Reaffirming that the nuclear-weapon States have the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament and for undertaking measures aimed at preventing the outbreak of nuclear war,

Welcoming measures taken by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to reduce the risk of nuclear war,

Stressing that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

Recalling that, in the Political Declaration adopted at the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, all nuclear-weapon States were called upon to enter early into an internationally binding commitment not to be the first to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons,⁸⁷

Emphasizing that for the sake of international peace and security, military concepts and doctrines must be of a strictly defensive character,

1. *Considers* that the solemn declarations by two nuclear-weapon States made or reiterated at the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, concerning their respective obligations not to be the first to use nuclear weapons,

offer an important avenue to decrease the danger of nuclear war;

2. *Expresses the hope* that those nuclear-weapon States which have not yet done so will consider making similar declarations with respect to not being the first to use nuclear weapons;

3. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations on the item in its agenda concerning prevention of nuclear war and to consider, *inter alia*, the elaboration of an international instrument of a legally binding character laying down the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war".

C

International co-operation for disarmament

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance of achieving international co-operation in the field of arms limitation and disarmament,

Taking into account that since its forty-second session there have been important and encouraging developments in the areas of arms limitation and disarmament,

Stressing that disarmament can only be achieved through active and sustained joint efforts of all States,

Stressing also the vital importance of proceeding to balanced, mutually acceptable, fully verifiable and effective measures of arms limitation and disarmament, in accordance with established priorities, for the preservation of peace and the strengthening of international security,

Stressing further that the necessary balance between bilateral and multilateral approaches to arms limitation and disarmament should be secured through a significantly enhanced role of the United Nations and its respective bodies in this field,

1. *Invites* all States further to increase co-operation for achieving effective arms limitation and disarmament agreements on the basis of reciprocity, equality, undiminished security, non-use of force and the rule of law in international relations;

2. *Calls upon* all States to aim at strengthening the effectiveness of the United Nations in fulfilling its central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament and to contribute actively to the consideration and resolution of all disarmament issues that have a bearing on their security and other fundamental interests;

3. *Also invites* all States to consider, in a spirit of co-operation, ways and means to facilitate both bilateral and multilateral solutions to disarmament.

D

Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter: report of the Secretary-General

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹¹ the first special session devoted to disarmament, after referring specifically to the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons, it declared, in paragraph 18, that removing the threat of world war—a nuclear war—is the most acute and urgent task of the present day,

⁸⁷ See A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, para. 47.

Recalling also its resolutions 40/152 G of 16 December 1985 and 41/86 H of 4 December 1986, by which it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of consultant experts chosen by him, bearing in mind the advisability of wide geographical representation and of their qualifications in a broad range of scientific fields, to carry out a study on the climatic and potential physical effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter, which would examine, *inter alia*, its socio-economic consequences,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Study on the climatic and other global effects of nuclear war" (A/43/351, annex),

Gravely concerned by the conclusions of that study,

1. Takes note of the "Study on the climatic and other global effects of nuclear war";
2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and the group of consultant experts that assisted him in the preparation of the Study;
3. Commends the Study and its conclusions to the attention of all Member States;
4. Invites all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the Study before 1 September 1989;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the reproduction of the Study as a United Nations publication and to give it the widest possible distribution.

E

Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

Believing that all nations have a vital interest in negotiations on nuclear disarmament because the existence of nuclear weapons jeopardizes the vital security interests of both nuclear and non-nuclear-weapon States alike,

Recalling that, in paragraphs 11 and 47 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹¹ the first special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly stated that the nuclear-arms race, far from contributing to the strengthening of the security of all States, on the contrary weakens it and increases the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war,

Noting that, at the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988, the Ministers welcomed the recent developments in the field of disarmament, which they considered a historic achievement, expressed the hope that they would result in further substantive progress in the field of current and future bilateral and multilateral negotiations on disarmament, and emphasized as well the need to encourage this positive trend through the immediate adoption of measures for the reversal of the nuclear-arms race, so as to remove the threat of a nuclear holocaust which endangers the very survival of mankind (see A/43/667-S/20212, annex, sect. I, para. 17),

Welcoming proposals on the complete elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world and, especially, the signing of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles,⁹

Considering that it is necessary to halt all testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons of all types and versions and their delivery systems as a first step in the process that should lead to the achievement of substantial reductions in nuclear forces, and welcoming in this context the proposals to that end forwarded by the leaders of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania in their various declarations,

Noting that, at the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, the third special session devoted to disarmament, and at the 1988 session of the Conference on Disarmament, several proposals on nuclear disarmament were introduced by Member States and that there was general agreement that nuclear disarmament remains a priority objective and represents a central task facing mankind,

Taking into account that all nuclear-weapon States, in particular those with the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility for the fulfilment of the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament,

Convinced of the imperative need to take constructive multilateral action towards halting and reversing the nuclear-arms race,

1. Reaffirms that both bilateral and multilateral negotiations on the nuclear and space arms race are by nature complementary to one another;
2. Believes that efforts should be intensified with a view to initiating, as a matter of the highest priority, multilateral negotiations in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;
3. Again requests the Conference on Disarmament to establish an *ad hoc* committee at the beginning of its 1989 session to elaborate on paragraph 50 of the Final Document and to submit recommendations to the Conference as to how it could best initiate multilateral negotiations of agreements, with adequate measures of verification, in appropriate stages for:
 - (a) Cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems;
 - (b) Cessation of the production of all types of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery and of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;
 - (c) Substantial reduction in existing nuclear weapons with a view to their ultimate elimination;
4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on its consideration of this subject;
5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament".

F

Prevention of nuclear war

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the prevention of nuclear war and the reduction of the risk of nuclear war are matters of the highest priority and of vital interest to all people of the world,

Recalling the provisions of paragraphs 47 to 50 and 56 to 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹¹ the first special session devoted to disarmament, regarding the procedures designed to secure the avoidance of nuclear war,

Reiterating that it is the shared responsibility of all Member States to save succeeding generations from the scourge of another world war, which would inevitably be a nuclear war,

Noting that at the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988, the Ministers stated that, being aware that the gravest danger confronting humanity today was the nuclear threat, they welcomed the recent developments in the field of disarmament, which they considered a historic achievement, and emphasized the need to encourage that positive trend through the immediate adoption of measures for the prevention of nuclear war (see A/43/667-S/20212, annex, sect. I, para. 17),

Recognizing that the prevention of nuclear war requires disarmament measures, and welcoming the first bilateral nuclear disarmament agreement between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the elimination of all land-based intermediate-range nuclear forces,

Aware of the essential complementarity which links both bilateral and multilateral disarmament negotiations,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1988 session (A/43/27),

Taking into account the deliberations on this item at the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, the third special session devoted to disarmament, and at its forty-third session,

1. *Notes with regret* that, despite the fact that the Conference on Disarmament has discussed the question of the prevention of nuclear war for several years, it has been unable even to establish a subsidiary body to consider appropriate and practical measures to prevent it;

2. *Reiterates its conviction* that, in view of the urgency of the matter and the inadequacy or insufficiency of existing measures, it is necessary to devise suitable steps to expedite effective action for the prevention of nuclear war;

3. *Again requests* the Conference on Disarmament to undertake, as a matter of the highest priority, negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on appropriate and practical measures that could be negotiated and adopted individually for the prevention of nuclear war and to establish for that purpose an *ad hoc* committee on the subject at the beginning of its 1989 session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Prevention of nuclear war".

G

Disarmament Week

The General Assembly,

Noting that there have been important developments of late in the areas of arms limitation and disarmament efforts which provide a sense of strong encouragement and hope for a more secure world,

Noting at the same time that, despite the positive developments, the arms race still poses a grave threat to world peace and security,

Stressing the vital importance of eliminating the threat of a nuclear and conventional war, ending the nuclear and conventional arms race and bringing about disarmament,

Emphasizing anew the need for and the importance of world public opinion in support of halting and reversing the global arms race in all its aspects,

Taking into account the aspirations of the world public to prevent an arms race in space and to terminate it on Earth,

Noting with satisfaction the broad and active support by Governments and international and national organizations of the decision taken by the General Assembly at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, regarding the proclamation of the week starting 24 October, the day of the foundation of the United Nations, as a week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament,⁸⁸

Recalling the recommendations concerning the World Disarmament Campaign contained in annex V to the Concluding Document of the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, in particular the recommendation that Disarmament Week should continue to be widely observed,⁸⁹

Noting the support for the further observance of Disarmament Week expressed by Member States at the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, the third special session devoted to disarmament,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/508 and Add.1) on the follow-up measures undertaken by States and governmental and non-governmental organizations in holding Disarmament Week;

2. *Commends* all States and international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations for their energetic support of and active participation in Disarmament Week since its first observance ten years ago;

3. *Invites* all States that so desire, in carrying out appropriate measures at the local level on the occasion of Disarmament Week, to take into account the elements of the model programme for Disarmament Week prepared by the Secretary-General;⁹⁰

4. *Invites* Governments to continue, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/71 D of 14 December 1978, to inform the Secretary-General of activities undertaken to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week;

5. *Also invites* international and national non-governmental organizations to take an active part in Disarmament Week and to inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken;

6. *Further invites* the Secretary-General to use the United Nations information organs as widely as possible to promote better understanding among the world public of disarmament problems and the objectives of Disarmament Week;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 33/71 D, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

H

Guidelines for confidence-building measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/39 F, adopted without a vote on 30 November 1987,

⁸⁸ Resolution S-10/2, para. 102.

⁸⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 12.

⁹⁰ A/34/436.

Taking note of the report of the Disarmament Commission containing the agreed text of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level,⁸⁵

Appreciative of the work accomplished by the Disarmament Commission in finalizing the text of these guidelines,

Reaffirming its conviction that confidence-building measures, especially when applied in a comprehensive manner, have a potential to contribute significantly to the enhancement of peace and security and to promote and facilitate the attainment of disarmament measures,

Mindful of the fact that confidence-building measures, while neither a substitute nor a pre-condition for arms limitation and disarmament measures, can be conducive to achieving progress in disarmament,

Realizing that effective disarmament and arms limitation measures which directly limit or reduce military potential have particularly high confidence-building value,

Appealing to all States to consider the widest possible use of confidence-building measures in their international relations,

Aware that there are situations peculiar to specific regions which have a bearing on the nature of the confidence-building measures feasible in those regions,

Noting with satisfaction the encouraging results of specific confidence-building measures agreed upon and implemented in some regions,

Pointing to the example of progress in the implementation of confidence- and security-building measures adopted at Stockholm in 1986 that has contributed to more stable relations and increased security, reducing the risk of military confrontation in Europe,

1. *Endorses* the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level, as adopted by consensus by the Disarmament Commission at its 1988 substantive session;

2. *Recommends* these guidelines to all States for implementation, fully taking into account the specific political, military and other conditions prevailing in a region, on the basis of initiatives and with the agreement of the States of the region concerned;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of these guidelines on the basis of national reports on accumulated relevant experience;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled "Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures".

I

Report of the Conference on Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant portions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹¹ in particular, paragraph 120,

Bearing in mind that considerable and urgent work remains to be accomplished in the field of disarmament,

Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral negotiating forum for global disarmament questions, should fully take into account the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/43/27), which the Conference adopted by consensus,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1988 session;

2. *Reaffirms* that the Conference on Disarmament plays a vital role in the field of disarmament for the world community;

3. *Reaffirms also* its support for the efforts of the Conference on Disarmament in fulfilling its tasks, and calls upon all Conference members and observer States to contribute as effectively as possible to this end;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to continue and to intensify its work on the various substantive items on its agenda;

5. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

J

Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security",

Recalling its resolutions 2667 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2831 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 3075 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 32/75 of 12 December 1977, 35/141 of 12 December 1980, 40/150 of 16 December 1985 and 41/86 I of 4 December 1986,

Deeply concerned that the arms race, particularly in nuclear armaments and military expenditures, continues to increase at an alarming speed, representing a heavy burden for the economies of all States and constituting a grave danger for world peace and security,

Recalling also the numerous statements made by the representatives of Governments during the disarmament negotiations and particularly at the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, the third special session devoted to disarmament, to the effect that the vastly increased military budgets have also contributed to current economic problems in certain States and that existing and planned military programmes constitute a huge waste of precious resources which might otherwise be used to elevate living standards of all peoples and solve the problems confronting developing countries in achieving economic and social development,

Reaffirming the need for all Governments and peoples to be informed about and to understand the situation prevailing in the field of the arms race and disarmament,

Bearing in mind the objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign,⁹¹ solemnly launched at the twelfth special session, which is intended to promote public interest in and support for the reaching of agreements on measures of arms limitation and disarmament,

Recalling further paragraph 93 (c) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹¹ the first special session devoted to disarmament, in which it is provided that the Secretary-General shall periodically submit reports to the Assembly on the economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security,

Considering that the elaboration of such reports should be viewed as a measure aimed at building confidence among States,

1. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the updated report of the Secretary-General on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and military expenditures (A/43/368, annex);

2. *Expresses its thanks* to the Secretary-General and the consultant experts as well as to the Governments and international organizations that have rendered assistance in the updating of the report;

3. *Recommends* that the report be brought to the attention of public opinion and also taken into account in future actions by the United Nations in the field of disarmament;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the reproduction of the report as a United Nations publication and to give it broad publicity in the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign;

5. *Recommends also* that all Governments ensure the widest possible distribution of the report, including its translation into the respective national languages;

6. *Invites* the specialized agencies as well as intergovernmental, national and non-governmental organizations to use their facilities to make the report widely known;

7. *Reaffirms* its decision to keep the item entitled "Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security" under constant review, and decides to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session.

K

Comprehensive programme of disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/42 I of 30 November 1987, in which it urged the Conference on Disarmament to resume the work on the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament at the outset of its 1988 session with a view to resolving outstanding issues and concluding negotiations on the programme,

Having examined the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament concerning its work during the 1988 session of the Conference on Disarmament, which is an integral part of the report of the Conference (A/43/27, para. 90), and noting the agreement of the *Ad Hoc* Committee that it should resume its work at the outset of the 1989 session of the Conference with the firm intention of completing the elaboration of the pro-

gramme for its submission to the General Assembly, at the latest at its forty-fourth session,

Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament".

L

Consideration of the declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, in which it declared the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade,

Recalling also its resolution 34/75 of 11 December 1979, in which it directed the Disarmament Commission to prepare elements of a draft resolution entitled "Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade" for submission to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session for consideration and adoption,

Bearing in mind that the Second Disarmament Decade declared by its resolution 35/46 is coming to an end,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the United Nations in the attainment of disarmament,

Noting the progress in the disarmament talks between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America and its positive impact on the attainment of global peace and security,

Desirous of maintaining the current momentum in the disarmament process,

Convinced that a third disarmament decade will accelerate the disarmament process,

1. *Decides* to declare the decade of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade;

2. *Directs* the Disarmament Commission, at its 1989 substantive session, to prepare elements of a draft resolution to be entitled "Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade" and to submit them to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session for consideration and adoption;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views and suggestions of Member States and of relevant specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency on the possible elements to be included in the Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade and to make these available to the Disarmament Commission at its 1989 substantive session;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to the Disarmament Commission in implementing the present resolution;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade".

M

Report of the Conference on Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/83 B of 11 December 1979, 35/152 J of 12 December 1980, 36/92 F of 9 December 1981, 37/78 G of 9 December 1982, 38/183 I of 20 December 1983, 39/148 N of 17 December 1984, 40/152 M

⁹¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32, annex V.

of 16 December 1985, 41/86 M of 4 December 1986 and 42/42 L of 30 November 1987,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/43/27),

Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, should play the central role in substantive negotiations on priority questions of disarmament,

Expressing its regret that the Conference on Disarmament was not able in 1988 either to establish *ad hoc* committees or to commence negotiations on nuclear issues on its agenda,

Expressing its expectation that the Conference on Disarmament, in view of the positive current processes in some important fields of disarmament, would be in a position to reach concrete agreements on disarmament issues to which the United Nations has assigned greatest priority and urgency and which have been under consideration for a number of years,

Considering that it is more than ever imperative in the present circumstances to give an additional impetus to negotiations on disarmament at all levels and to achieve genuine progress in the immediate future,

1. *Reaffirms* the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that further progress has been made in the negotiations on the elaboration of a draft con-

vention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, and urges the Conference on Disarmament to intensify further its work with a view to completing negotiations on such a draft convention as soon as possible;

3. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its work, to further its mandate more earnestly through substantive negotiations, within the framework of *ad hoc* committees as the most appropriate mechanism, and to adopt concrete measures on the specific priority issues of disarmament on its agenda, in accordance with the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;¹¹

4. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to provide negotiating mandates to *ad hoc* committees on all agenda items, in keeping with the fundamental role of the Conference as identified in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

5. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

DOCUMENT A/43/860

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 68

[Original: English]
[30 November 1988]

1. The item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 42/43 of 30 November 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 12 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 51 to 69 and 139, 141 and 145. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 17 October to 2 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 43rd meetings, from 3 to 18 November.

4. For its consideration of item 68, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

5. At the 26th meeting, on 3 November, the representative of Sri Lanka, Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean, introduced the report of the *Ad Hoc*

Committee (A/43/29) containing, in paragraph 19, a draft resolution.

6. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on its programme budget implications (A/C.1/43/L.73).

7. At its 33rd meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted the draft resolution contained in the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean without a vote (see para. 8 below).

Recommendation of the First Committee

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION OF THE INDIAN OCEAN AS A ZONE OF PEACE

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in its resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also its resolutions 2992 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 3080 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3259 A (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3468 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/88 of 14 December 1976, 32/86 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/68 of 14 December 1978, 34/80 A and B of 11 December 1979, 35/150 of 12 December 1980, 36/90 of 9 December 1981, 37/96 of 13 December 1982, 38/185 of 20 December

1983, 39/149 of 17 December 1984, 40/153 of 16 December 1985, 41/87 of 4 December 1986, 42/43 of 30 November 1987 and other relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming that the establishment of zones of peace in various regions of the world under appropriate conditions, to be clearly defined and determined freely by the States concerned in the zone, taking into account the characteristics of the zone and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and in conformity with international law, can contribute to strengthening the security of States within such zones and to international peace and security as a whole,

Recalling also the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean,⁹²

Reaffirming its conviction that concrete action for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace would be a substantial contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security, as well as to the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of the States of the region,

Convinced that agreement on such action should be facilitated by encouraging developments in international relations that could have beneficial effects on the region,

Also convinced that the continued military presence of the great Powers in the Indian Ocean area, conceived in the context of their confrontation, gives urgency to the need to take practical steps for the early achievement of the objectives of the Declaration,

Further convinced that the political and security climate in the Indian Ocean area is an important consideration bearing on the question of the urgent convening of the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo and that the further easing of tension in the area would enhance the prospect of success of the Conference,

Considering that the creation of a zone of peace requires co-operation and agreement among the States of the region to ensure conditions of peace and security within the area, as envisaged in the Declaration,

Recalling the decision of the *Ad Hoc* Committee to make every effort, in consideration of the political and security climate in the Indian Ocean area and of progress made in the harmonization of views, to finalize, in accordance with its normal methods of work, all preparations for the Conference, including dates for its convening,

Noting that, in accordance with resolution 42/43, the *Ad Hoc* Committee submitted a report,⁹³ adopted by consensus, to the Assembly at its fifteenth special session, the third special session devoted to disarmament, and urged it to reaffirm its full support for the implementation of the Declaration,

Noting also that the *Ad Hoc* Committee has requested the Secretary-General to continue to extend to it all necessary assistance in order to facilitate the intensification of the Committee's work towards the implementation of its mandate and to enable the completion of its remaining preparatory work for the early convening of the Conference, as repeatedly called for by the Assembly, in particular in its resolution 42/43,

⁹² Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 45 (A/34/45 and Corr.1).

⁹³ Ibid., Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 5 (A/S-15/5).

1. *Takes note* of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean (A/43/29);

2. *Reaffirms* full support for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace;

3. *Reiterates and emphasizes* its decision to convene the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo, as a necessary step for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, adopted in 1971;

4. *Renews* the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Committee as defined in the relevant resolutions, and requests the Committee to intensify its work with regard to the implementation of its mandate;

5. *Notes with satisfaction* that in the implementation of the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, including the preparatory work for the convening of the Conference, as called for in the relevant resolutions recommended by the Committee and adopted by the General Assembly by consensus, progress has been made by the Working Group of the *Ad Hoc* Committee in its meetings during the sessions of the Committee in 1988;

6. *Urges* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to intensify its discussions of substantive issues and principles, including those identified by the Chairman of the Working Group in his report dated 14 July 1988,⁹⁴ with the aim of elaborating elements that might be taken into consideration during the subsequent preparation of a draft final document of the Conference;

7. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to hold two preparatory sessions during the first half of 1989, the first with a duration of one week and the second with a duration of two weeks, for completion of the remaining preparatory work relating to the Conference on the Indian Ocean to enable the convening of the Conference at Colombo in 1990 in consultation with the host country;

8. *Notes* that the *Ad Hoc* Committee will, during its preparatory sessions in 1989, continue to keep under review the need to organize its work more effectively in order to enable it to fulfil its mandate;

9. *Decides* that the *Ad Hoc* Committee should commemorate the tenth anniversary of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean, which took place in July 1979, during its preparatory sessions in 1989;

10. *Requests* the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee to continue his consultations on the participation in the work of the Committee by States Members of the United Nations which are not members of the Committee, with the aim of resolving this matter at the earliest possible date;

11. *Also requests* the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee to consult the Secretary-General at the appropriate time on the establishment of a secretariat for the Conference;

12. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a full report on the implementation of the present resolution;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the *Ad Hoc* Committee, including the provisions of summary records, in recognition of its preparatory function.

⁹⁴ A/AC.159/L.85, annex.

DOCUMENT A/43/861

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 69

[Original: English]
[28 November 1988]

1. The item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 42/44 of 30 November 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 12 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 51 to 69 and 139, 141 and 145. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 17 October to 2 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 43rd meetings, from 3 to 18 November.

4. For its consideration of item 69, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

5. On 28 October, Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen submitted a draft resolution entitled "Israeli nuclear armament" (A/C.1/43/L.6), which was introduced by the representative of Jordan, on behalf of the Group of Arab States, at the 29th meeting, on 7 November.

6. At its 37th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.6 as follows:

(a) The sixth preambular paragraph was adopted by a recorded vote of 77 to 19, with 32 abstentions.⁹⁵ The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet

Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Austria, Belgium, Bolivia,⁹⁵ Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Brazil, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Malta, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Swaziland, Togo, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

(b) The ninth preambular paragraph was adopted by a recorded vote of 69 to 21, with 35 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Malta, Mexico, Nepal, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

(c) Paragraph 2 was adopted by a recorded vote of 79 to 19, with 28 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German

⁹⁵ The delegation of Bolivia subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain in the vote on the paragraph.

Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Ireland, Japan, Malta, Mexico, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Samoa, Swaziland, Togo, Uruguay, Zaire.

(d) Paragraph 5 was adopted by a recorded vote of 71 to 24, with 31 abstentions.⁹⁶ The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liberia,⁹⁶ Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Greece, Guatemala, Jamaica, Lesotho, Malta, Mexico, Nepal, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Samoa, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia.

(e) Paragraph 6 was adopted by a recorded vote of 72 to 23, with 32 abstentions.⁹⁷ The voting was as follows:

⁹⁶ The delegation of Liberia subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain in the vote on the paragraph.

⁹⁷ The delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote against the paragraph.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,⁹⁷ United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United States of America.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Greece, Guatemala, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malta, Mexico, Nepal, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Samoa, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia.

(f) Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.6, as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 87 to 2, with 45 abstentions (see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malta, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Samoa, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland,

Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Zaire.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its previous resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament, the latest of which is 42/44 of 30 November 1987,

Recalling its resolution 42/28 of 30 November 1987, in which, *inter alia*, it called for placing all nuclear facilities in the region under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 487 (1981) of 19 June 1981, in which, *inter alia*, the Council called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards,

Noting that only Israel has been specifically called upon by the Security Council to place its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards,

Noting with grave concern Israel's persistent refusal to commit itself not to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons, despite repeated calls by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Taking into consideration resolution GC (XXXII)/RES/487 of 23 September 1988 adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in which the General Conference strongly condemned the continued refusal by Israel to renounce the possession of nuclear weapons and to submit all its nuclear facilities to the Agency's safeguards in compliance with Security Council resolution 487 (1981),

Deeply alarmed by the information with regard to the continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons by Israel,

Aware of the grave consequences that endanger international peace and security as a result of Israel's development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and Israel's collaboration with South Africa to develop nuclear weapons and their delivery systems,

Deeply concerned that the declared Israeli policy of attacking and destroying nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes is a part of its nuclear armament policy,

1. *Reiterates its condemnation* of Israel's refusal to renounce any possession of nuclear weapons;

2. *Reiterates also its condemnation* of the co-operation between Israel and South Africa;

3. *Requests once more* the Security Council to take urgent and effective measures to ensure that Israel complies with Council resolution 487 (1981);

4. *Demands once more* that Israel place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

5. *Calls upon* all States and organizations that have not yet done so to discontinue co-operating with and giving assistance to Israel in the nuclear field;

6. *Reiterates its request* to the International Atomic Energy Agency to suspend any scientific co-operation with Israel that could contribute to its nuclear capabilities;

7. *Requests also* the International Atomic Energy Agency to inform the Secretary-General of any steps Israel may take to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament".

DOCUMENT A/43/894

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 139

[Original: English]
[28 November 1988]

1. The item entitled "Verification in all its aspects" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 42/42 F of 30 November 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 12 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely items 51 to 69 and 139, 141 and 145. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 17 October to 2 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 43rd meetings, from 3 to 18 November.

4. For its consideration of item 139, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.1

5. On 24 October, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Botswana, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Romania and Spain submitted a draft resolution entitled "Verification in all its aspects" (A/C.1/43/L.1), which was also later sponsored by Costa Rica, the German Democratic Republic, Portugal, Samoa, Thailand, Uruguay and Zaire. The draft resolution was in-

roduced by the representative of Canada at the 26th meeting, on 3 November, and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 40/152 O of 16 December 1985, 41/86 Q of 4 December 1986 and 42/42 F of 30 November 1987,

"Recalling also the convergence of views on the subject of verification at the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly,

"Conscious of the urgent need to reach agreements on arms limitation and disarmament measures capable of contributing to the maintenance of peace and security,

"Convinced that, if such measures are to be effective, they must be fair and balanced and acceptable to all parties, their substance must be clear and compliance with them must be evident,

"Noting that the critical importance of verification of and compliance with agreements is universally recognized,

"Reaffirming its conviction, as expressed in paragraph 91 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly," adopted by consensus at that session, that in order to facilitate the conclusion and effective implementation of disarmament agreements and to create confidence, States should accept appropriate provisions for verification in such agreements,

"Reiterating its view that:

"(a) Disarmament and arms limitation agreements should provide for adequate and effective measures of verification satisfactory to all parties concerned in order to create the necessary confidence and to ensure that they are being observed by all parties;

"(b) The form and modalities of the verification to be provided for in any specific agreement depend upon and should be determined by the purposes, scope and nature of the agreement;

"(c) Agreements should provide for the participation of parties directly or through United Nations organs in the verification process;

"(d) Where appropriate, a combination of several methods of verification as well as other compliance procedures should be employed,

"Recalling that:

"(a) In the context of international disarmament negotiations, the problem of verification should be further examined and adequate methods and procedures in this field should be considered;

"(b) Every effort should be made to develop appropriate methods and procedures that are non-discriminatory and that do not unduly interfere with the internal affairs of other States or jeopardize their economic and social development,

"Believing that verification techniques should be developed as an objective means of determining compliance with agreements and appropriately taken into account in the course of disarmament negotiations,

"Having examined the report of the Disarmament Commission,"⁵⁴

"1. Calls upon Member States to increase their efforts towards achieving agreements on balanced, mutually

acceptable, comprehensively verifiable and effective arms limitation and disarmament measures;

"2. Urges individual Member States and groups of Member States possessing verification expertise to consider means by which they can contribute to, and promote the inclusion of, adequate and effective verification measures in arms limitation and disarmament agreements;

"3. Notes with satisfaction the completion by the Disarmament Commission of its work on the subject of verification in all its aspects;

"4. Endorses the general principles of verification, drawn up by the Disarmament Commission and contained in its report,"⁵⁴ which elaborate upon or add to those principles stated in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;

"5. Recognizes that multilateral aspects of the verification of arms limitation and disarmament agreements deserve further in-depth consideration;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake, with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts, an in-depth study of the role of the United Nations in this field which would:

"(a) Identify and review existing activities of the United Nations in the field of verification of arms limitation and disarmament;

"(b) Assess the need for improvements of existing activities as well as explore and identify possible additional activities, taking into account organizational, technical, operational, legal and cost aspects;

"(c) Provide specific recommendations for future action by the United Nations in this context;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the subject to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

"8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled 'Verification in all its aspects'."

6. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.1.

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.2

7. On 25 October, Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania submitted a draft resolution entitled "Verification within the United Nations" (A/C.1/43/L.2). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 28th meeting, on 7 November, and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling that, since the process of disarmament affects the vital security interests of all States, they must be all actively concerned with and contribute to the measures of disarmament and arms limitation,

"Reaffirming its conviction that the role and responsibility of the United Nations in the sphere of disarmament, in accordance with its Charter, must be strengthened,

"Noting that the critical importance of verification of and compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements is universally recognized,

"Stressing that the United Nations, in accordance with its central role and primary responsibility in the sphere

of disarmament, has an important role to play in the context of verification of compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements,

"Recalling the agreement of the Disarmament Commission in 1987 that the United Nations should examine the possibility of compiling and managing a verification data base,"⁹⁸

"1. *Endorses* the principle of a multilateral verification system within the United Nations as an integral part of a strengthened multilateral framework required to ensure peace and security during the process of disarmament and in a nuclear-free world;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake, with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts, an in-depth study of the role of the United Nations in the field of verification of arms limitation and disarmament agreements, including preparations for an outline of a multilateral verification system within the United Nations, and in the course of this work:

"(a) To identify and review existing activities of the United Nations in the field of verification of arms limitation and disarmament;

"(b) To assess the need for improvements of existing activities as well as to explore and identify possible additional activities, taking into account organizational, technical, operational, legal and financial aspects;

"(c) To provide specific recommendations for future action by the United Nations in this context, including those related to the implementation of the principle of a multilateral verification system;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the subject to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

"4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled 'Verification in all its aspects'."

8. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.2.

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.53

9. On 31 October, Australia, Austria, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the United States of America and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements" (A/C.1/43/L.53), which was later also sponsored by Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, El Salvador, Morocco, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Thailand and Uruguay. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United States of America at the 27th meeting, on 4 November.

10. At its 43rd meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 14 below, draft resolution A).

⁹⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/42/42)*, para. 46.11.

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.75

11. On 16 November, Argentina, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Belgium, Botswana, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Study on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification" (A/C.1/43/L.75), which was later also sponsored by Bulgaria and Hungary. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 41st meeting, on 17 November.

12. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on its programme budget implications (A/C.1/43/L.81).

13. At its 43rd meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 130 to 1 (see para. 14 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

Recommendation of the First Committee

14. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A and B below:

VERIFICATION IN ALL ITS ASPECTS

A

*Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements**The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolution 42/38 M of 30 November 1987,

Conscious of the abiding concern of all Member States for preserving respect for rights and obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law,

Convinced that observance of the Charter of the United Nations, relevant treaties and other sources of international law is essential for the strengthening of international security,

Mindful, in particular, of the fundamental importance of full implementation and strict observance of agreements on arms limitation and disarmament if individual nations and the international community are to derive enhanced security from them,

Stressing that any violation of such agreements not only adversely affects the security of States parties but can also create security risks for other States relying on the constraints and commitments stipulated in those agreements,

Stressing also that any weakening of confidence in such agreements diminishes their contribution to global or regional stability and to further disarmament and arms limitation efforts and undermines the credibility and effectiveness of the international legal system,

Recognizing in this context that, inter alia, full confidence in compliance with existing agreements can enhance the negotiation of arms limitation and disarmament agreements,

Believing that compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements by States parties is, therefore, a matter of interest and concern to all members of the international community, and noting the role that the United Nations could play in that regard,

Convinced that resolution of non-compliance questions that have arisen with regard to agreements on arms limitations and disarmament would contribute to better relations among States and the strengthening of world peace and security,

1. Urges all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of the provisions of such agreements;

2. Calls upon all Member States to give serious consideration to the implications of non-compliance with those obligations for international security and stability, as well as for the prospects for further progress in the field of disarmament;

3. Also calls upon all Member States to support efforts aimed at the resolution of non-compliance questions, with a view to encouraging strict observance by all parties of the provisions of arms limitation and disarmament agreements and maintaining or restoring the integrity of such agreements;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide Member States with assistance that may be necessary in this regard;

5. Welcomes efforts by States parties to develop additional co-operative measures, as appropriate, that can increase confidence in compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements and reduce the possibility of misinterpretation and misunderstanding;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements".

B

*Study on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification**The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 40/152 O of 16 December 1985, 41/86 Q of 4 December 1986 and 42/42 F of 30 November 1987,

Underlining the important role that the United Nations, in accordance with its Charter, has to play in the sphere of disarmament,

Recalling that all the peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations and that, consequently, all States have the duty to contribute to efforts in the field of disarmament,

Noting that the critical importance of verification of and compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements is universally recognized,

Stressing that the issue of verification of and compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements is a matter of concern to all nations,

Reiterating its view that:

(a) Disarmament and arms limitation agreements should provide for adequate and effective measures of verification satisfactory to all parties concerned in order to create the necessary confidence and to ensure that they are being observed by all parties;

(b) The form and modalities of the verification to be provided for in any specific agreement depend upon and should be determined by the purposes, scope and nature of the agreement;

(c) Agreements should provide for the participation of parties directly or through United Nations organs in the verification process;

(d) Where appropriate, a combination of several methods of verification as well as other compliance procedures should be employed,

Recalling that:

(a) In the context of international disarmament negotiations, the problem of verification should be further examined and adequate methods and procedures in this field should be considered;

(b) Every effort should be made to develop appropriate methods and procedures that are non-discriminatory and that do not interfere unduly with the internal affairs of other States or jeopardize their economic and social development,

Conscious of the fact that the United Nations is already playing a useful role in the field of verification,

Taking note of all proposals that have been put forward in the field of verification by Member States,⁹⁹ including those by Canada and the Netherlands, France and the countries of the Six-Nation Initiative,

1. *Recognizes* that the United Nations, in accordance with its role and responsibilities established under the Charter, can make a significant contribution in the field of verification, in particular of multilateral agreements;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the completion by the Disarmament Commission of its work on the subject of verification in all its aspects;

3. *Endorses* the general principles of verification drawn up by the Disarmament Commission and contained in its report;⁸⁴

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake, with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts,

⁹⁹ *Ibid.*, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-15/3), para. 60.6, sect. III.2.

an in-depth study of the role of the United Nations in the field of verification that would:

(a) Identify and review existing activities of the United Nations in the field of verification of arms limitation and disarmament;

(b) Assess the need for improvements in existing activities as well as explore and identify possible additional activities, taking into account organizational, technical, operational, legal and financial aspects;

(c) Provide specific recommendations for future action by the United Nations in this context;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the subject to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Verification in all its aspects".

DOCUMENT A/43/895

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 141

[Original: English]

[28 November 1988]

1. The item entitled "Implementation of the conclusions of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and Establishment of a Preparatory Committee for the Fourth Review Conference" was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with a letter dated 12 August 1988 from the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the Secretary-General (A/43/191/Rev.1).

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 12 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 51 to 69 and 139, 141 and 145. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 17 October to 2 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 43rd meetings, from 3 to 18 November.

4. For its consideration of item 141, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

5. On 31 October, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Mongolia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, the Phil-

ippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.45), which was later also sponsored by Afghanistan, Colombia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Ghana, Iceland, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Morocco, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Yemen. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom at the 28th meeting, on 7 November.

6. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary of the Committee stated, at the 38th meeting, on 15 November, that it had no programme budget implications.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 119 to none, with 9 abstentions (see para. 8 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania,

Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Angola, Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Guyana, India, Israel, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia.

Recommendation of the First Committee

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE THIRD REVIEW CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE TREATY ON THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE FOURTH REVIEW CONFERENCE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2373 (XXII) of 12 June 1968, the annex to which contains the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Noting the provisions of article VIII, paragraph 3, of that Treaty concerning the holding of successive review conferences,

Noting that, in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons¹⁰⁰ held at Geneva from 27 August to 21 September 1985, the Conference proposed to the Depositary Governments that a fourth conference to review the operation of the Treaty be convened in 1990, and also noting that there appears to be a consensus among the parties that the Fourth Review Conference should be held at Geneva in August/September of that year,

1. Notes that, following appropriate consultations, an open-ended preparatory committee has been formed of parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons serving on the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency or represented in the Conference on Disarmament, as well as any party to the Treaty that may express its interest in participating in the work of the preparatory committee;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services, including summary records, as may be required for the Fourth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its preparation.

¹⁰⁰ Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document, Part I (NPT/CONF.III/64/1) (Geneva, 1985), annex I.

DOCUMENT A/43/896

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 145

[Original: English]
[28 November 1988]

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

5. On 31 October, Guyana, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, and Vanuatu submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.35), which was introduced by the representative of Trinidad and Tobago at the 30th meeting, on 8 November, and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Concerned about the development and proliferation of new types of weapons of mass destruction,

"Mindful of the grave consequences of the use of weapons of mass destruction or weapons which cause unnecessary human suffering,

"Reaffirming that the use of weapons of mass destruction or weapons which cause unnecessary human suffering would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity,

"Considering that illicit drug trafficking across national frontiers is accompanied by the transfer and use of weapons which cause unnecessary human suffering,

"Convinced of the need to take steps to prevent the use of weapons of mass destruction or weapons which cause unnecessary human suffering, which would be in furtherance of the disarmament process,

1. The item entitled "Liability for the illegal transfer and/or use of prohibited weapons and weapons or substances which cause unnecessary human suffering" was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with a letter dated 19 August 1988 from the representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the Secretary-General (A/43/195).

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 12 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely items 51 to 69 and 139, 141 and 145. The deliberations on those items took place from the 3rd through 25th meetings, from 17 October to 2 November. Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th through 43rd meetings, from 3 to 18 November.

4. For its consideration of item 145, the Committee had before it the letter referred to in paragraph 1.

"*Convinced also of the need for increased international co-operation in criminal justice administration and for speedy and public trial of transnational offenders through acceptable investigative and judicial procedures,*

"1. *Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the illegal transfer and/or use of prohibited weapons of mass destruction and weapons which cause unnecessary human suffering and on measures for preventing such transfer and/or use, including the procedures and mechanisms for increased international co-operation in criminal justice administration;*

"2. *Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled 'Liability for the illegal transfer and/or use of prohibited weapons and weapons or substances which cause unnecessary human suffering: report of the Secretary-General'."*

6. On 16 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft decision (A/C.1/43/L.35/Rev.1), which was later also

sponsored by Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

7. At its 42nd meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted the revised draft decision without a vote (see para. 8 below).

Recommendation of the First Committee

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

LIABILITY FOR THE ILLEGAL TRANSFER AND/OR USE OF PROHIBITED WEAPONS AND WEAPONS OR SUBSTANCES WHICH CAUSE UNNECESSARY HUMAN SUFFERING

The General Assembly decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Liability for the illegal transfer and/or use of prohibited weapons and weapons or substances which cause unnecessary human suffering".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 7 December 1988, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the First Committee in its reports on agenda items 51 to 69 and 139, 141 and 145.

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 51 (A/43/830, para. 7) was adopted by 149 votes to none, with 5 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 43/62.¹⁰¹

Draft resolutions A and B submitted in the report on item 52 (A/43/831, para. 9) were adopted as follows: draft resolution A was adopted by 136 votes to 4, with 13 abstentions,* and draft resolution B by 127 votes to 3, with 21 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 42/63 A and B.¹⁰¹

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 53 (A/43/832, para. 7) was adopted by 146 votes to 2, with 6 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 42/64.¹⁰¹

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 54 (A/43/833, para. 10) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 43/65.¹⁰¹

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 55 (A/43/834, para. 7) was adopted by 116 votes to 3, with 34 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 43/66.¹⁰¹

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 56 (A/43/835, para. 7) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 42/67.¹⁰¹

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 57 (A/43/836, para. 7) was adopted by 117 votes to 17, with 16 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 43/68.¹⁰¹

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 58 (A/43/837, para. 7) was adopted by 152 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 43/69.¹⁰¹

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 59 (A/43/838, para. 14) was adopted as follows: the eleventh preambular paragraph was adopted by 138 votes to 1, with 13 abstentions;* the eighteenth preambular paragraph by 139 votes to 1, with 11 abstentions;* paragraph 8 by 139 votes to 1, with 13 abstentions;* and the draft resolution as a whole by 154 votes to 1.* For the final text, see resolution 43/70.¹⁰¹

Draft resolutions A and B submitted in the report on item 60 (A/43/839, para. 9) were adopted as follows: draft resolution A was adopted by 151 votes to none, with 4 abstentions;* and draft resolution B by 138 votes to 4, with 12 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 43/71 A and B.¹⁰¹

* Recorded vote.

¹⁰¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49.

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 61 (A/43/840, para. 9) was adopted by 152 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 43/72.¹⁰¹

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 62 (A/43/841, para. 8) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 43/73.¹⁰¹

Draft resolutions A to C submitted in the report on item 63 (A/43/855, para. 14) were adopted. For the final text, see resolutions 43/74 A to C.¹⁰¹

Draft resolutions A to T submitted in the report on item 64 (A/43/856, para. 71) were adopted as follows: draft resolutions B to F, M, P and R were adopted without a vote; draft resolution A was adopted by 141 votes to none, with 12 abstentions;* draft resolution G by 130 votes to none, with 10 abstentions;* draft resolution H by 131 votes to 2, with 20 abstentions;* draft resolution I by 110 votes to 1, with 38 abstentions;* draft resolution J by 116 votes to 2, with 29 abstentions;* draft resolution K by 144 votes to 1, with 7 abstentions;* draft resolution L by 152 votes to 1, with 1 abstention;* draft resolution N by 141 votes to 1, with 9 abstentions;* draft resolution O by 103 votes to none, with 46 abstentions;* draft resolution Q by 129 votes to 1, with 10 abstentions;* draft resolution S by 125 votes to none, with 23 abstentions;* and draft resolution T by 141 votes to none, with 13 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 43/75 A to T.¹⁰¹ The Assembly also adopted the draft decision submitted in paragraph 72 of the report on item 64. For the final text, see decision 43/422.¹⁰¹

Draft resolutions A to H submitted in the report on item 65 (A/43/857, para. 28) were adopted as follows: draft resolutions D, F, G and H were adopted without a vote; draft resolution A was adopted by 129 votes to 1, with 21 abstentions;* draft resolution B by 135 votes to 12, with 3 abstentions;* draft resolution C by 144 votes to none, with 10 abstentions;* and draft resolution E by 133 votes to 17, with 4 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 43/76 A to H.¹⁰¹

Draft resolutions A and B submitted in the report on item 66 (A/43/858, para. 11) were adopted as follows: draft resolution A was adopted by 129 votes to 7, with 14 abstentions;* and draft resolution B by 152 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 43/77 A and B.¹⁰¹

Draft resolutions A to M submitted in the report on item 67 (A/43/859, para. 34) were adopted as follows: draft resolutions A, G, H, K and L were adopted without a vote; draft resolution B was adopted by 127 votes to 17, with 6 abstentions;* draft resolution C by 136 votes to 1, with 13 abstentions;* draft resolution D by 145 votes to none, with 9 abstentions;* draft resolution E by 135 votes to 13, with 5 abstentions;* draft resolution F by 136 votes to 3, with 14 abstentions;* draft resolution I by 96 votes to none, with 53 abstentions;* draft resolution J by 143 votes to 1, with 9 abstentions;* and draft resolution M by 136 votes to 3, with 14 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 43/78 A to M.¹⁰¹

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 68 (A/43/860, para. 8) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 43/79.¹⁰¹

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 69 (A/43/861, para. 7) was adopted as follows: the sixth preambular paragraph was adopted by 90 votes to 19, with 35 abstentions;* the ninth preambular paragraph by 78 votes to 21, with 43 abstentions;* paragraph 2 by 91 votes to 19, with 35 abstentions;* paragraph 5 by 82 votes to 24, with 35 abstentions;* paragraph 6 by 81 votes to 23, with 39 abstentions;* and the draft resolution as a whole by 99 votes to 2, with 51 abstentions.* For the final text see resolution 43/80.¹⁰¹

Draft resolutions A and B submitted in the report on item 139 (A/43/894, para. 14) were adopted as follows: draft resolution A was adopted without a vote, and draft resolution B was adopted by 150 votes to 1.* For the final text, see resolutions 43/81 A and B.¹⁰¹

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 141 (A/43/895, para. 8) was adopted by 137 votes to none, with 11 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 43/82.¹⁰¹

The draft decision submitted in the report on item 145 (A/43/896, para. 8) was adopted. For the final text, see decision 43/423.¹⁰¹

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
A/43/27	Report of the Conference on Disarmament	52, 53, 57-59, 61, 63-65, 67	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 27</i>
A/43/29	Report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Indian Ocean	68	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 29
A/43/42	Report of the Disarmament Commission	60, 62, 64, 67, 139	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 42
A/43/58	Letter dated 21 December 1987 from the representatives of the United States of America and of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	67	
A/43/68-S/19385	Letter dated 24 December 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Manila Declaration of 1987, issued at the conclusion of the meeting of heads of Government of States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations at Manila on 15 December 1987	64	
A/43/88-S/19427	Letter dated 11 January 1988 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	59, 63-65, 67	
A/43/125-S/19478	Letter dated 2 February 1988 from the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General	52, 53, 59, 61, 64-67	
A/43/152 and Add.1-11	Note by the Secretary-General	64 (c)	
A/43/172	Letter dated 25 February 1988 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	63	
A/43/214	Letter dated 11 March 1988 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	64, 67	
A/43/233-S/19669	Letter dated 22 March 1988 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	63	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988, document S/19669</i>
A/43/239-S/19682	Letter dated 24 March 1988 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	63	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19682
A/43/262-S/19699	Letter dated 28 March 1988 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	63	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19699
A/43/268-S/19715	Letter dated 30 March 1988 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General	63	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19715
A/43/273-S/19720	Letter dated 30 March 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988	54, 69	
A/43/276	Letter dated 31 March 1988 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of a communiqué and an appeal issued at the meeting of the Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty held at Sofia on 29 and 30 March 1988	59, 62, 63, 64 (d), (e), (f), (h), 67 (j), (l)	
A/43/279-S/19726	Letter dated 4 April 1988 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	63	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for April, May and June 1988, document S/19726
A/43/280-S/19727	<i>Idem</i>	63	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19727
A/43/281-S/19733	<i>Idem</i>	63	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19733
A/43/282-S/19734	<i>Idem</i>	63	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19734
A/43/283-S/19736	Letter dated 5 April 1988 from the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	59, 64	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19736
A/43/288-S/19741	Letter dated 5 April 1988 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	63	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19741
A/43/297	Letter dated 12 April 1988 from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Secretary-General	63	
A/43/303-S/19774	Letter dated 13 April 1988 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General	63	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19774
A/43/337	Note verbale dated 20 April 1988 from the mission of France to the Secretariat	64 (c)	
A/43/338-S/19844	Letter dated 27 April 1988 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	63	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19844
A/43/351	Report of the Secretary-General	67 (g)	
A/43/368	<i>Idem</i>	67 (h)	

Symbol	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
A/43/370	Letter dated 27 May 1988 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the 79th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Guatemala City from 11 to 16 April 1988	52, 53, 56-58, 61, 64-67	
A/43/373	Letter dated 11 May 1988 from the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint declaration of the seventh meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the European Community and of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Düsseldorf, Federal Republic of Germany, on 2 and 3 May 1988	63, 64	
A/43/384-S/19915	Letter dated 31 May 1988 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	64	
A/43/387-S/19918	Letter dated 31 May 1988 from the representatives of Thailand and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	63, 64	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19918
A/43/393-S/19930	Letter dated 6 June 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and the reports and resolutions of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988	54, 69	
A/43/394-S/19928	Letter dated 6 June 1988 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General	64	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19928
A/43/399	Letter dated 9 June 1988 from the representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Caribbean Community, held at Port of Spain on 20 and 21 May 1988	63, 64	
A/43/410-S/19942	Letter dated 16 June 1988 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	62	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19942
A/43/411	Letter dated 17 June 1988 from the representative of Poland to the Secretary-General	64, 66	
A/43/425-S/19962	Letter dated 17 June 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	64	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19962
A/43/436-S/19975	Letter dated 30 June 1988 from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions of the European Council meeting held at Hannover on 27 and 28 June 1988	63, 64	
A/43/456-S/20000	Letter dated 7 July 1988 from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Secretary-General	63	
A/43/471	Note verbale dated 19 July 1988 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	57, 58, 64 (a), (e), (i)	
A/43/480	Letter dated 22 July 1988 from the representative of Antigua and Barbuda to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the ninth meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Deep Bay from 4 to 8 July 1988	63, 64	
A/43/484	Report of the Secretary-General	54	
A/43/485	Note verbale dated 21 July 1988 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	64, 65, 67	
A/43/486-S/20061	Letter dated 26 July 1988 from the representative of Poland to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the communiqué and statements adopted at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty held at Warsaw on 15 and 16 July 1988	64, 67	
A/43/487	Note verbale dated 26 July 1988 from the representative of Mexico to the Secretary-General	52, 64, 65, 67	
A/43/492 and Add.1-3	Report of the Secretary-General	64 (g)	
A/43/495	Letter dated 29 July 1988 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	52, 53, 57, 58, 64, 67	
A/43/505	Report of the Secretary-General	55	
A/43/506 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2	<i>Idem</i>	59	
A/43/507 and Add.1	<i>Idem</i>	67 (f)	
A/43/508 and Add.1	<i>Idem</i>	67 (m)	
A/43/510-S/20091	Letter dated 4 August 1988 from the representative of Brunei Darussalam to the Secretary-General transmitting excerpts from the joint communiqué of the twenty-first ministerial meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Bangkok on 4 and 5 July 1988	64, 66	
A/43/545	Letter dated 16 August 1988 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	64, 67	
A/43/563	Note verbale dated 22 August 1988 from the mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	64	

Symbol	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
A/43/567 and Add.1 and 2	Report of the Secretary-General	62	
A/43/568	<i>Idem</i>	65 (d)	
A/43/571	Note verbale dated 25 August 1988 from the representative of Colombia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the statements issued by the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific on 11 May and 8 June 1988	52	
A/43/584	Letter dated 30 August 1988 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final statement of the sixth session of the InterAction Council, held in Moscow from 17 to 19 May 1988	64	
A/43/589	Report of the Secretary-General	56	
A/43/597	Letter dated 1 September 1988 from the representatives of Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	52	
A/43/614	Report of the Secretary-General	65 (i)	
A/43/622	<i>Idem</i>	64 (b)	
A/43/623	<i>Idem</i>	67 (i)	
A/43/625	Note by the Secretary-General	64 (c)	
A/43/642	Report of the Secretary-General	65 (e)	
A/43/650	<i>Idem</i>	64 (a)	
A/43/667-S/20212	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988	51-69, 139	
A/43/668	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Colombia to the Secretary-General	64, 65	
A/43/685	Report of the Secretary-General	65 (e), 67 (d), (e)	
A/43/686	<i>Idem</i>	67 (c)	
A/43/687	Note by the Secretary-General	67 (e)	
A/43/689	Report of the Secretary-General	65 (h)	
A/43/690 and Add.1	<i>Idem</i>	63	
A/43/693	<i>Idem</i>	69	
A/43/701	<i>Idem</i>	60	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	51, 52, 60-69	
A/43/719	Report of the Secretary-General	65 (g)	
A/43/741	Letter dated 21 October 1988 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	51, 53-55, 57, 59, 60, 64, 67, 68, 141	
A/43/762	Letter dated 26 October 1988 from the representative of the Solomon Islands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Nineteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Nukualofa, Tonga, on 20 and 21 September 1988	52	
A/43/798	Note by the Secretary-General	65	
A/43/893-S/20297	Letter dated 25 November 1988 from the representatives of India and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	53, 59, 63, 64, 68	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for October, November and December 1988, document S/20297
A/43/942-S/20314 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 6 December 1988 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Declaration on the International Role of the European Community and of the conclusions on European political co-operation, adopted at the meeting of the European Council held at Rhodes on 2 and 3 December 1988	64	
A/43/962	Letter dated 13 December 1988 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General	64	
A/C.1/43/3	Letter dated 4 October 1988 from the representatives of the German Democratic Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	64	
A/C.1/43/6	Note verbale dated 24 October 1988 from the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General	65	
A/C.1/43/7	Letter dated 31 October 1988 from the representative of Hungary to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of a communiqué and a statement issued by the Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty at its meeting held at Budapest on 28 and 29 October 1988	62, 64 (d), (j), 67 (a)	

Symbol	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
A/C.1/43/10	Letter dated 28 November 1988 from the representative of Gambia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the report of the United Nations programme on training in conflict resolution, crisis prevention and confidence-building among member States of the Economic Community of West African States	65 (h)	
A/C.1/43/L.1	Draft resolution	139	See A/43/894, para. 5
A/C.1/43/L.2	<i>Idem</i>	139	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 7
A/C.1/43/L.3	<i>Idem</i>	67 (a)	See A/43/859, paras. 5, 6 and 34, draft resolution A
A/C.1/43/L.4	<i>Idem</i>	67 (j)	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 8 and 34, draft resolution B
A/C.1/43/L.5	<i>Idem</i>	55	See A/43/834, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/43/L.6	<i>Idem</i>	69	See A/43/861, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/43/L.7	<i>Idem</i>	64	See A/43/856, paras. 5 and 71, draft resolution A
A/C.1/43/L.8	<i>Idem</i>	64	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 7, 8 and 71, draft resolution B
A/C.1/43/L.8/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	64	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 8 and 71, draft resolution B
A/C.1/43/L.9	Draft resolution	64 (b)	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 10 and 71, draft resolution C
A/C.1/43/L.10	<i>Idem</i>	64 (d)	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 12-14 and 71, draft resolution D
A/C.1/43/L.10/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	64 (d)	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 13, 14 and 71, draft resolution D
A/C.1/43/L.11	Draft resolution	54	See A/43/833, para. 5
A/C.1/43/L.11/Rev.1 and Corr.1	Revised draft resolution	54	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 6 and 7
A/C.1/43/L.12	Draft resolution	59	See A/43/838, para. 5
A/C.1/43/L.12/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	59	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 6 and 14
A/C.1/43/L.13	Draft resolution	52	See A/43/831, paras. 5 and 9, draft resolution A
A/C.1/43/L.14	<i>Idem</i>	64 (e)	See A/43/856, paras. 16 and 71, draft resolution E
A/C.1/43/L.15	<i>Idem</i>	64 (d)	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 18 and 71, draft resolution F
A/C.1/43/L.16	<i>Idem</i>	67	See A/43/859, paras. 10, 11 and 34, draft resolution C
A/C.1/43/L.16/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	67	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 11 and 34, draft resolution C
A/C.1/43/L.17	Draft decision	64 (a)	See A/43/856, paras. 20 and 72
A/C.1/43/L.18	Draft resolution	58	See A/43/837, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/43/L.19	<i>Idem</i>	64 (f)	See A/43/856, paras. 22-24 and 71, draft resolution G
A/C.1/43/L.19/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	64 (f)	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 23, 24 and 71, draft resolution G
A/C.1/43/L.19/Rev.2	<i>Idem</i>	64 (f)	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 24 and 71, draft resolution G
A/C.1/43/L.20	Draft resolution	64 (g)	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 26, 27 and 71, draft resolution H
A/C.1/43/L.20/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	64 (g)	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 27 and 71, draft resolution H
A/C.1/43/L.21	Draft resolution	57	See A/43/836, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/43/L.22	<i>Idem</i>	64	See A/43/856, para. 29
A/C.1/43/L.22/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	64	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 30
A/C.1/43/L.22/Rev.2	<i>Idem</i>	64	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 31 and 71, draft resolution I
A/C.1/43/L.23	Draft resolution	52	See A/43/831, paras. 7 and 9, draft resolution B
A/C.1/43/L.24	<i>Idem</i>	65	See A/43/857, paras. 5 and 28, draft resolution A
A/C.1/43/L.25	<i>Idem</i>	64 (b)	See A/43/856, paras. 34 and 71, draft resolution J
A/C.1/43/L.26	<i>Idem</i>	65 (f)	See A/43/857, paras. 7, 8 and 28, draft resolution B
A/C.1/43/L.26/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	65 (f)	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 8 and 28, draft resolution B
A/C.1/43/L.27	Draft resolution	59	See A/43/838, para. 8

Symbol	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
A/C.1/43/L.28	<i>Idem</i>	64	See A/43/856, para. 36
A/C.1/43/L.29	<i>Idem</i>	64 (f)	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 38
A/C.1/43/L.30	<i>Idem</i>	59	See A/43/838, para. 10
A/C.1/43/L.31	<i>Idem</i>	60	See A/43/839, paras. 5, 7 and 9, draft resolutions A and B
A/C.1/43/L.32	<i>Idem</i>	64 (i)	See A/43/856, paras. 40 and 71, draft resolution K
A/C.1/43/L.33	<i>Idem</i>	65 (e)	See A/43/857, paras. 10 and 28, draft resolution C
A/C.1/43/L.34	<i>Idem</i>	67 (g)	See A/43/859, paras. 13 and 34, draft resolution D
A/C.1/43/L.35	<i>Idem</i>	145	See A/43/896, para. 5
A/C.1/43/L.35/Rev.1	Revised draft decision	145	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 6 and 8
A/C.1/43/L.36	Draft resolution	59	See A/43/838, para. 12
A/C.1/43/L.37	<i>Idem</i>	64 (h)	See A/43/856, paras. 42 and 71, draft resolution L
A/C.1/43/L.38	<i>Idem</i>	61	See A/43/840, paras. 5-7 and 9
A/C.1/43/L.38/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	61	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 6, 7 and 9
A/C.1/43/L.39	Draft resolution	64	See A/43/856, paras. 44 and 71, draft resolution M
A/C.1/43/L.40	<i>Idem</i>	51	See A/43/830, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/43/L.41	<i>Idem</i>	65 (h)	See A/43/857, paras. 12 and 28, draft resolution D
A/C.1/43/L.42	<i>Idem</i>	67 (k)	See A/43/859, paras. 15 and 34, draft resolution E
A/C.1/43/L.43	<i>Idem</i>	67 (l)	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 17 and 34, draft resolution F
A/C.1/43/L.44	<i>Idem</i>	56	See A/43/835, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/43/L.45	<i>Idem</i>	141	See A/43/895, paras. 5 and 8
A/C.1/43/L.46	<i>Idem</i>	64 (e)	See A/43/856, paras. 47 and 71, draft resolution N
A/C.1/43/L.47	<i>Idem</i>	64	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 50 and 71, draft resolution O
A/C.1/43/L.48	<i>Idem</i>	67 (m)	See A/43/859, paras. 19 and 34, draft resolution G
A/C.1/43/L.49	<i>Idem</i>	67 (a)	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 21, 22 and 34, draft resolution H
A/C.1/43/L.50	<i>Idem</i>	67 (b)	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 24 and 34, draft resolution I
A/C.1/43/L.51	<i>Idem</i>	53	See A/43/832, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.1/43/L.52	<i>Idem</i>	63	See A/43/855, paras. 5, 6 and 14, draft resolution A
A/C.1/43/L.52/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	63	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 6 and 14, draft resolution A
A/C.1/43/L.53	Draft resolution	139	See A/43/894, paras. 9 and 14, draft resolution A
A/C.1/43/L.54	<i>Idem</i>	66	See A/43/858, paras. 5, 6 and 11, draft resolution A
A/C.1/43/L.54/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	66	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 6 and 11, draft resolution A
A/C.1/43/L.55	Draft resolution	65 (c)	See A/43/857, paras. 15 and 28, draft resolution E
A/C.1/43/L.56	<i>Idem</i>	65 (b)	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 17
A/C.1/43/L.57	<i>Idem</i>	67 (h)	See A/43/859, paras. 26 and 34, draft resolution J
A/C.1/43/L.58	<i>Idem</i>	62	See A/43/841, paras. 5, 6 and 8
A/C.1/43/L.58/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	62	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 6 and 8
A/C.1/43/L.59	Draft resolution	63	See A/43/855, paras. 9 and 14, draft resolution B
A/C.1/43/L.60	<i>Idem</i>	67 (n)	See A/43/859, paras. 28 and 34, draft resolution K
A/C.1/43/L.61	<i>Idem</i>	64 (d)	See A/43/856, para. 53
A/C.1/43/L.61/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	64 (d)	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 54
A/C.1/43/L.61/Rev.2	<i>Idem</i>	64 (d)	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 55 and 71, draft resolution P
A/C.1/43/L.62	Draft resolution	64 (k)	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 57

Symbol	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
A/C.1/43/L.62/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	64 (k)	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 57 and 58
A/C.1/43/L.62/Rev.2	<i>Idem</i>	64 (k)	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 59 and 71, draft resolution Q
A/C.1/43/L.63	Draft resolution	67	See A/43/859, paras. 30 and 34, draft resolution L
A/C.1/43/L.64	<i>Idem</i>	65 (g)	See A/43/857, paras. 19 and 28, draft resolution F
A/C.1/43/L.65	<i>Idem</i>	66	See A/43/858, paras. 9 and 11, draft resolution B
A/C.1/43/L.66	<i>Idem</i>	67 (b)	See A/43/859, paras. 32 and 34, draft resolution M
A/C.1/43/L.67	<i>Idem</i>	63	See A/43/855, paras. 12 and 14, draft resolution C
A/C.1/43/L.68	<i>Idem</i>	65 (d)	See A/43/857, paras. 21 and 28, draft resolution G
A/C.1/43/L.69	<i>Idem</i>	64 (j)	See A/43/856, paras. 61, 62 and 71, draft resolution R
A/C.1/43/L.69/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	64 (j)	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 62 and 71, draft resolution R
A/C.1/43/L.70	Draft resolution	64 (d)	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 64
A/C.1/43/L.70/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	64 (d)	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 65 and 71, draft resolution S
A/C.1/43/L.71	Draft resolution	65 (i)	See A/43/857, paras. 24, 25 and 28, draft resolution H
A/C.1/43/L.72	<i>Idem</i>	64 (k)	See A/43/856, para. 68
A/C.1/43/L.72/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	64 (k)	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 69 and 71, draft resolution T
A/C.1/43/L.73	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in paragraph 19 of document A/43/29: note by the Secretary-General	68	
A/C.1/43/L.75	Draft resolution	139	See A/43/894, paras. 11 and 14, draft resolution B
A/C.1/43/L.76	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.11/Rev.1 and Corr.1: note by the Secretary-General	54	
A/C.1/43/L.77	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.54/Rev.1: note by the Secretary-General	66	
A/C.1/43/L.78	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.46: note by the Secretary-General	64 (e)	
A/C.1/43/L.79 and Corr.1	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.52/Rev.1: note by the Secretary-General	63	
A/C.1/43/L.80 and Corr.1	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.22/Rev.2: note by the Secretary-General	64	
A/C.1/43/L.81	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.75: note by the Secretary-General	139	
<i>Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/43/833</i>			
A/C.5/43/38	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/43/7/Add.9	Tenth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions		See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 7A</i>
A/43/938	Report of the Fifth Committee		See annex fascicle, agenda item 114
<i>Programme budget implications of draft resolution A submitted by the First Committee in document A/43/855</i>			
A/C.5/43/46 and Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/43/7/Add.9	Tenth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions		See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 7A</i>
A/43/938	Report of the Fifth Committee		See annex fascicle, agenda item 114
<i>Programme budget implications of draft resolutions I and N submitted by the First Committee in document A/43/856</i>			
A/C.5/43/48	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/C.5/43/49	<i>Idem</i>		

Symbol	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
A/43/7/Add.9	Tenth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions		See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 7A</i>
A/43/938	Report of the Fifth Committee		See annex fascicle, agenda item 114
	<i>Programme budget implications of draft resolution A submitted by the First Committee in document A/43/858</i>		
A/C.5/43/47	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/43/7/Add.9	Tenth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions		See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 7A</i>
A/43/938	Report of the Fifth Committee		See annex fascicle, agenda item 114
	<i>Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/43/860</i>		
A/C.5/43/58	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/43/939	Report of the Fifth Committee		See annex fascicle, agenda item 114
	<i>Programme budget implications of draft resolution B submitted by the First Committee in document A/43/894</i>		
A/C.5/43/39	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/43/7/Add.9	Tenth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions		See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 7A</i>
A/43/938	Report of the Fifth Committee		See annex fascicle, agenda item 114

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 70: Question of Antarctica*

CONTENTS

Document A/43/911: Report of the First Committee	Page 1
Action taken by the General Assembly	3
List of other documents pertaining to the item	3

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, First Committee*, 44th to 46th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 73rd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 70.

DOCUMENT A/43/911*

Report of the First Committee

[Original: English]

[5 December 1988]

1. The item entitled "Question of Antarctica" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 42/46 A and B of 30 November 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. The First Committee considered the item from its 44th through 46th meetings, on 21 and 22 November.

4. For its consideration of item 70, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General (A/43/564 and A/43/565 and Add.1);

(b) A letter dated 30 March 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988 (A/43/273-S/19720);

(c) A letter dated 6 June 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and the reports and resolutions of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988 (A/43/393-S/19930);

(d) A letter dated 8 June 1988 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement issued on 8 June by Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, the Congo, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe on the Antarctica minerals régime negotiations held at Wellington from 2 May to 2 June 1988 (A/43/396);

(e) A letter dated 9 June 1988 from the representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Caribbean Community, held at Port of Spain on 20 and 21 May 1988 (A/43/399);

(f) A letter dated 30 June 1988 from the representative of Australia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the statement by the Chairman of the Antarctic Treaty Special Consultative Meeting on Antarctic Mineral Resources, held at Wellington from 2 May to 2 June 1988 (A/43/434);

(g) A letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988 (A/43/667-S/20212);

(h) A letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988 (A/43/709).

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.82

5. On 17 November 1988, Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, the Congo, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, Mali, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.82) which was introduced by the representative of Malaysia at the 46th meeting, on 22 November.

* Incorporating document A/43/911/Corr.1.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.82 by a roll-call vote of 77 to none, with 7 abstentions¹ (see para. 9 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands,¹ Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: China, Fiji, Ireland, Luxembourg, Portugal, Turkey, Venezuela.

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.83

7. On 17 November, Zaire, on behalf of members of the Group of African States, submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.83), which was introduced by its representative at the 45th meeting, on 22 November.

8. At the 46th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.83 by a roll-call vote of 89 to none, with 5 abstentions² (see para. 9 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mad-

¹ The following 40 delegations announced that they were not participating in the vote: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malta, Mongolia, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Viet Nam. The delegations of Canada, Ecuador and the Netherlands subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to announce that they were not participating in the vote, and the delegations of Cameroon and Swaziland, that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

² The following 31 delegations announced that they were not participating in the vote: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay. The delegation of Ecuador subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution, and the delegation of Swaziland, that it had intended to abstain in the vote.

agascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Côte d'Ivoire, Ireland, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Portugal.

Recommendation of the First Committee

9. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A and B below:

QUESTION OF ANTARCTICA

A

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Recalling its resolutions 38/77 of 15 December 1983, 39/152 of 17 December 1984, 40/156 A and B of 16 December 1985, 41/88 A and B of 4 December 1986 and 42/46 A and B of 30 November 1987,

Recalling also the relevant paragraphs of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,³ and the resolution on Antarctica adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 10 to 17 July 1985,⁴ as well as the decision of the Council of Ministers of the League of Arab States meeting at Tunis on 17 and 18 September 1986 and resolution 25/5-P(1S) adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at Kuwait from 26 to 29 January 1987,⁵

Taking into account the debates on this item held since its thirty-eighth session,

Welcoming the increasing awareness of and interest in Antarctica shown by the international community,

Convinced of the advantages to the whole of mankind of a better knowledge of Antarctica,

Affirming its conviction that, in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should continue forever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become the scene or object of international discord,

Reaffirming the principle that the international community is entitled to information covering all aspects of Antarctica and that the United Nations should be made the repository for all such information in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 41/88 A and 42/46 B,

Conscious of the particular significance of Antarctica to the international community in terms, *inter alia*, of international peace and security, environment, its effects on global climatic conditions, economy and scientific research,

Taking into account all aspects pertaining to all areas covered by the Antarctic Treaty system,⁶

³ A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, paras. 198-202.

⁴ A/40/666, annex II, resolution CM/Res.988 (XLII).

⁵ See A/42/178-S/18753, annex II.

⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 402, No. 5778.

Noting with appreciation the reports of the Secretary-General on the question of Antarctica (A/43/564 and A/43/565 and Add.1),

Reaffirming that the management, exploration, exploitation and use of Antarctica should be conducted in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and of promoting international co-operation for the benefit of mankind as a whole,

1. Expresses its conviction that any minerals régime on Antarctica, in order to be of benefit to all mankind, should be negotiated with the full participation of all members of the international community;

2. Further expresses its deep regret that the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties have proceeded with negotiations and adopted on 2 June 1988 a Convention on the Regulation of Antarctic Mineral Resource Activities, notwithstanding General Assembly resolutions 41/88 B and 42/46 B, calling for the imposition of a moratorium on negotiations to establish a minerals régime until such time as all members of the international community can fully participate in such negotiations;

3. Reiterates its call upon the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to all meetings of the Treaty parties, including their consultative meetings;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

5. Urges all States Members of the United Nations to co-operate with the Secretary-General and to continue consultations on all aspects relating to Antarctica;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/46 A of 30 November 1987,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Noting with regret that the racist *apartheid* régime of South Africa, which has been suspended from participation in the General Assembly of the United Nations, has continued to participate in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties,

Recalling the resolution on Antarctica adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 10 to 17 July 1985,⁴

Recalling also the relevant paragraphs of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,³

Recalling further that the Antarctic Treaty⁶ is, by its terms, intended to further the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting further that the policy of *apartheid* practised by the racist minority régime of South Africa, which has been universally condemned, constitutes a threat to regional and international peace and security,

1. Views with concern the continuing participation of the *apartheid* régime of South Africa in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties;

2. Appeals once again to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to take urgent measures to exclude the racist *apartheid* régime of South Africa from participation in the meetings of the Consultative Parties at the earliest possible date;

3. Invites the States parties to the Antarctic Treaty to inform the Secretary-General on the actions taken regarding the provisions of the present resolution;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report in this regard to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 7 December 1988, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the First Committee in its report on item 70 (A/43/911 and Corr.1, para. 9). Draft resolution A was adopted in a roll-call vote by 100 votes to none, with 7 abstentions. Draft resolution B was adopted in a roll-call vote by 108 votes to none, with 10 abstentions. For the final text, see resolutions 43/83 A and B.⁷

⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol

A/43/273-S/19720
A/43/393-S/19930
A/43/396
A/43/399

Title or description

Letter dated 30 March 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General
Letter dated 6 June 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General
Letter dated 8 June 1988 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General
Letter dated 9 June 1988 from the representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the Secretary-General

Observations and references

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/43/434	Letter dated 30 June 1988 from the representative of Australia to the Secretary-General	
A/43/564	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/565 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/667-S/20212	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General	
A/C.1/43/L.82	Draft resolution	See A/43/911, paras. 5 and 9, draft resolution A
A/C.1/43/L.83	Draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 7 and 9, draft resolution B

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 71: Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region

Agenda item 72: Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security:

(a) Need for result-oriented political dialogue to improve the international situation;

(b) Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

Agenda item 73: Comprehensive system of international peace and security

CONTENTS

Document A/43/912: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 71	Page 1
Document A/43/913: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 72	3
Document A/43/914: Report of the First Committee on agenda item 73	8
Action taken by the General Assembly	9
List of other documents pertaining to the items	9

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, First Committee*, 47th to 54th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 73rd meeting. For the prior consideration of the questions, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda items 71 to 73.

DOCUMENT A/43/912

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 71

[Original: English]
[5 December 1988]

1. The item entitled "Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 42/90 of 7 December 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. The First Committee considered this item together with items 72 and 73, from its 47th through 54th meetings, from 23 to 30 November.

4. For its consideration of item 71, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle].

Consideration of proposals

5. On 25 November, Algeria, Cyprus, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Morocco, Romania, Tunisia and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.86).

6. At the 53rd meeting, on 29 November, the delegation of Malta introduced the draft resolution to the Committee.

7. At the 54th meeting, on 30 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.86 without a vote (see para. 8 below).

Recommendation of the First Committee

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

STRENGTHENING OF SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN
THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/102 of 9 December 1981, 37/118 of 16 December 1982, 38/189 of 20 December 1983, 39/153 of 17 December 1984, 40/157 of 16 December 1985, 41/89 of 4 December 1986 and 42/90 of 7 December 1987,

Recognizing the importance of promoting peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region and of strengthening further the economic, commercial and cultural links in the region,

Expressing concern at the persistent tension in parts of the Mediterranean region and the consequent threat to peace,

Deeply concerned at the continuing military operations in the Mediterranean and the grave dangers that they create for peace, security and general equilibrium in the region,

Considering, in this regard, the urgency of all States to conform in their action to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as to the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,¹

¹ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

Reaffirming the need to intensify and promote peace and security and to strengthen co-operation in the region, as provided for in the Mediterranean chapter of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975,

Recalling the declarations of successive meetings of non-aligned countries concerning the Mediterranean, as well as official declarations on, and contributions to, peace and security in the Mediterranean region made by individual countries,

Reaffirming also the primary role of Mediterranean countries in the promotion of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region,

Recalling also, in this connection, the Final Declaration adopted at Valletta on 11 September 1984 by the Mediterranean members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries,² and the commitments assumed by the participants that opened the process of joint efforts with the objective of contributing to peace, security and co-operation in the region,

Taking note of the important meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Mediterranean members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Brioni, Yugoslavia, on 3 and 4 June 1987,

Welcoming the efforts realized by the Mediterranean members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to strengthen regional co-operation in various fields among themselves and between them and the European countries,

Taking note of the adoption by the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe of the Document of the Stockholm Conference on concrete, militarily significant, politically binding and verifiable confidence- and security-building measures,

Taking note also of the new developments evolving in the ongoing negotiations on nuclear and conventional disarmament in Europe, which have a direct relevance and importance for peace and security in the Mediterranean,

Recognizing the strong desire of the non-aligned Mediterranean countries to intensify the process of dialogue and consultations with the European-Mediterranean and other European countries aimed at strengthening efforts towards the promotion of peace, security and co-operation in the region, and thus contributing to the stabilization of the situation in the Mediterranean,

Taking note of the debate on this item during its various sessions and, in particular, of the report of the Secretary-General on this item (A/43/579),

1. *Reaffirms*:

(a) That the security of the Mediterranean is closely linked with European security and with international peace and security;

(b) That further efforts are necessary for the reduction of tension and of armaments and for the creation of conditions of security and fruitful co-operation in all fields for all countries and peoples of the Mediterranean, on the basis of the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, security, non-intervention and non-interference, non-violation of international borders, non-use of force or threat of use of force, the inadmissibility of the acquisition

of territory by force, peaceful settlement of disputes and respect for permanent sovereignty over natural resources;

(c) That just and viable solutions are needed for existing problems and crises in the region on the basis of the provisions of the Charter and of relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the withdrawal of foreign forces of occupation and the right of peoples under colonial or foreign domination to self-determination and independence;

2. *Takes note* of paragraph 24 of the Document of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, which, *inter alia*, confirms the intention of the participants in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to develop good-neighbourly relations with all States of the region, with due regard to reciprocity and in the spirit of the principles contained in the Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States, so as to promote confidence and security and make peace prevail in the region in accordance with the provisions contained in the Mediterranean chapter of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe;

3. *Calls upon* all States participating in the Vienna meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to take all possible measures and to exert every effort in order to ensure substantial and balanced results of this meeting in the implementation of the principles and goals of the Final Act, including those provisions relating to the Mediterranean, as well as the continuity of the multilateral process initiated by the Conference, which also has great significance for the strengthening of peace, security and co-operation;

4. *Urges* all States to co-operate with the Mediterranean States in the further efforts required to reduce tension and promote peace, security and co-operation in the region in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

5. *Encourages once again* efforts to intensify existing forms and to promote new forms of co-operation in various fields, particularly those aimed at reducing tension and strengthening confidence and security in the region;

6. *Reaffirms also* the importance of intensifying and constantly promoting contacts in all fields where common interests exist in order to eliminate gradually, through co-operation, the causes preventing the faster social and economic development of the Mediterranean States, particularly the developing States of the region;

7. *Takes note*, in this regard, of the idea of the establishment of a Mediterranean forum as a multidisciplinary framework for the promotion of co-operation in the region, which would bring together not only the representatives of Governments but also of scientific, educational, cultural and other institutions, as well as prominent individuals specializing in Mediterranean studies;

8. *Welcomes* any further communication to the Secretary-General from all States of proposals, declarations and recommendations on strengthening peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean regions;

9. *Renews its invitation* to the Secretary-General to give due attention to the question of peace, security and co-

² A/39/526-S/16758 and Corr.1, annex.

operation in the Mediterranean region and, if requested to do so, to render advice and assistance to Mediterranean countries in their concerted efforts to promote peace, security and co-operation in the region;

10. *Invites* the States members of the relevant regional organizations to lend support and to submit to the Secretary-General concrete ideas and suggestions on their potential contribution to the strengthening of peace and co-operation in the Mediterranean region;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, on the basis of all replies received and notifications submitted in the implementation of the present resolution and taking into account the debate on this question during its forty-third session, an updated report on the strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region".

DOCUMENT A/43/913

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 72

[Original: English]
[5 December 1988]

1. The item entitled:

"Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security:

- (a) Need for result-oriented political dialogue to improve the international situation;
- (b) Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 42/92 of 7 December 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. The First Committee considered this item, together with items 71 and 73, from its 47th through 54th meetings, from 23 to 30 November.

4. For its consideration of item 72, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle].

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.84 and Rev.1 and 2

5. On 23 November Cameroon submitted a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening of regional and international peace and security" (A/C.1/43/L.84), which was introduced by its representative at the 51st meeting, on 28 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

[Same text as draft resolution 1 in paragraph 14 below, with the exception of the sixth and seventh preambular paragraphs and the operative part]

"*Noting with appreciation* the voluntary contributions made by all States towards regional and subregional peace-keeping arrangements,

"*Desiring* to facilitate the efforts of the Secretary-General to achieve the resolution of such conflicts,

"1. *Urges* all States further to strengthen co-operation with the Secretary-General in the discharge of his responsibilities deriving from the Charter of the United Nations as well as the mandates and decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly;

"2. *Recommends* the strengthening of the role of the Secretary-General in the implementation of agreements reached with the United Nations regarding peace-keeping arrangements which would further enhance the attainment of international peace and security;

"3. *Also recommends* that the adoption and implementation of confidence- and security-building measures, taking into account the specificity of each particular region, would contribute to the strengthening of regional as well as international peace and security."

6. On 28 November, Cameroon submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.84/Rev.1), in which the seventh preambular paragraph and the operative part were revised to read as follows:

"*Desiring* to facilitate the efforts of the Secretary-General towards the resolution of such conflicts,

"1. *Urges* all States, in the implementation of agreements reached with the United Nations regarding peace-keeping arrangements, further to strengthen co-operation with the Secretary-General in the discharge of his functions deriving from the Charter of the United Nations as well as the mandates and decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly;

"2. *Affirms* that the adoption and implementation of confidence- and security-building measures, taking into account the Charter and the specificity of each particular region, would contribute to the strengthening of regional as well as international peace and security."

7. At the 54th meeting, on 30 November, the sponsor submitted a further revised draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.84/Rev.2), in which the word "all" was deleted from the sixth preambular paragraph. At that meeting, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution without a vote (see para. 14 below, draft resolution 1).

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.85 and Rev.1

8. On 23 November, the German Democratic Republic submitted a draft resolution entitled "Need for a result-oriented political dialogue to improve the international situation" (A/C.1/43/L.85).

9. On 28 November, the sponsor submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.85/Rev.1) which was introduced by its representative at the 54th meeting, on 30 November, and which contained the following changes:

(a) The last preambular paragraph, which had read:

“Considering that in the nuclear and space age durable peace and security cannot be achieved through confrontation, but only through policies of dialogue and co-operation as well as by measures aimed at strengthening the United Nations in accordance with its Charter,”

was revised;

(b) In paragraph 3 the phrase “under colonial rule” was replaced by “under colonial domination and foreign occupation”;

(c) In paragraph 4 the phrase “adopted without a vote”, which had appeared at the end, was deleted;

(d) Paragraph 6, which had read:

“6. Requests the Security Council to consider holding from time to time meetings, including at a high level, or consultations to review the international situation and to search for effective and co-operative ways and means of improving it and of further strengthening its crisis management capabilities;”

was deleted and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.85/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 100 to 1, with 25 abstentions³ (see para. 14 below, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.87

10. On 25 November, Algeria, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Costa Rica, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mongolia, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled,

³ The delegation of Zaire subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

“Tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace” (A/C.1/43/L.87), which was later also sponsored by Afghanistan. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Poland at the 51st meeting, on 28 November.

11. At its 54th meeting, on 30 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.87 by a recorded vote of 103 to none, with 26 abstentions (see para. 14 below, draft resolution III). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.88

12. On 25 November, Algeria, Bangladesh, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Romania, the Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled “Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security” (A/C.1/43/L.88), which was later also sponsored by Sri Lanka. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 54th meeting, on 30 November.

13. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.88 by a recorded vote of 102 to 1, with 25 abstentions (see para. 14 below, draft resolution IV). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea,

Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Recommendation of the First Committee

14. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to IV below:

Draft resolution I

STRENGTHENING OF REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the fundamental responsibility of the United Nations under the Charter is to maintain international peace and security,

Recognizing the need to remove the risk of armed conflicts between States by promoting a change in the international climate from confrontation to peaceful relations and co-operation and by taking appropriate measures to strengthen international peace and security,

Noting with satisfaction the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General to bring about the peaceful resolution of regional conflicts in order to achieve international peace and security,

Noting also with satisfaction that the United Nations peace-keeping forces were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize on 29 September 1988 for effective contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security,

Affirming that all regional and subregional peace and security endeavours should take into account the characteristics of each region, as well as measures adopted therein to strengthen mutual confidence to assure the security of all States involved,

Noting with appreciation the voluntary contributions made by States towards regional and subregional peace-keeping arrangements,

Desiring to facilitate the efforts of the Secretary-General towards the resolution of such conflicts,

Welcoming the positive trends towards the peaceful settlement of various regional and subregional conflicts and the important role played in that regard by the Secretary-General,

1. *Urges* all States, in the implementation of agreements reached with the United Nations regarding peace-keeping arrangements, further to strengthen co-operation with the

Secretary-General in the discharge of his functions deriving from the Charter of the United Nations as well as from the mandates and decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly;

2. *Affirms* that the adoption and implementation of confidence- and security-building measures, taking into account the Charter and the specificity of each particular region, would contribute to the strengthening of regional as well as international peace and security.

Draft resolution II

NEED FOR A RESULT-ORIENTED POLITICAL DIALOGUE TO IMPROVE THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Need for a result-oriented political dialogue to improve the international situation",

Welcoming the favourable trends in the current international environment, in particular the first, though limited, step in the field of nuclear disarmament and the progress reached in solving regional conflicts,

Noting with satisfaction the growing awareness that dialogue and co-operation are imperative in order further to improve international relations, generate a climate of trust and resolve global problems facing humanity,

Conscious of the urgent need for progress in reducing the levels of armament, both nuclear and conventional, and in solving global problems such as the development of equitable international economic relations, measures to alleviate the external indebtedness of the developing countries, protection of the environment and the elimination of racism and *apartheid*, as well as the removal of hunger and poverty,

Considering that durable peace and security cannot be achieved through confrontation, but only through policies of dialogue and co-operation as well as by measures aimed at strengthening the United Nations in accordance with its Charter, particularly in the nuclear and space age,

1. *Reaffirms* the obligation of States to abide strictly by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Calls* for the continuation and intensification of result-oriented political dialogue and co-operation at the multilateral, regional and bilateral levels, in accordance with the relevant principles of the Charter;

3. *Reaffirms its appeal* to all Member States to enhance the role of the United Nations as a forum for political dialogue and negotiation in order to preserve peace, strengthen international security, promote arms limitation and disarmament, develop equitable international economic relations, implement the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation, eradicate racism and *apartheid*, promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and settle other urgent international issues;

4. *Appeals* to Member States to consider ways and means of strengthening the role and efficiency of the General Assembly as the most representative international forum for dialogue and co-operation, as well as of increasing the political authority of its resolutions;

5. *Welcomes* the recent encouraging co-operation among the members of the Security Council enabling the Council to carry out more effectively its primary respon-

sibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter;

6. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts, in accordance with the Charter, to facilitate dialogue and co-operation as a means to reduce tensions, to promote the peaceful settlement of regional and international conflicts and to enhance international peace and security;

7. *Stresses* the importance of a more adequate consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.

Draft resolution III

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ADOPTION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE PREPARATION OF SOCIETIES FOR LIFE IN PEACE

The General Assembly,

Considering that the year 1988 marks the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace,⁴

Reiterating that the promotion of peace is one of the primary purposes of the United Nations and that its attainment is the most cherished ideal of the peoples of the world,

Welcoming the active promotion of the idea of the preparation of societies for life in peace by Governments, the United Nations and international and national organizations, as reflected in the reports of the Secretary-General prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 33/73 of 15 December 1978,⁵ 36/104 of 9 December 1981⁶ and 39/157 of 17 December 1984,⁷

Welcoming also the growing involvement of major political, social and religious movements in the promotion of peace,

Recalling its resolution 42/91 of 7 December 1987 on the implementation of the Declaration,

Noting with satisfaction that the issue of the preparation of societies for life in peace was given a prominent place in the observance of the International Year of Peace,

Recognizing the determination of States to undertake efforts towards a more peaceful and secure world through tangible disarmament,

Aware of the timeliness of the Declaration as well as the valuable experience gained in the course of the implementation of its principles and objectives,

1. *Solemnly reaffirms* the lasting validity of the purposes and principles enshrined in the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace, based on the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the important role that the Declaration has played in promoting world peace and international security, common understanding and mutually beneficial co-operation;

3. *Calls upon* all States to spare no efforts towards the fullest implementation of the Declaration at the national and international levels and towards increasing its national and international role by strictly adhering to the principles enshrined in that document.

⁴ Resolution 33/73.

⁵ A/36/386 and Add.1-3.

⁶ A/49/143 and Add.1.

⁷ A/42/668.

Draft resolution IV

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security",

Aware of the increasing interdependence among nations and of the fact that in the present-day world there is no alternative to a policy of peaceful coexistence, détente and co-operation among States on the basis of equality, irrespective of their economic or military power, political and social systems or size and geographic location,

Convinced that a comprehensive and just solution to pressing international problems, such as achieving peace and security, disarmament and development, can be assured only through negotiations, based on the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in which all countries participate on an equal footing,

Reiterating its conviction that, in the continuing search by the international community for lasting security, multilateral action has an increasingly important role,

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations as an indispensable forum for negotiations and reaching agreements on measures to promote and strengthen international peace and security,

Stressing the need for the main organs of the United Nations responsible for the maintenance of peace and security, particularly the Security Council, to contribute more effectively to the promotion of international peace and security by seeking solutions to unresolved problems and crises in the world,

Recalling the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,¹ the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States² and the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes,³

Welcoming the fact that a favourable climate has recently developed within the international community and progress has been recorded in some important fields of arms limitation and disarmament, as well as in the resolution of certain focal points of crisis in the world,

Encouraged by the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles,¹⁰ which represents a valuable initial step in the reduction of nuclear weapons,

Noting that the progress in the resolution of certain regional conflicts and the easing of tensions present the international community of nations with the opportunity to take a significant step towards the realization of international peace and security,

Welcoming also the continuation of the process within the framework of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe,

⁸ Resolution 36/103, annex.

⁹ Resolution 37/10, annex.

¹⁰ See CD/798. For the printed text, see *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 12: 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.

Noting with concern that despite the positive processes and developments, the provisions of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security¹¹ have not been fully implemented and that international relations are still characterized by the policy of competition for spheres of influence, domination and exploitation in many parts of the world by the continuation of the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons, and the danger of its extension into outer space, by the recourse to the use or threat of use of force, military intervention and interference and foreign occupation and by the infringement of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries,

Concerned particularly by the lack of solutions to the world economic problems, in which the deeper underlying problems of a structural nature have been compounded by cyclical factors and which has further aggravated the inequalities and injustices in international economic relations, all of which pose a grave threat to global peace and security,

1. *Reaffirms* the validity of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and calls upon all States to contribute effectively to its implementation;

2. *Urges once again* all States to abide strictly, in their international relations, by their commitment to the Charter of the United Nations and, to this end:

(a) To refrain from the use or threat of use of force, intervention, interference, aggression, foreign occupation and colonial domination or measures of political and economic coercion, which violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of other States, as well as the permanent sovereignty of peoples over their natural resources;

(b) To refrain from supporting or encouraging any such act for any reason whatsoever and to reject and refuse recognition of situations brought about by any such act;

(c) To seek, through more effective utilization of the means provided for in the Charter, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the elimination of the focal points of crisis and tension, which constitute a threat to international peace and security;

3. *Calls upon* all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to take immediate steps aimed at:

(a) Promoting and using effectively the system of collective security as envisaged in the Charter;

(b) Halting effectively the arms race and achieving general and complete disarmament under effective international control and, to this end, to conduct serious, meaningful and effective negotiations with a view to implementing the recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly¹² and to fulfilling the priority tasks listed in the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document;

4. *Invites* all States, in particular the major military Powers and States members of military alliances, to refrain, especially in critical situations and in crisis areas, from actions, including military activities and manoeuvres, conceived within the context of East-West confrontation and used as a means of pressure or threat to and destabilization of other States and regions;

5. *Expresses its conviction* that the gradual military disengagement of the great Powers and their military alliances from various parts of the world should be promoted;

6. *Emphasizes* the role that the United Nations has in the maintenance of international peace and security and in economic and social development and progress for the benefit of all mankind;

7. *Stresses* that there is a need further to enhance the effectiveness of the Security Council in discharging its principal role of maintaining international peace and security and to enhance the authority and enforcement capacity of the Council in accordance with the Charter;

8. *Reiterates* the need for the Security Council, in particular its permanent members, to ensure the effective implementation of its decisions in compliance with the relevant provisions of the Charter;

9. *Emphasizes* that there can be no lasting peace and security in the world without the solution of the international economic problems, particularly those of the developing countries, and the ensuring of the sustained growth and development of the world economy;

10. *Considers* that respect for and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms in their civil, political, economic, social and cultural aspects, on the one hand, and the strengthening of international peace and security, on the other, mutually reinforce each other;

11. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial domination, foreign occupation or racist régimes and their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and urges Member States to increase their support for and solidarity with them and their national liberation movements and to take urgent and effective measures for the speedy completion of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples¹³ and for the final elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid;

12. *Calls upon* all States, particularly the members of the Security Council, to take appropriate and effective measures to promote the fulfilment of the objective of the denuclearization of Africa in order to avert the serious danger that the nuclear capability of South Africa constitutes to the African States, in particular the front-line States, as well as to international peace and security;

13. *Reaffirms* that the democratization of international relations is an imperative necessity enabling, under the conditions of interdependence, the full development and independence of all States, as well as the attainment of genuine security, peace and co-operation in the world, and stresses its firm belief that the United Nations offers the best framework for the promotion of these goals;

14. *Invites* Member States to submit their views on the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the basis of the replies received;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

¹¹ Resolution 2734 (XXV).

¹² Resolution S-10/2.

¹³ Resolution 1514 (XV).

DOCUMENT A/43/914

Report of the First Committee on agenda item 73

[Original: English]

[5 December 1988]

1. The item entitled "Comprehensive system of international peace and security" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 42/93 of 7 December 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. The First Committee considered this item, together with items 71 and 72, from its 47th through 54th meetings, from 23 to 30 November.

4. For its consideration of item 73, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle].

Consideration of proposals

5. On 4 November, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft resolution entitled "Comprehensive approach to strengthening international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations" (A/C.1/43/L.74), which was introduced by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the 47th meeting, on 23 November.

6. On 28 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.74/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Viet Nam and Madagascar. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the 51st meeting, on 28 November, and contained the following changes:

(a) The first preambular paragraph, which had read:

"Recalling its resolutions 41/92 of 4 December 1986 and 42/93 of 7 December 1987,"

was deleted;

(b) In paragraph 1, the phrase "Calls upon Member States to continue and intensify the international dialogue" was replaced by "Encourages Member States to contribute to an international dialogue";

(c) Paragraph 2, which had read:

"2. Once again calls upon all States to concentrate their practical efforts on ensuring international security in all its aspects through peaceful means, on the basis of the sovereign equality of States in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter;"

was replaced by a new paragraph.

7. At the 54th meeting, on 30 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.74/Rev.1 and Corr.1 by a recorded vote of 83 to 2, with 39 abstentions (see para. 8 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Japan, United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Morocco, Netherlands, Pakistan, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

Recommendation of the First Committee

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Convinced of the need to strengthen further the role and effectiveness of the United Nations on the basis of full and universal implementation of its Charter, in order to ensure international peace and security on a comprehensive basis covering all States and all aspects of their interrelationship,

Expressing the firm conviction that ensuring international peace and security requires concerted efforts and close co-operation among all States on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations in order to resolve issues of crucial importance in the following spheres: disarmament, peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts, international economic co-operation and development, protection of the environment and human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Affirming that the system of security embodied in the Charter is the fundamental and irreplaceable mechanism for the preservation or restoration of international peace and security,

Reaffirming that in the interest of ensuring international peace and security on a comprehensive basis all States should adhere strictly to the fundamental principles of international law, especially respect for the sovereignty, equality, political independence and territorial integrity of States, non-intervention and non-interference in internal affairs, refraining from the threat or use of force, peaceful settlement of disputes, self-determination of peoples, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, co-operation among States and compliance in good faith with their obligations assumed in accordance with the Charter,

Bearing in mind the report of the Secretary-General on the ways and means of organizing an exchange of views on the subject among the States Members of the United Nations (A/43/732),

Taking note of the suggestions, ideas and views expressed in the deliberations on this matter,

1. *Encourages* Member States to contribute to an international dialogue, primarily within the framework of the United Nations, its Security Council and General Assembly and their subsidiary bodies, in order to find universally acceptable ways and means and to co-ordinate practical measures to strengthen on a comprehensive basis the system of security laid down in the Charter of the United Nations and to enhance the role and effectiveness of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security in all aspects;

2. *Calls upon* all States to intensify their practical efforts towards ensuring international security in all its aspects through peaceful means, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter;

3. *Decides* to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Comprehensive approach to strengthening international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 7 December 1988, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the First Committee in its reports on agenda items 71 to 73.

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 71 (A/43/912, para. 8) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 43/84.¹⁴

The draft resolutions submitted in the report on item 72 (A/43/913, para. 14), were adopted as follows: draft resolution I was adopted without vote; draft resolution II was adopted by a recorded vote of 127 to one, with 24 abstentions; draft resolution III by a recorded vote of 128 to none, with 24 abstentions; and draft resolution IV by a recorded vote of 128 to one, with 22 abstentions. For the final texts, see resolutions 43/85 to 43/88.¹⁴

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 73 (A/43/914, para. 8) was adopted by a recorded vote of 97 to 3, with 45 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 43/89.¹⁴

¹⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
A/43/57-S/19368	Letter dated 18 December 1987 from the representative of Haiti to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1987, document S/19368</i>
A/43/59-S/19370	Letter dated 21 December 1987 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	71	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19370
A/43/64-S/19378	Letter dated 22 December 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19378
A/43/68-S/19385	Letter dated 24 December 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Manila Declaration of 1987, issued at the conclusion of the meeting of heads of Government of States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations at Manila on 15 December 1987	72	
A/43/69-S/19389	Letter dated 28 December 1987 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19389
A/43/74-S/19395	Letter dated 30 December 1987 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19395

Symbol	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
A/43/76-S/19401	Letter dated 4 January 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988, document S/19401
A/43/80-S/19407	Letter dated 6 January 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19407
A/43/81-S/19411	Letter dated 5 January 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19411
A/43/82-S/19412	<i>Idem</i>	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19412
A/43/83-S/19414	Letter dated 7 January 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19414
A/43/84-S/19422	Letter dated 11 January 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19422
A/43/85-S/19423	Letter dated 12 January 1988 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19423
A/43/87-S/19426	Letter dated 12 January 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19426
A/43/88-S/19427	Letter dated 11 January 1988 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	73	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19427
A/43/93-S/19438	Letter dated 19 January 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19438
A/43/110-S/19457	Letter dated 26 January 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19457
A/43/113-S/19463	Letter dated 29 January 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19463
A/43/117-S/19472	Letter dated 1 February 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19472
A/43/121-S/19477	Letter dated 3 February 1988 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19477
A/43/128-S/19481	Letter dated 8 February 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19481
A/43/134-S/19494	Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19494
A/43/136-S/19497	Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19497
A/43/137-S/19498	Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19498
A/43/139-S/19501	Letter dated 12 February 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19501
A/43/140-S/19504	Letter dated 12 February 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19504
A/43/151-S/19505	Letter dated 13 February 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19505
A/43/154-S/19511	Letter dated 16 February 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19511
A/43/155-S/19512	Letter dated 16 February 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19512
A/43/156-S/19517	Letter dated 17 February 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19517
A/43/158-S/19520 and Corr.1	Letter dated 19 February 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19520
A/43/159-S/19521 and Corr.1	Letter dated 16 February 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19521
A/43/160-S/19522	Letter dated 19 February 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19522
A/43/162-S/19523	Letter dated 22 February 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19523
A/43/167-S/19539	Letter dated 25 February 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19539
A/43/168-S/19540	Letter dated 25 February 1988 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19540
A/43/174-S/19545	Letter dated 26 February 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19545
A/43/175-S/19546	Letter dated 26 February 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19546
A/43/180-S/19556	Letter dated 29 February 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19556
A/43/187-S/19566	Letter dated 2 March 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19566

Symbol	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
A/43/190-S/19575	Letter dated 1 March 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19575
A/43/204-S/19582	Letter dated 2 March 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19582
A/43/205-S/19586	Letter dated 4 March 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19586
A/43/206-S/19587	Letter dated 7 March 1988 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint communiqué of the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Balkan countries held at Belgrade from 24 to 26 February 1988	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19587
A/43/208	Letter dated 8 March 1988 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	72	
A/43/209-S/19597	Letter dated 9 March 1988 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19597
A/43/211-S/19606	Letter dated 9 March 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19606
A/43/212-S/19607	Letter dated 10 March 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19607
A/43/214	Letter dated 11 March 1988 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	72, 73	
A/43/218-S/19625	Letter dated 15 March 1988 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19625
A/43/221-S/19634	Letter dated 16 March 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19634
A/43/224-S/19640	Letter dated 16 March 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19640
A/43/225-S/19645 and Corr. 1	Letter dated 1 March 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19645
A/43/226-S/19649	Letter dated 16 March 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of two communiqués issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in New York on 16 March 1988	72, 73	
A/43/229-S/19662	Letter dated 21 March 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19662
A/43/234-S/19667	Letter dated 22 March 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19667
A/43/235-S/19674	Letter dated 22 March 1988 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19674
A/43/240-S/19683	Letter dated 25 March 1988 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19683
A/43/254	Letter dated 25 March 1988 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	72	
A/43/255-S/19685	Letter dated 25 March 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19685
A/43/256-S/19688	Letter dated 25 March 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19688
A/43/257-S/19689	Letter dated 25 March 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19689
A/43/259-S/19694	Letter dated 28 March 1988 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19694
A/43/266-S/19712	Letter dated 30 March 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19712
A/43/269-S/19716	Letter dated 29 March 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19716
A/43/270-S/19717	<i>Idem</i>	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19717
A/43/273-S/19720	Letter dated 30 March 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988	72	
A/43/276	Letter dated 31 March 1988 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of a communiqué and an appeal issued at the meeting of the Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty held at Sofia on 29 and 30 March 1988	71-73	
A/43/283-S/19736	Letter dated 5 April 1988 from the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	71-73	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for April, May and June 1988, document S/19736
A/43/285-S/19739	Letter dated 5 April 1988 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19739

Symbol	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
A/43/290-S/19744	Letter dated 6 April 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19744
A/43/291-S/19745	<i>Idem</i>	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19745
A/43/292-S/19746	Letter dated 6 April 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19746
A/43/293-S/19750	Letter dated 7 April 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19750
A/43/294-S/19751	<i>Idem</i>	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19751
A/43/299-S/19766	Letter dated 12 April 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19766
A/43/300-S/19767	<i>Idem</i>	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19767
A/43/301-S/19768	<i>Idem</i>	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19768
A/43/306-S/19777	Letter dated 12 April 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19777
A/43/307-S/19778	Letter dated 14 April 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19778
A/43/315-S/19795	Letter dated 18 April 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19795
A/43/316-S/19799	Letter dated 18 April 1988 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19799
A/43/316/Add.1-S/19799/Add.1	<i>Idem</i> , appendices	72	Issued in English/Spanish only
A/43/322-S/19812	Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1988</i> , document S/19812
A/43/335-S/19843	Letter dated 27 April 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19843
A/43/342-S/19850	Letter dated 28 April 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19850
A/43/343-S/19851	Letter dated 29 April 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19851
A/43/346-S/19856	Letter dated 2 May 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19856
A/43/349-S/19859	Letter dated 2 May 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19859
A/43/359-S/19879	Letter dated 11 May 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19879
A/43/363-S/19887	Letter dated 13 May 1988 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19887
A/43/364-S/19890	Letter dated 12 May 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19890
A/43/365-S/19891	Letter dated 17 May 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19891
A/43/370	Letter dated 27 May 1988 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the 79th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Guatemala City from 11 to 16 April 1988	72	
A/43/371-S/19894	Letter dated 19 May 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	73	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19894
A/43/374	Letter dated 19 May 1988 from the representatives of Afghanistan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	72	
A/43/378-S/19905	Letter dated 25 May 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19905
A/43/381-S/19910	Letter dated 27 May 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19910
A/43/384-S/19915	Letter dated 31 May 1988 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	72, 73	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19915
A/43/389-S/19921	Letter dated 31 May 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19921
A/43/391-S/19925	Letter dated 2 June 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19925
A/43/394-S/19928	Letter dated 6 June 1988 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General	72, 73	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19928
A/43/400-S/19932	Letter dated 9 June 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19932
A/43/409-S/19941 and Corr.1	Letter dated 15 June 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19941

Symbol	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
A/43/411	Letter dated 17 June 1988 from the representative of Poland to the Secretary-General	73	
A/43/412-S/19945	Letter dated 15 June 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19945
A/43/428-S/19964	Letter dated 27 June 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19964
A/43/431-S/19969	Letter dated 28 June 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19969
A/43/440-S/19984	Letter dated 28 June 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19984
A/43/444-S/19988	Letter dated 5 July 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations at Bangkok on 3 July 1988	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for July, August and September 1988, document S/19988
A/43/447-S/19990	Letter dated 6 July 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19990
A/43/451-S/19996	Letter dated 7 July 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19996
A/43/454-S/19994	Letter dated 8 July 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19994
A/43/455-S/19997	Letter dated 8 July 1988 from the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19997
A/43/458-S/20009	Letter dated 12 July 1988 from the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20009
A/43/465-S/20019	Letter dated 14 July 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20019
A/43/470-S/20032	Letter dated 18 July 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20032
A/43/472-S/20040	Letter dated 20 July 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20040
A/43/473-S/20043	Letter dated 20 July 1988 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20043
A/43/474-S/20044	Letter dated 21 July 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20044
A/43/481-S/20056	Letter dated 25 July 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20056
A/43/485	Note verbale dated 21 July 1988 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	73	
A/43/486-S/20061	Letter dated 26 July 1988 from the representative of Poland to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the communiqué and statements adopted at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty held at Warsaw on 15 and 16 July 1988	72, 73	
A/43/490-S/20068	Letter dated 27 July 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20068
A/43/493-S/20071	Letter dated 28 July 1988 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of a statement by the Chairman of the Jakarta Informal Meeting, held from 25 to 28 July 1988, and its decision on follow-up action	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20071
A/43/495	Letter dated 29 July 1988 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	73	
A/43/503-S/20087	Letter dated 3 August 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20087
A/43/510-S/20091	Letter dated 4 August 1988 from the representative of Brunei Darussalam to the Secretary-General transmitting excerpts from the joint communiqué of the twenty-first ministerial meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Bangkok on 4 and 5 July 1988	72	
A/43/511-S/20098	Letter dated 8 August 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20098
A/43/515-S/20101	Letter dated 8 August 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20101
A/43/537-S/20125	Letter dated 15 August 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20125
A/43/546-S/20135	Letter dated 18 August 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20135
A/43/550-S/20138	Letter dated 19 August 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20138
A/43/577-S/20160	Letter dated 25 August 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20160

Symbol	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
A/43/578	Letter dated 8 August 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	73	
A/43/579	Report of the Secretary-General	71	
A/43/584	Letter dated 30 August 1988 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final statement of the sixth session of the InterAction Council, held in Moscow from 17 to 19 May 1988	72, 73	
A/43/585-S/20167	Letter dated 1 September 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20167
A/43/598-S/20180 and Corr.1	Letter dated 7 September 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20180
A/43/603 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	72	
A/43/621-S/20195	Letter dated 19 September 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20195
A/43/629	Letter dated 22 September 1988 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	73	
A/43/641-S/20201	Letter dated 26 September 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20201
A/43/649-S/20204	Letter dated 27 September 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20204
A/43/662-S/20209	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20209
A/43/666-S/20211	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20211
A/43/667-S/20212	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988	71-73	
A/43/668	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Colombia to the Secretary-General	72	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	71-73	
A/43/716-S/20231	Letter dated 14 October 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for October, November and December 1988, document S/20231
A/43/725-S/20233	Letter dated 18 October 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20233
A/43/732	Report of the Secretary-General	73	
A/43/741	Letter dated 21 October 1988 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	73	
A/43/744-S/20238	Letter dated 24 October 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20238
A/43/758-S/20245	Letter dated 27 October 1988 from the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20245
A/43/772-S/20257	Letter dated 2 November 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20257
A/43/783-S/20260	Letter dated 4 November 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20260
A/43/804-S/20270	Letter dated 11 November 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20270
A/43/848-S/20282	Letter dated 21 November 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20282
A/43/849-S/20283	<i>Idem</i>	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20283
A/43/862-S/20293	Note verbale dated 23 November 1988 from the representative of Mozambique to the Secretary-General	73	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20293
A/43/893-S/20297	Letter dated 25 November 1988 from the representatives of India and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	72, 73	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20297
A/43/906-S/20305	Letter dated 23 November 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20305
A/43/908-S/20309	Letter dated 30 November 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20309
A/43/965-S/20326	Letter dated 13 December 1988 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General	73	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20326
A/43/972	Letter dated 12 December 1988 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	72	

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/C.1/43/3	Letter dated 4 October 1988 from the representatives of the German Democratic Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	72, 73	
A/C.1/43/10	Letter dated 28 November 1988 from the representative of Gambia to the Secretary-General	72	
A/C.1/43/L.74	Draft resolution	73	See A/43/914, paras. 5, 6 and 8
A/C.1/43/L.74/Rev.1 and Corr.1	Revised draft resolution	73	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 6 and 8
A/C.1/43/L.84	Draft resolution	72	See A/43/913, para. 5
A/C.1/43/L.84/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 5 and 6
A/C.1/43/L.84/Rev.2	Revised draft resolution	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 7 and 14, draft resolution I
A/C.1/43/L.85	Draft resolution	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 8, 9 and 14, draft resolution II
A/C.1/43/L.85/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 9 and 14, draft resolution II
A/C.1/43/L.86	Draft resolution	71	See A/43/912, paras. 5 and 8
A/C.1/43/L.87	Draft resolution	72	See A/43/913, paras. 10 and 14, draft resolution III
A/C.1/43/L.88	Draft resolution	72	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 12 and 14, draft resolution IV

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 74. *Effects of atomic radiation**

CONTENTS

Document A/43/754: Report of the Special Political Committee	Page 1
Action taken by the General Assembly	2
List of other documents pertaining to the item	2

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Special Political Committee*, 3rd and 4th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 71st meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 74.

DOCUMENT A/43/754

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: French]
[28 October 1988]

1. The item entitled "Effects of atomic radiation" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 42/67 of 2 December 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 74, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Committee considered the item at its 3rd and 4th meetings, on 12 and 13 October 1988. It had before it the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (A/43/45).

4. The Committee also had before it a letter dated 6 October 1988 (A/43/709) from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General which pertained, *inter alia*, to the item.

5. At the 3rd meeting, on 12 October, the representative of Australia introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/43/L.2) sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Poland, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

6. At the 4th meeting, on 13 October, it was announced that Costa Rica, Swaziland and Uruguay had joined as sponsors of the draft resolution.

7. The representative of Iraq, in the course of his statement, expressed his delegation's reservations on the draft resolution.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.2 without a vote (see para. 9 below).

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

9. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955, by which it established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject, including resolution 42/67 of 2 December 1987, in which, *inter alia*, it requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (A/43/45),

Reaffirming the desirability of the Scientific Committee continuing its work,

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations, resulting from the levels of radiation to which man is exposed,

Conscious of the continued need to examine and compile information about atomic and ionizing radiation and to analyse its effects on man and his environment,

Bearing in mind the decision of the Scientific Committee to submit, as soon as the relevant studies are completed, shorter reports with supporting scientific documents on the specialized topics mentioned by the Committee,¹

1. Commends the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation for the valuable contribution it has been making in the course of the past thirty-three years, since its inception, to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic ra-

¹ A/38/142, para. 5.

diation and for fulfilling its original mandate with scientific authority and independence of judgement;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the continued and growing scientific co-operation between the Scientific Committee and the United Nations Environment Programme;

3. *Requests* the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important co-ordinating activities, to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources;

4. *Endorses* the Scientific Committee's intentions and plans for its future activities of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the General Assembly;

5. *Requests* the Scientific Committee to continue at its next session the review of the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the Scientific Committee's work and for the dissemination of its findings to the General Assembly, the scientific community and the public;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations, and invites them to increase their co-operation in this field;

8. *Invites* Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned to provide further relevant data about doses, effects and risks from various sources of radiation, which would greatly help in the preparation of the Scientific Committee's future reports to the General Assembly.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 71st plenary meeting, on 6 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/43/754, para. 9). For the final text, see resolution 43/55.²

² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/43/45	Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 45</i>
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	
A/SPC/43/L.2	Draft resolution	See A/43/754, paras. 5 and 9

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records



Agenda item 75

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 75: International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space*

CONTENTS

Document A/43/767: Report of the Special Political Committee	Page 1
Action taken by the General Assembly	4
List of other documents pertaining to the item	4

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Special Political Committee*, 6th to 10th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 71st meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 76.

DOCUMENT A/43/767

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: French]
[2 November 1988]

1. The item entitled "International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 42/68 of 2 December 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 75, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Committee considered the item at its 6th to 10th meetings, from 18 to 21 and on 24 October 1988.

4. The Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (A/43/20);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (A/43/562) on the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

5. The Committee also had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

6. At the 6th meeting, on 18 October, Mr. Petre Tanasie, Vice-Chairman of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and representative of Romania, introduced the report of the Committee on behalf of its Chairman, Mr. Peter Jankowitsch.

7. At the 10th meeting, on 24 October, the representative of Austria introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/43/L.5) entitled "International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space" on behalf of the Working Group on International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, which, in accordance with the decision taken by the

Special Political Committee at its 2nd meeting, on 6 October, had been established under the chairmanship of the representative of Austria to work out a draft resolution on this item.

8. The representative of Austria expressed the hope that the draft resolution would be adopted without a vote.

9. At its 10th meeting, on 24 October, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.5 without a vote (see para. 11 below).

10. The representative of Mexico explained her country's position on the draft resolution.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

11. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/68 of 2 December 1987,

Deeply convinced of the common interest of mankind in promoting the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and in continuing efforts to extend to all States the benefits derived therefrom, and of the importance of international co-operation in this field, for which the United Nations should continue to provide a focal point,

Reaffirming the importance of international co-operation in developing the rule of law, including the relevant norms of space law and their important role in international co-operation for the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Gravely concerned at the extension of an arms race into outer space,

Recognizing that all States, in particular those with major space capabilities should contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international co-operation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Aware of the need to increase the benefits of space technology and its applications and to contribute to an orderly growth of space activities favourable to the socio-economic advancement of mankind, in particular the peoples of developing countries,

Taking note of the progress achieved in the further development of peaceful space exploration and application as well as in various national and co-operative space projects, which contribute to international co-operation in this field,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/562) on the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,¹

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its thirty-first session (A/43/20),

1. Endorses the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

2. Invites States that have not yet become parties to the international treaties governing the uses of outer space² to give consideration to ratifying or acceding to those treaties;

3. Notes that the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its twenty-seventh session, in its working groups, continued its work as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/68 (*ibid.*, sect. C);

4. Endorses the recommendations of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Legal Sub-Committee at its twenty-eighth session, taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries, should:

(a) Continue the elaboration of draft principles relevant to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space through its working group;

(b) Continue, through its working group, its consideration of matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including consideration of ways and means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union;

(c) Consider the legal aspects related to the application of the principle that the exploration and utilization of outer space should be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all States, taking into particular account the needs of developing countries;

¹ See Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 9-21 August 1982 (A/CONF.101/10 and Corr.1 and 2).

² Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI), annex); Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII), annex); Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI), annex); Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex); Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68, annex).

5. Urges the Legal Sub-Committee at its twenty-eighth session, in the context of paragraph 4 (c) above, to pursue, with a view to finalizing, its consideration of the question of the establishment of a working group under this agenda item in order to ensure a satisfactory outcome of the substantive deliberations under this item;

6. Notes that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its twenty-fifth session continued its work as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/68 (*ibid.*, sect. B);

7. Endorses the recommendations of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee at its twenty-sixth session, taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries, should:

(a) Consider the following items on a priority basis:

- (i) United Nations Programme on Space Applications and the co-ordination of space activities within the United Nations system;
- (ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;
- (iii) Matters relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellites including, *inter alia*, applications for developing countries;
- (iv) Use of nuclear power sources in outer space;

(b) Consider the following items:

- (i) Questions relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space;
- (ii) Examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit; examination of its utilization and applications, including, *inter alia*, in the field of space communications, as well as other questions relating to space communications developments, taking particular account of the needs and interests of developing countries;
- (iii) Matters relating to life sciences, including space medicine;
- (iv) Progress in the geosphere-biosphere (global change) programme; the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation should be invited to present reports and arrange a special presentation on this subject;
- (v) Matters relating to planetary exploration;
- (vi) Matters relating to astronomy;
- (vii) The theme fixed for the special attention of the 1989 session of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee: "Space technology as an instrument for combating environmental problems, particularly those of developing countries" (the theme relates to problems, such as desertification, deforestation, floods, erosion and pest infestation, that are of particular interest to developing countries); the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation should be invited to arrange a symposium, with as wide a participation as possible, to be held during the first week of the Sub-Committee's session, after the adjournment of its meetings, to complement discussions within the Sub-Committee;

8. *Considers*, in the context of paragraph 7 (a) (ii) above, that it is particularly urgent to implement the following recommendations:

(a) All countries should have the opportunity to use the techniques resulting from medical studies in space;

(b) Data banks at the national and regional levels should be strengthened and expanded and an international space information service should be established to function as a centre of co-ordination;

(c) The United Nations should support the creation of adequate training centres at the regional level, linked, whenever possible, to institutions implementing space programmes; necessary funding for the development of such centres should be made available through financial institutions;

(d) The United Nations should organize a fellowship programme through which selected graduates or post-graduates from developing countries should get in-depth, long-term exposure to space technology or applications; it is also desirable to encourage the availability of opportunities for such exposures on other bilateral and multilateral bases outside the United Nations system;

9. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee should reconvene, at its twenty-sixth session, the Working Group of the Whole to Evaluate the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, with a view to improving the execution of activities relating to international co-operation, particularly those included within the United Nations Programme on Space Applications, and to proposing concrete steps to increase such co-operation as well as to make it more efficient;

10. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Working Group of the Whole, as endorsed by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and as contained in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the report of the Working Group of the Whole;³

11. *Endorses* the decision of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to consider at its thirty-second session the advisability of the General Assembly declaring 1992 as international space year, as well as its request that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee consider recommendations regarding possible activities that might be undertaken during an international space year, including those of interest for developing countries, taking note of the major contributions of the relevant international organizations planning an international space year;

12. *Decides* that, during the twenty-sixth session of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, the Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space shall be reconvened to conduct additional work on the basis of its previous reports and of subsequent reports of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee;

13. *Endorses* the United Nations Programme on Space Applications for 1989, as proposed to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space by the Expert on Space Applications;⁴

14. *Emphasizes* the urgency and importance of implementing fully the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space as early as possible;

15. *Reaffirms* its approval of the recommendation of the Conference regarding the establishment and strengthening of regional mechanisms of co-operation and their promotion and creation through the United Nations system;

16. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Governments that have made or expressed their intention to make contributions towards carrying out the recommendations of the Conference;

17. *Invites* all Governments to take effective action for the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

18. *Urges* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international co-operation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes;

19. *Takes note* of the views expressed and documents circulated during the thirty-first session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and during the forty-third session of the General Assembly concerning ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes;

20. *Requests* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue to consider, as a matter of priority, ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

21. *Requests* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to consider at its thirty-second session a new agenda item entitled "Spin-off benefits of space technology: review of current status";

22. *Affirms* that the interference that satellite systems to be newly established may cause to systems already registered with the International Telecommunication Union shall not exceed the limits specified in the relevant provision of the Radio Regulations of the Union applicable to space services;

23. *Requests* all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations working in the field of outer space or on space-related matters to co-operate in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

25. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other international organizations to continue and, where appropriate, enhance their co-operation with the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and to provide it with progress reports on their work relating to the peaceful uses of outer space;

26. *Requests* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue its work, in accordance with the present resolution, to consider, as appropriate, new projects in outer space activities and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, including its views on which subjects should be studied in the future.

³ A/AC.105/409 and Corr.1, annex II.

⁴ A/AC.105/396 and Corr.1, sect. III.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 71st plenary meeting, on 6 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/43/767, para. 11). For the final text, see resolution 43/56.⁵

⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/43/20	Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 20</i>
A/43/97	Note verbale dated 13 January 1988 from the mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General transmitting information on the activity of the USSR in the remote sensing of the Earth from outer space and its international co-operation in this field, submitted in accordance with principle IX of the "Principles Relating to Remote Sensing of the Earth from Outer Space"	
A/43/562	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/667-S/20212	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	
A/SPC/43/L.5	Draft resolution	See A/43/767, paras. 7 and 11

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 76: United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East*

CONTENTS

Document A/43/903: Report of the Special Political Committee	Page 1
Action taken by the General Assembly	9
List of other documents pertaining to the item	9

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Special Political Committee*, 22nd, 24th, 26th, 27th and 34th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 71st meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 79.

DOCUMENT A/43/903

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: French]
[2 December 1988]

1. The item entitled "United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolutions 42/69 A to K of 2 December 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 76, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Committee considered the item at its 22nd, 24th, 26th, 27th and 34th meetings, on 9, 10, 14, 15 and 28 November 1988.

4. The Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

5. At its 22nd meeting, the Committee heard a statement by the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

6. In the course of his statement, the Commissioner-General introduced his report which appears as document A/43/13 and Add.1.

7. At the same meeting, the representative of Norway, Rapporteur of the Working Group on the Financing of the Agency, introduced the report of the Working Group (A/43/702).

Consideration of proposals

8. In the course of its deliberations, the Special Political Committee considered 10 draft resolutions, as set forth below.

Draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.14

9. At the 34th meeting, the representative of the United States of America introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/43/L.14) entitled "Assistance to Palestine refugees", sponsored by his delegation.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.14 by a recorded vote of 121 to none, with 1 abstention (see para. 33 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:¹

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates,

¹ The delegation of Mauritania subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Israel.

Draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.15

11. At the 34th meeting, the representative of the Netherlands introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/43/L.15) entitled "Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", sponsored by Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Spain, Sweden and Yugoslavia.

12. At the same meeting, the Chairman made a statement concerning the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.15.

13. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.15 without a vote (see para. 33 below, draft resolution B).

Draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.16

14. At the 34th meeting, the representative of Sweden introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/43/L.16) entitled "Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities", sponsored by Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mali, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines and Sweden, subsequently joined by Belgium and Sri Lanka.

15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.16 without a vote (see para. 33 below, draft resolution C).

Draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.17

16. At the 34th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/43/L.17) entitled "Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, the Comoros, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Zambia, subsequently joined by Brunei Darussalam, Madagascar, Mali, Nicaragua and Zimbabwe.

17. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.17 by a recorded vote of 123 to none, with one abstention (see para. 33 below, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Ice-

land, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Israel.

Draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.18/Rev.1

18. At the 34th meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/43/L.18/Rev.1) entitled "Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, the Comoros, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Yugoslavia and Zambia, subsequently joined by Zimbabwe.

19. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.18/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 121 to 2 (see para. 33 below, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

Draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.19

20. At the 34th meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/43/L.19) entitled "Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, the Comoros, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Zambia, subsequently joined by Brunei Darussalam, Madagascar, Mali, Nicaragua and Zimbabwe.

21. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.19 by a recorded vote of 100 to 20, with 4 abstentions (see para. 33 below, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Bahamas, Greece, Spain.

Draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.20

22. At the 34th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/43/L.20) entitled "The return of population and refugees displaced since 1967", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, the Comoros, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Zambia, subsequently joined by Brunei Darussalam, Madagascar, Mali, Nicaragua and Zimbabwe.

23. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.20 by a recorded vote of 99 to 2, with 23 abstentions (see para. 33 below, draft resolution G). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana,

Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.21

24. At the 34th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/43/L.21) entitled "Revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, the Comoros, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Zambia, subsequently joined by Brunei Darussalam, Madagascar, Mali, Nicaragua and Zimbabwe.

25. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.21 by a recorded vote of 97 to 2, with 24 abstentions (see para. 33 below, draft resolution H). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand,

Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.22/Rev.1

26. At the 34th meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/43/L.22/Rev.1) entitled "Protection of Palestine refugees", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, the Comoros, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Zambia, subsequently joined by Zimbabwe.

27. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.22/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 121 to 2 (see para. 33 below, resolution I). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

Draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.23

28. At the 34th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/43/L.23) entitled "University of Jerusalem 'Al-Quds' for Palestine refugees," sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, the Comoros, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Zambia, subsequently joined by Brunei Darussalam, Madagascar, Mali, Nicaragua and Zimbabwe.

29. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.23 by a recorded vote of 122 to 2, with 1 abstention (see para. 33 below, draft resolution J). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African

Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Bahamas.

30. Before the voting on all the draft resolutions, a statement in connection with the draft resolutions was made by the representative of Israel.

31. A statement in explanation of vote was made by the representative of the United States of America.

32. Following the voting on the draft resolutions, the representative of Greece, speaking on behalf of the States that are members of the European Community, and the representatives of Austria, Sweden, Canada and Australia made statements in explanation of vote.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

33. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to J below:

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR
PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

A

Assistance to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/69 A of 2 December 1987 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1987 to 30 June 1988 (A/43/13 and Add.1),

1. *Notes with deep regret* that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of its resolution 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952 for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern;

2. *Expresses its thanks* to the Commissioner-General and to all the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, recognizing that the Agency is doing all it can within the limits of available resources, and also expresses its thanks to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

3. *Reiterates its request* that the headquarters of the Agency should be relocated to its former site within its area of operations as soon as practicable;

4. *Notes with regret* that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine has been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) (see A/43/582, annex), and requests the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the Assembly as appropriate, but no later than 1 September 1989;

5. *Directs attention* to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the Agency, as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General;

6. *Notes with profound concern* that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, this increased level of income to the Agency is still insufficient to cover essential budget requirements in the present year and that, at currently foreseen levels of giving, deficits will recur each year;

7. *Calls upon* all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the report of the Commissioner-General, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions.

B

Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2656 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2728 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, 2791 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2964 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3090 (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3330 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 D (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 C of 23 November 1976, 32/90 D of 13 December 1977, 33/112 D of 18 December 1978, 34/52 D of 23 November 1979, 35/13 D of 3 November 1980, 36/146 E of 16 December 1981, 37/120 A of 16 December 1982, 38/83 B of 15 December 1983, 39/99 B of 14 December 1984, 40/165 B of 16 December 1985, 41/69 B of 3 December 1986 and 42/69 B of 2 December 1987,

Recalling also its decision 36/462 of 16 March 1982, whereby it took note of the special report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East² and adopted the recommendations contained therein,

Having considered the report of the Working Group (A/43/702),

Taking into account the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for

Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1987 to 30 June 1988 (A/43/13 and Add.1),

Deeply concerned at the critical financial situation of the Agency, which permits the provision of only minimum services to the Palestine refugees,

Emphasizing the continuing need for extraordinary efforts in order to maintain, at least at their present minimum level, the activities of the Agency, as well as to enable the Agency to carry out essential construction,

1. *Commends* the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for its efforts to assist in ensuring the Agency's financial security;

2. *Takes note with approval* of the report of the Working Group;

3. *Requests* the Working Group to continue its efforts, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the Agency for a further period of one year;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work.

C

Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/69 C of 2 December 1987 and all its previous resolutions on the question,

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1987 to 30 June 1988 (*ibid.*),

Concerned about the continued human suffering resulting from the hostilities in the Middle East,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 42/69 C and all its previous resolutions on the question;

2. *Endorses*, bearing in mind the objectives of those resolutions, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue to provide humanitarian assistance as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities;

3. *Strongly appeals* to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

D

Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 212 (III) of 19 November 1948 on assistance to Palestine refugees,

² A/36/866 and Corr. 1; see also A/37/591.

Recalling also its resolutions 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, 36/146 H of 16 December 1981, 37/120 D of 16 December 1982, 38/83 D of 15 December 1983, 39/99 D of 14 December 1984, 40/165 D of 16 December 1985, 41/69 D of 3 December 1986 and 42/69 D of 2 December 1987,

Cognizant of the fact that the Palestine refugees have, for the last four decades, lost their homes, lands and means of livelihood,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/652),

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1987 to 30 June 1988 (A/43/13 and Add.1),

1. Urges all States to respond to the appeal contained in General Assembly resolution 32/90 F of 13 December 1977 and reiterated in subsequent relevant resolutions in a manner commensurate with the needs of Palestine refugees for higher education, including vocational training;

2. Strongly appeals to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to augment the special allocations for grants and scholarships to Palestine refugees in addition to their contributions to the regular budget of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

3. Expresses its appreciation to all Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations that responded favourably to General Assembly resolutions 41/69 D and 42/69 D;

4. Invites the relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue, within their respective spheres of competence, to extend assistance for higher education to Palestine refugee students;

5. Appeals to all States, specialized agencies and the United Nations University to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including, in due course, the proposed University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees;

6. Also appeals to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees;

7. Requests the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to act as the recipient and trustee for the special allocations for grants and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

E

Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2792 C (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of

17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 E of 23 November 1976, 32/90 C of 13 December 1977, 33/112 E of 18 December 1978, 34/52 F of 23 November 1979, 35/13 F of 3 November 1980, 36/146 A of 16 December 1981, 37/120 E and I of 16 December 1982, 38/83 E and J of 15 December 1983, 39/99 E and J of 14 December 1984, 40/165 E and J of 16 December 1985, 41/69 E and J of 3 December 1986 and 42/69 E and J of 2 December 1987,

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1987 to 30 June 1988 (*ibid.*) and the two reports of the Secretary-General (A/43/653 and A/43/657),

Recalling the provisions of paragraph 11 of its resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, and considering that measures to resettle Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 away from their homes and property from which they were displaced constitute a violation of their inalienable right of return,

Alarmed by the reports received from the Commissioner-General that the Israeli occupying authorities, in contravention of Israel's obligation under international law, persist in their policy of demolishing shelters occupied by refugee families,

1. Reiterates strongly its demand that Israel desist from the removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 and from the destruction of their shelters;

2. Requests the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to address the acute situation of the Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 and accordingly to extend all the services of the Agency to those refugees;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Commissioner-General, to resume issuing identification cards to all Palestine refugees and their descendants in the occupied Palestinian territory, irrespective of whether or not they are recipients of rations and services of the Agency;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-fourth session, on the implementation of the present resolution and in particular on Israel's compliance with paragraph 1 above.

F

Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/146 F of 16 December 1981, 37/120 F of 16 December 1982, 38/83 F of 15 December 1983, 39/99 F of 14 December 1984, 40/165 F of 16 December 1985, 41/69 F of 3 December 1986, 42/69 F of 2 December 1987 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949,

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1987 to 30 June 1988 (A/43/13 and Add.1), and the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/654),

Deeply concerned at the interruption by the Agency, owing to financial difficulties, of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields,

1. *Regrets* that its resolutions 37/120 F, 38/83 F, 39/99 F, 40/165 F, 41/69 F and 42/69 F have not been implemented;

2. *Calls once again upon* all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible and to offer the necessary resources to meet the needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the interruption by the Agency of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions;

3. *Requests* the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to resume on a continuing basis the interrupted general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

G

The return of population and refugees displaced since 1967

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2452 A (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, 2672 D (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2792 E (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C and D (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 D of 23 November 1976, 32/90 E of 13 December 1977, 33/112 F of 18 December 1978, 34/52 E of 23 November 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/13 E of 3 November 1980, 36/146 B of 16 December 1981, 37/120 G of 16 December 1982, 38/83 G of 15 December 1983, 39/99 G of 14 December 1984, 40/165 G of 16 December 1985, 41/69 G of 3 December 1986 and 42/69 G of 2 December 1987,

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1987 to 30 June 1988 (A/43/13 and Add.1) and the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/655),

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of all displaced inhabitants to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and declares once more that any attempt to restrict, or to attach conditions to, the free exercise of the right to return by any displaced person is inconsistent with that inalienable right and inadmissible;

2. *Considers* any and all agreements embodying any restriction on, or condition for, the return of the displaced inhabitants as null and void;

3. *Strongly deplores* the continued refusal of the Israeli authorities to take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants;

4. *Calls once more upon* Israel:

(a) To take immediate steps for the return of all displaced inhabitants;

(b) To desist from all measures that obstruct the return of the displaced inhabitants, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-fourth session, on Israel's compliance with paragraph 4 above.

H

Revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/13 A to F of 3 November 1980, 36/146 C of 16 December 1981, 37/120 H of 16 December 1982, 38/83 H of 15 December 1983, 39/99 H of 14 December 1984, 40/165 H of 16 December 1985, 41/69 H of 3 December 1986, 42/69 H of 2 December 1987 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/581),

Taking note also of the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, covering the period from 1 September 1987 to 31 August 1988 (see A/43/582, annex),

Recalling that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights³ and the principles of international law uphold the principle that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her private property,

Considering that the Palestine Arab refugees are entitled to their property and to the income derived therefrom, in conformity with the principles of justice and equity,

Recalling in particular its resolution 394 (V) of 14 December 1950, in which it directed the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, in consultation with the parties concerned, to prescribe measures for the protection of the rights, property and interests of the Palestine Arab refugees,

Taking note of the completion of the programme of identification and evaluation of Arab property, as announced by the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine in its twenty-second progress report,⁴ and of the fact that the Land Office had a schedule of Arab owners and file of documents defining the location, area and other particulars of Arab property,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection and administration of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel

³ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁴ Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annex No. 11, document A/5700.

and to establish a fund for the receipt of income derived therefrom, on behalf of the rightful owners;

2. *Calls once more upon* Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

3. *Calls upon* the Governments of all the other Member States concerned to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel, which would assist the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Deplores* Israel's refusal to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolutions on the question;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

I

Protection of Palestine refugees

The General Assembly.

Recalling Security Council resolutions 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, 511 (1982) of 18 June 1982, 512 (1982) of 19 June 1982, 513 (1982) of 4 July 1982, 515 (1982) of 29 July 1982, 517 (1982) of 4 August 1982, 518 (1982) of 12 August 1982, 519 (1982) of 17 August 1982, 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982 and 523 (1982) of 18 October 1982,

Recalling in particular recent Security Council resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988 and 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988,

Recalling its resolutions ES-7/5 of 26 June 1982, ES-7/6 and ES-7/8 of 19 August 1982, ES-7/9 of 24 September 1982, 37/120 J of 16 December 1982, 38/83 I of 15 December 1983, 39/99 I of 14 December 1984, 40/165 I of 16 December 1985, 41/69 I of 3 December 1986, 42/69 I of 2 December 1987 and 43/21 of 3 November 1988,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General dated 21 January 1988,⁵ submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 605 (1987),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/656),

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1987 to 30 June 1988 (A/43/13 and Add.1),

Gravely concerned and alarmed by the deteriorating situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Taking into account the need to consider measures for the impartial protection of the Palestinian civilian population under Israeli occupation,

Referring to the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,⁶ and to the obligations arising from the regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907,⁷

⁵ Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988, document S/19443.

⁶ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973.

⁷ Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915), p. 100.

Deeply concerned at the marked deterioration in the security situation experienced by the Palestine refugees as stated by the Commissioner-General in his report,

Deeply distressed at the suffering of the Palestinian and Lebanese population which resulted from continuing Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon and other hostile acts,

Deeply distressed at the tragic situation of the civilian population in and around the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon which resulted from the fighting,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Secretary-General and the support of the Commissioner-General for organizing a co-ordinated and comprehensive programme of assistance for Lebanon by the United Nations inter-agency group, as reflected in paragraph 17 of the Commissioner-General's report (*ibid.*),

Reaffirming its support for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon, within its internationally recognized boundaries,

1. *Holds* Israel responsible for the security of the Palestine refugees in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and calls upon it to fulfil its obligations as the occupying Power in this regard, in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

2. *Calls upon* all the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to take appropriate measures to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for the Convention in all circumstances in conformity with their obligation under article I thereof;

3. *Urges* the Security Council to consider the current situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, taking into account the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General;⁸

4. *Urges* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to continue their efforts in support of the upholding of the safety and security and the legal and human rights of the Palestine refugees in all the territories under Israeli occupation in 1967 and thereafter;

5. *Calls once again upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to release forthwith all arbitrarily detained Palestine refugees, including the employees of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

6. *Welcomes* the provision by the Commissioner-General, in consultation with the Government of Lebanon, to provide housing to the Palestine refugees whose houses were demolished or razed;

7. *Welcomes also* the provision by the Commissioner-General, in consultation with the Government of Lebanon, to provide emergency housing repairs for the shelters and Agency installations that have been partly damaged or destroyed in the fighting;

8. *Calls once again upon* Israel to compensate the Agency for the damage to its property and facilities resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, without prejudice to Israel's responsibility for all damages resulting from that invasion;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assem-

bly, before the opening of its forty-fourth session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

J

University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/146 G of 16 December 1981, 37/120 C of 16 December 1982, 38/83 K of 15 December 1983, 39/99 K of 14 December 1984, 40/165 D and K of 16 December 1985, 41/69 K of 3 December 1986 and 42/69 K of 2 December 1987,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/408),

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1987 to 30 June 1988 (A/43/13 and Add.1),

1. *Emphasizes* the need for strengthening the educational system in the Arab territories occupied since 5 June 1967, including Jerusalem, and specifically the need for the establishment of the proposed university;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures for establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds", in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, giving due consideration to the recommendations consistent with the provisions of that resolution;

3. *Calls once more upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to co-operate in the implementation of the present resolution and to remove the hindrances that it has put in the way of establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds";

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 71st plenary meeting, on 6 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A to J submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/43/903, para. 33). Draft resolutions B and C were adopted without a vote and draft resolutions A and D to J were adopted by recorded votes as follows: draft resolution A was adopted by 152 votes to none, with 1 abstention; draft resolution D by 153 votes to none, with 1 abstention; draft resolution E by 152 votes to 2; draft resolution F by 130 votes to 20, with 3 abstentions; draft resolution G by 129 votes to 2, with 23 abstentions; draft resolution H by 124 votes to 2, with 25 abstentions; draft resolution I by 151 votes to 2, with 1 abstention; and draft resolution J by 152 votes to 2. For the final texts, see resolutions 43/57 A to J.⁸

⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/43/13 and Add.1	Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (1 July 1987-30 June 1988)	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-Third Session, Supplement No. 13 and addendum</i>
A/43/273-S/19720	Letter dated 30 March 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988	
A/43/393-S/19930	Letter dated 6 June 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and the reports and resolutions of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988	
A/43/408	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 42/69 K	
A/43/581	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 42/69 H	
A/43/582	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine	
A/43/652	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 42/69 D	
A/43/653	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 42/69 E	
A/43/654	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 42/69 F	
A/43/655	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 42/69 G	

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/43/656	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 42/69 I	
A/43/657	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 42/69 J	
A/43/667-S/20212	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final document of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988	
A/43/702	Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	
A/SPC/43/L.14	Draft resolution	See A/43/903, paras. 9 and 33, draft resolution A
A/SPC/43/L.15	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 11 and 33, draft resolution B
A/SPC/43/L.16	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 14 and 33, draft resolution C
A/SPC/43/L.17	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 16 and 33, draft resolution D
A/SPC/43/L.18	<i>Idem</i>	Replaced by A/SPC/43/L.18/Rev.1
A/SPC/43/L.18/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	See A/43/903, paras. 18 and 33, draft resolution E
A/SPC/43/L.19	Draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 20 and 33, draft resolution F
A/SPC/43/L.20	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 22 and 33, draft resolution G
A/SPC/43/L.21	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 24 and 33, draft resolution H
A/SPC/43/L.22	<i>Idem</i>	Replaced by A/SPC/43/L.22/Rev.1
A/SPC/43/L.22/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	See A/43/903, paras. 26 and 33, draft resolution I
A/SPC/43/L.23	Draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 28 and 33, draft resolution J

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 77: Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories*

CONTENTS

	Page
Document A/43/L.21 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution	1
Document A/43/904: Report of the Special Political Committee	2
Action taken by the General Assembly	11
List of other documents pertaining to the item	11

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Special Political Committee*, 28th to 32nd and 34th meetings, and corrigendum; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 41st meeting, and corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 37th, 45th and 71st meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 75.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.21 AND ADD.1

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[2 November 1988]

THE UPRISING (*intifadah*) OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE *The General Assembly,*

Aware of the uprising (*intifadah*) of the Palestinian people since 9 December 1987 against Israeli occupation, which has received significant attention and sympathy from world public opinion,

Deeply concerned at the alarming situation in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, as well as in the other occupied Arab territories, as a result of the continued occupation by Israel, the occupying Power, and of its persistent policies and practices against the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹ is applicable to all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Recalling its relevant resolutions as well as Security Council resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988 and 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988,

Recognizing the need for increased support and aid for, and solidarity with, the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation,

Conscious of the urgent need to resolve the underlying problem through a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement, including a solution to the Palestinian problem in all its aspects,

1. *Condemns* Israel's persistent policies and practices violating the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem, and, in particular, such acts as the opening of fire by the Israeli army and settlers that result in the killing and wounding of defenceless Palestinian civilians, the beating and breaking of bones, deportation of Palestinian civilians, the imposition of restrictive economic measures, the demolition of houses, collective punishment and detentions, as well as denial of access to the media;

2. *Strongly deplores* the continuing disregard by Israel, the occupying Power, of the relevant decisions of the Security Council;

3. *Reaffirms* that the occupation by Israel of the Palestinian territories since 1967, including Jerusalem, in no way changes the legal status of those territories;

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

4. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, abide immediately and scrupulously by the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and desist forthwith from its policies and practices that are in violation of the provisions of the Convention;

5. *Calls upon* all the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to take appropriate measures to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for the Convention in all circumstances, in conformity with their obligation under article I thereof;

6. *Invites* Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system, governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and the mass com-

munications media to continue and enhance their support for the Palestinian people;

7. *Urges* the Security Council to consider the current situation in the occupied Palestinian territories, taking into account the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General;²

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to examine the present situation in the occupied Palestinian territories by all means available to him and to submit periodic reports thereon, the first such report no later than 17 November 1988.

² *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988, document S/19443.*

DOCUMENT A/43/904

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: French]
[2 December 1988]

1. The item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 42/160 D of 8 December 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 77, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Committee considered the item at its 28th to 32nd and 34th meetings, from 17 to 22 and on 28 November 1988.

4. The Committee had before it the following reports:
[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

5. The Committee also had before it 14 letters addressed to the Secretary-General by the representatives of certain Member States:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

6. At the 28th meeting, the representative of Sri Lanka, Chairman of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, introduced the Special Committee's report (A/43/694).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

7. In the course of its deliberations, the Special Political Committee considered seven draft resolutions, as set forth below.

Draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.26

8. At the 34th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/43/L.26) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Jordan,¹ Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan and Zambia, subsequently joined by Burkina Faso and the Comoros.

¹ On behalf of the Member States that are members of the Group of Arab States.

9. On 23 November, the Committee had before it a statement (A/SPC/43/L.33) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.26, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

10. At the 34th meeting, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.26 as follows:

(a) Paragraph 6 was adopted by a recorded vote of 71 to 20, with 29 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Liberia, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Samoa, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

(b) The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 89 to 2, with 32 abstentions (see para. 29 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.27

11. At the 34th meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/43/L.27) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jordan,³ Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan and Zambia, subsequently joined by Burkina Faso and the Comoros.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.27 as follows:

(a) Paragraph 1 was adopted by a recorded vote of 122 to 1. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Re-

public, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: None.

(b) The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 121 to 1, with 4 abstentions (see para. 29 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, United States of America, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.28

13. At the 34th meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/43/L.28) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jordan,³ Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan and Zambia, subsequently joined by Burkina Faso and the Comoros.

14. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.28 by a recorded vote of 119 to 1, with 4 abstentions (see para. 29 below, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran

(Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, United States of America, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.29 and Rev.1

15. The Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/SPC/43/L.29) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jordan,¹ Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan and Zambia. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling Security Council resolution 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987,

"Recalling its resolutions 38/79 A of 15 December 1983, 39/95 A of 14 December 1984, 40/161 A of 16 December 1985, 41/63 A of 3 December 1986, 42/160 of 8 December 1987 and 43/21 of 3 November 1988,

"Taking note of the report (see A/43/694) of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories,

"Taking note also of the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988,⁴ 25 August 1988 (A/43/557) and 21 November 1988 (A/43/806),

"1. Deplores the Israeli arbitrary detention or imprisonment of thousands of Palestinians;

"2. Calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to release all Palestinians and Arabs arbitrarily detained and imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and for the liberation of their occupied territories;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible, but not later than the beginning of its forty-fourth session, on the implementation of the present resolution."

16. At the 34th meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/43/L.29/Rev.1) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jordan,¹ Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan and Zambia, subsequently joined by Burkina Faso and the Comoros.

17. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.29/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 118 to 2, with 2 abstentions (see para. 29 below, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Côte d'Ivoire, Uruguay.

Draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.30 and Rev.1

18. The Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/SPC/43/L.30) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jordan,¹ Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan and Zambia. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling Security Council resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988 and 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988,

"Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988,⁴ 25 August 1988 (A/43/558 and Add.1) and 21 November 1988 (A/43/806),

"Alarmed by the deportation of many Palestinians from the occupied Palestinian territory by the Israeli authorities, especially in 1988,

"Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹ in particular article 1 and the first paragraph of article 49, which read as follows:

'Article 1

'The High Contracting Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for the present Convention in all circumstances.'

'Article 49

'Individual or mass forcible transfers, as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the occupying Power or to that of any other country, occupied or not, are prohibited, regardless of their motive . . .'

¹ Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988, document S/19443.

"*Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,*

"1. *Strongly condemns Israel, the occupying Power, for its persistent refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly;*

"2. *Demands that the Government of Israel, the occupying Power, rescind the illegal measures taken by the Israeli authorities in deporting many Palestinians, especially in 1988, and that it facilitate their immediate return;*

"3. *Calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to cease forthwith the deportation of Palestinians and to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;*

"4. *Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution."*

19. At the 34th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/43/L.30/Rev.1) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jordan,³ Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan and Zambia, subsequently joined by Burkina Faso and the Comoros.

20. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.30/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 121 to 1, with 3 abstentions (see para. 29 below, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Côte d'Ivoire, United States of America, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.31

21. At the 34th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/43/L.31) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jordan,³ Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan and Zambia, subsequently joined by Burkina Faso and the Comoros.

22. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.31 by a recorded vote of 118 to 1, with 5 abstentions (see para. 29 below, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, United States of America, Zaire.

Draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.32

23. At the 34th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/43/L.32) sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jordan,³ Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan and Zambia, subsequently joined by Burkina Faso and the Comoros.

24. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.32 by a recorded vote of 116 to 2, with 5 abstentions (see para. 29 below, draft resolution G). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic

of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Central African Republic, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Zaire.

25. Before the voting on all the draft resolutions, the representative of Israel made a statement in connection with the draft resolutions.

26. A statement in explanation of vote before the vote was made by the representative of the United States of America.

27. Following the voting on all the draft resolutions, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Greece, on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Austria, Japan, Finland, Sweden, Australia, Argentina, New Zealand, Iceland, Norway and Canada.

28. The observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization made a statement.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE

29. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to G below:

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE POPULATION OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

A

The General Assembly,

*Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and by the principles and provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,*⁵

Aware of the uprising (intifadah) of the Palestinian people since 9 December 1987 against Israeli occupation, which has received significant attention and sympathy from world public opinion,

Deeply concerned at the alarming situation in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, as well as in the other occupied Arab territories, as a result of the continued occupation by Israel, the occupying Power, and of its persistent policies and practices against the Palestinian people,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of

War, of 12 August 1949,¹ as well as of other relevant conventions and regulations,

Taking into account the need to consider measures for the impartial protection of the Palestinian people under the Israeli occupation,

Recalling all its resolutions on the subject, in particular resolutions 32/91 B and C of 13 December 1977, 33/113 C of 18 December 1978, 34/90 A of 12 December 1979, 35/122 C of 11 December 1980, 36/147 C of 16 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/88 C of 10 December 1982, 38/79 D of 15 December 1983, 39/95 D of 14 December 1984, 40/161 D of 16 December 1985, 41/63 D of 3 December 1986, 42/160 D of 8 December 1987 and 43/21 of 3 November 1988,

Recalling also the relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988 and 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988,

Recalling further the relevant resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights, in particular its resolutions 1983/1 of 15 February 1983,⁶ 1984/1 of 20 February 1984,⁷ 1985/1 A and B and 1985/2 of 19 February 1985,⁸ 1986/1 A and B and 1986/2 of 20 February 1986,⁹ 1987/1, 1987/2 A and B and 1987/4 of 19 February 1987,¹⁰ 1988/1 A and B and 1988/2 of 15 February 1988 and 1988/3 of 22 February 1988,¹¹ and by other United Nations organs concerned and the specialized agencies,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (A/43/694), which contained, inter alia, self-incriminating public statements made by officials of Israel, the occupying Power,

Having also considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988,⁴ 29 September 1988 (A/43/636) and 21 November 1988 (A/43/806),

1. *Commends the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly and for its thoroughness and impartiality;*

2. *Deplores the continued refusal by Israel to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories;*

3. *Demands that Israel allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories;*

4. *Reaffirms the fact that occupation itself constitutes a grave violation of the human rights of the civilian population of the occupied Arab territories;*

5. *Condemns the continued and persistent violation by Israel of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and other applicable international instruments, and condemns in particular those violations which the Convention designates as "grave breaches" thereof;*

6. *Declares once more that Israel's grave breaches of that Convention are war crimes and an affront to humanity;*

⁵ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1983, Supplement No. 3 (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.

⁷ Ibid., 1984, Supplement No. 4 (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

⁸ Ibid., 1985, Supplement No. 2 (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.

⁹ Ibid., 1986, Supplement No. 2 (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁰ Ibid., 1987, Supplement No. 5 (E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

¹¹ Ibid., 1988, Supplement No. 2 (E/1988/12), chap. II, sect. A.

³ Resolution 217 A (III).

7. *Reaffirms*, in accordance with the Convention, that the Israeli military occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories is of a temporary nature, thus giving no right whatsoever to the occupying Power over the territorial integrity of the occupied territories;

8. *Strongly condemns* the following Israeli policies and practices:

(a) Annexation of parts of the occupied territories, including Jerusalem;

(b) Importation of Israeli laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Arab Golan, which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory;

(c) Illegal imposition and levy of heavy and disproportionate taxes and dues;

(d) Establishment of new Israeli settlements and expansion of the existing settlements on private and public Arab lands, and transfer of an alien population thereto;

(e) Eviction, deportation, expulsion, displacement and transfer of Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories and denial of their right to return;

(f) Confiscation and expropriation of private and public Arab property in the occupied territories and all other transactions for the acquisition of land involving the Israeli authorities, institutions or nationals on the one hand and the inhabitants or institutions of the occupied territories on the other;

(g) Excavation and transformation of the landscape and the historical, cultural and religious sites, especially at Jerusalem;

(h) Pillaging of archaeological and cultural property;

(i) Destruction and demolition of Arab houses;

(j) Collective punishment, mass arrests, administrative detention and ill-treatment of the Arab population;

(k) Ill-treatment and torture of persons under detention;

(l) Interference with religious freedoms and practices as well as family rights and customs;

(m) Interference with the system of education and with the social and economic and health development of the population in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories;

(n) Interference with the freedom of movement of individuals within the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories;

(o) Illegal exploitation of the natural wealth, resources and population of the occupied territories;

9. *Strongly condemns*, in particular, the following Israeli policies and practices:

(a) Implementation of an "iron-fist" policy against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory since 4 August 1985;

(b) Escalation of Israeli brutality since the beginning of the uprising (*intifadah*) on 9 December 1987;

(c) Ill-treatment and torture of children and minors under detention and/or imprisonment;

(d) Closure of headquarters and offices of trade unions and social organizations and harassment of their leaders, as well as attacks on hospitals and their personnel;

(e) Interference with the freedom of the press, including censorship, detention or expulsion of journalists, closure

and suspension of newspapers and magazines, as well as denial of access to international media;

(f) Killing and wounding of defenceless demonstrators;

(g) Breaking of bones and limbs of thousands of civilians;

(h) House and/or town arrests;

(i) Usage of toxic gas, which resulted, *inter alia*, in the killing of many Palestinians;

10. *Condemns also* the Israeli repression against and closing of the educational institutions in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, particularly the prohibition of Syrian textbooks and the Syrian educational system, the deprivation of Syrian students from pursuing their higher education in Syrian universities, the denial of the right to return to Syrian students receiving their higher education in the Syrian Arab Republic, the forcing of Hebrew on Syrian students, the imposition of courses that promote hatred, prejudice and religious intolerance, and the dismissal of teachers, all in clear violation of the Geneva Convention;

11. *Strongly condemns* the arming of Israeli settlers in the occupied territories to commit acts of violence against Palestinian and Arab civilians and the perpetration of acts of violence by these armed settlers against individuals, causing death and injury and wide-scale damage to Arab property;

12. *Requests* the Security Council to ensure Israel's respect for and compliance with all the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and to initiate measures to halt Israeli policies and practices in those territories;

13. *Urges* the Security Council to consider the current situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, taking into account the recommendations contained in the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988⁴ and 21 November 1988 (A/43/806), and with a view to securing international protection for the defenceless Palestinian people until the withdrawal of Israel, the occupying Power, from the occupied Palestinian territory;

14. *Reaffirms* that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or legal status of the occupied territories, or any part thereof, including Jerusalem, are null and void, and that Israel's policy of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in the occupied territories constitutes a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention and of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

15. *Demands* that Israel desist forthwith from the policies and practices referred to in paragraphs 8, 9, 10 and 11 above;

16. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to take immediate steps for the return of all displaced Arab and Palestinian inhabitants to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, in implementation of Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967;

17. *Urges* international organizations, including the specialized agencies, in particular the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization, to continue to examine the educational and health

conditions of Palestinian and Arab workers in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem;

18. *Reiterates its call* upon all States, in particular those States parties to the Geneva Convention, in accordance with article 1 of that Convention, and upon international organizations, including the specialized agencies, not to recognize any changes carried out by Israel in the occupied territories and to avoid actions, including those in the field of aid, which might be used by Israel in its pursuit of the policies of annexation and colonization or any of the other policies and practices referred to in the present resolutions;

19. *Requests* the Special Committee, pending early termination of Israeli occupation, to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross in order to ensure the safeguarding of the welfare and human rights of the population of the occupied territories and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

20. *Also requests* the Special Committee to submit regularly periodic reports to the Secretary-General on the present situation in the occupied Palestinian territory;

21. *Further requests* the Special Committee to continue to investigate the treatment of civilians in detention in Arab Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

22. *Condemns* Israel's refusal to permit persons from the occupied territories to appear as witnesses before the Special Committee and to participate in conferences and meetings held outside the occupied Palestinian territory;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To provide all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, including those required for its visits to the occupied territories, so that it may investigate the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

(b) To continue to make available additional staff as may be necessary to assist the Special Committee in the performance of its tasks;

(c) To circulate regularly and periodically the reports mentioned in paragraph 20 above to the States Members of the United Nations;

(d) To ensure the widest circulation of the reports of the Special Committee and of information regarding its activities and findings, by all means available, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and, where necessary, to reprint those reports of the Special Committee that are no longer available;

(e) To report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the tasks entrusted to him in the present resolution;

24. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to allow the reopening of the Roman Catholic Medical Facility Hospice at Jerusalem in order to continue to provide needed health and medical services to the Arab population in the city;

25. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories".

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980, in which, *inter alia*, the Council affirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹ is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Recalling also its resolutions 3092 A (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3240 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3525 B (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 31/106 B of 16 December 1976, 32/91 A of 13 December 1977, 33/113 A of 18 December 1978, 34/90 B of 12 December 1979, 35/122 A of 11 December 1980, 36/147 A of 16 December 1981, 37/88 A of 10 December 1982, 38/79 B of 15 December 1983, 39/95 B of 14 December 1984, 40/161 B of 16 December 1985, 41/63 B of 3 December 1986 and 42/160 B of 8 December 1987,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988,² 15 September 1988 (A/43/608) and 21 November 1988 (A/43/806),

Considering that the promotion of respect for the obligations arising from the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments and rules of international law is among the basic purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention,

Noting that Israel and the concerned Arab States whose territories have been occupied by Israel since June 1967 are parties to the Convention,

Taking into account that States parties to the Convention undertake, in accordance with article 1 thereof, not only to respect but also to ensure respect for the Convention in all circumstances,

1. *Reaffirms* that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

2. *Condemns once again* the failure of Israel, the occupying Power, to acknowledge the applicability of the Convention to the territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

3. *Strongly demands* that Israel acknowledge and comply with the provisions of the Convention in the Palestinian and other Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

4. *Urgently calls upon* all States parties to the Convention to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980,

Recalling also its resolutions 32/5 of 28 October 1977, 33/113 B of 18 December 1978, 34/90 C of 12 December 1979, 35/122 B of 11 December 1980, 36/147 B of 16

December 1981, 37/88 B of 10 December 1982, 38/79 C of 15 December 1983, 39/95 C of 14 December 1984, 40/161 C of 16 December 1985, 41/63 C of 3 December 1986 and 42/160 C of 8 December 1987.

Expressing grave anxiety and concern at the present serious situation in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, as a result of the continued Israeli occupation and the measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, designed to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of those territories,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988,⁴ 15 September 1988 (A/43/609) and 21 November 1988 (A/43/806),

Confirming that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹ is applicable to all Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since June 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. *Determines* that all such measures and actions taken by Israel in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, are in violation of the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and constitute a serious obstacle to the efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and therefore have no legal validity;

2. *Strongly deplores* the persistence of Israel in carrying out such measures, in particular the establishment of settlements in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem;

3. *Demands* that Israel comply strictly with its international obligations in accordance with the principles of international law and the provisions of the Geneva Convention,

4. *Demands once more* that Israel, the occupying Power, desist forthwith from taking any action which would result in changing the legal status, geographical nature or demographic composition of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

5. *Urgently calls upon* all States parties to the Geneva Convention to respect and to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in all Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

D

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987,

Recalling also its resolutions 38/79 A of 15 December 1983, 39/95 A of 14 December 1984, 40/161 A of 16 December 1985, 41/63 A of 3 December 1986, 42/160 A of 8 December 1987 and 43/21 of 3 November 1988,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (A/43/694).

Taking note also of the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988,⁴ 25 August 1988 (A/43/557) and 21 November 1988 (A/43/806),

1. *Deplores* the Israeli arbitrary detention or imprisonment of thousands of Palestinians;

2. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to release all Palestinians and Arabs arbitrarily detained and imprisoned as a result of their resistance against occupation in order to attain self-determination;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

E

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988 and 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988,⁴ 25 August 1988 (A/43/558 and Add.1) and 21 November 1988 (A/43/806),

Alarmed by the deportation of Palestinians from the occupied Palestinian territory by the Israeli authorities, especially in 1988,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹ in particular article 1 and the first paragraph of article 49, which read as follows:

"Article 1

"The High Contracting Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for the present Convention in all circumstances."

"Article 49

"Individual or mass forcible transfers, as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the occupying Power or to that of any other country, occupied or not, are prohibited, regardless of their motive . . ."

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. *Strongly deplores* the continuing disregard by Israel, the occupying Power, of the relevant decisions of the Security Council and resolutions of the General Assembly;

2. *Demands* that the Government of Israel, the occupying Power, rescind the illegal measures taken by the Israeli authorities in deporting Palestinians, especially in 1988, and that it facilitate their immediate return;

3. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease forthwith the deportation of Palestinians and to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

F

The General Assembly.

Deeply concerned that the Arab territories occupied since 1967 have been under continued Israeli military occupation,

Recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling also its resolutions 36/226 B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/88 E of 10 December 1982, 38/79 F of 15 December 1983, 39/95 F of 14 December 1984, 40/161 F of 16 December 1985, 41/63 F of 3 December 1986, 42/160 F of 8 December 1987 and 43/21 of 3 November 1988,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 26 August 1988 (A/43/559),

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 3414 (XXX) of 5 December 1975, 31/61 of 9 December 1976, 32/20 of 25 November 1977, 33/28 and 33/29 of 7 December 1978, 34/70 of 6 December 1979 and 35/122 E of 11 December 1980, in which, *inter alia*, it called upon Israel to put an end to its occupation of the Arab territories and to withdraw from all those territories,

Reaffirming once more the illegality of Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Arab Golan, which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory,

Reaffirming that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and that all territories thus occupied by Israel must be returned,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹

1. *Strongly condemns* Israel, the occupying Power, for its refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, particularly Council resolution 497 (1981), in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided that the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan was null and void and without international legal effect and demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, should rescind forthwith its decision;

2. *Condemns* the persistence of Israel in changing the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and legal status of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan;

3. *Determines* that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken or to be taken by Israel, the occupying Power, that purport to alter the character and legal status of the Syrian Arab Golan are null and void and constitute a flagrant violation of international law and of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and have no legal effect;

4. *Strongly condemns* Israel for its attempts to impose forcibly Israeli citizenship and Israeli identity cards on the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, and calls upon it to desist from its repressive measures against the population of the Syrian Arab Golan;

5. *Calls once again upon* Member States not to recognize any of the legislative or administrative measures and actions referred to above;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

G

The General Assembly.

Bearing in mind the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹

Deeply concerned at the intensified harassment by Israel, the occupying Power, against educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territories,

Recalling Security Council resolution 605 (1981) of 22 December 1987,

Recalling also its resolutions 38/79 G of 15 December 1983, 39/95 G of 14 December 1984, 40/161 G of 16 December 1985, 41/63 G of 3 December 1986, 42/160 G of 8 December 1987 and 43/21 of 3 November 1988,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988,² 25 August 1988 (A/43/560) and 21 November 1988 (A/43/806),

Taking note of the relevant decisions adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization concerning the educational and cultural situation in the occupied territories,

1. *Reaffirms* the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

2. *Condemns* Israeli policies and practices against Palestinian students and faculties in schools, universities and other educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territories, especially the opening of fire on defenceless students, causing many casualties;

3. *Condemns* the systematic Israeli campaign of repression against and closing of universities, schools and other educational and vocational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territory, restricting and impeding the academic activities of Palestinian universities by subjecting the selection of courses, textbooks and education programmes, the admission of students and the appointment of faculty members to the control and supervision of the military occupation authorities, in clear contravention of the Geneva Convention;

4. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply with the provisions of that Convention, rescind all actions and measures against all educational institutions, ensure the freedom of those institutions and refrain forthwith from hindering the effective operation of the universities, schools and other educational institutions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 26 October 1988, the General Assembly, in accordance with article 81 of its rules of procedure, decided that one meeting of the plenary would be held on agenda item 77, on the understanding that the Special Political Committee would remain seized of the item for its customary consideration (see A/43/751 and decision 43/202¹²).

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 3 November 1988, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/43/L.21 and Add.1 by a recorded vote of 130 to 2, with 16 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 43/21.¹²

At its 71st plenary meeting, on 6 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A to G submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/43/904, para. 29), by recorded votes as follows: paragraph 6 of draft resolution A was adopted by 80 votes to 23, with 45 abstentions, and draft resolution A as a whole was adopted by 106 votes to 2, with 43 abstentions; paragraph 1 of draft resolution B was adopted by 150 votes to 1 and draft resolution B as a whole was adopted by 148 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions; draft resolution C by 149 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions; draft resolution D, by 150 votes to 2; draft resolution E, by 152 votes to 1, with 1 abstention; draft resolution F, by 149 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions; and draft resolution G, by 147 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions. For the final texts, see resolutions 43/58 A to G.¹²

¹² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/43/60-S/19373	Letter dated 22 December 1987 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1987, document S/19373</i>
A/43/62-S/19375 and Corr. 1	Letter dated 22 December 1987 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19375
A/43/63-S/19376	Letter dated 22 December 1987 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19376
A/43/90-S/19436	Letter dated 18 January 1988 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988, document S/19436</i>
A/43/94-S/19439	Letter dated 20 January 1988 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19439
A/43/109-S/19454	Letter dated 26 January 1988 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19454
A/43/114-S/19464	Letter dated 29 January 1988 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19464
A/43/115-S/19469	Letter dated 1 February 1988 from the representative of Bahrain to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19469
A/43/116-S/19470	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19470
A/43/118-S/19473	Letter dated 2 February 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19473
A/43/166-S/19537	Letter dated 24 February 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19537
A/43/176-S/19547	Letter dated 26 February 1988 from the representative of Bahrain to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19547
A/43/177-S/19549 and Corr. 1	Letter dated 26 February 1988 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19549
A/43/213-S/19608 and Corr. 1	Letter dated 11 March 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19608
A/43/273-S/19720	Letter dated 30 March 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988	
A/43/275-S/19722	Letter dated 30 March 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a resolution on the uprising of the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories adopted by the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988	
A/43/277-S/19723	Letter dated 4 April 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Supplement for April, May and June 1988, document S/19723</i>

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/43/278-S/19724	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19724
A/43/317-S/19803	Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	
A/43/323-S/19813	Letter dated 20 April 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19813
A/43/340-S/19846	Letter dated 28 April 1988 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19846
A/43/347-S/19857	Letter dated 2 May 1988 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19857
A/43/348-S/19858	Letter dated 2 May 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/19858
A/43/386-S/19917	Letter dated 1 June 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	
A/43/393-S/19930	Letter dated 6 June 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and the reports and resolutions of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988	
A/43/407-S/19938	Letter dated 15 June 1988 from the representative of Algeria to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Declaration of the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference, held at Algiers from 7 to 9 June 1988	
A/43/420-S/19955	Letter dated 22 June 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	
A/43/452	Letter dated 7 July 1988 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	
A/43/459-S/20011	Letter dated 13 July 1988 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for July, August and September 1988, document S/20011
A/43/504-S/20090	Letter dated 4 August 1988 from the representative of Mauritania to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20090
A/43/540	Letter dated 17 August 1988 from the representative of Mauritania to the Secretary-General	
A/43/549	Letter dated 19 August 1988 from the representatives of Greece and Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a joint declaration of the Gulf Co-operation Council and its member States and the European Community and its member States, issued in Luxembourg on 15 June 1988	
A/43/557	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/558 and Add.1	<i>Idem</i>	
A/43/559	<i>Idem</i>	
A/43/560	<i>Idem</i>	
A/43/573	Letter dated 26 August 1988 from the representative of Mauritania to the Secretary-General	
A/43/608	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/609	<i>Idem</i>	
A/43/613	Letter dated 14 September 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States composing the Committee of Nine Non-Aligned Countries on Palestine at Nicosia on 7 September 1988	
A/43/636	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/667-S/20212	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final document of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988	
A/43/692-S/20220	Letter dated 7 October 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Co-ordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held in New York on 29 September 1988	
A/43/694	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	
A/43/781-S/20258	Letter dated 28 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for October, November and December 1988, document S/20258
A/43/784-S/20261	Letter dated 4 November 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20261
A/43/806	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/853-S/20287	Letter dated 22 November 1988 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20287
A/43/975-S/20334	Letter dated 16 December 1988 from the Deputy Permanent Observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/20334
A/43/985	Letter dated 19 December 1988 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General	

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/SPC/43/L.26	Draft resolution	See A/43/904, paras. 8 and 29, draft resolution A
A/SPC/43/L.27	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 11 and 29, draft resolution B
A/SPC/43/L.28	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 13 and 29, draft resolution C
A/SPC/43/L.29	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 15
A/SPC/43/L.29/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 16 and 29, draft resolution D
A/SPC/43/L.30	Draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 18
A/SPC/43/L.30/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 19 and 29, draft resolution E
A/SPC/43/L.31	Draft resolution	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 21 and 29, draft resolution F
A/SPC/43/L.32	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 23 and 29, draft resolution G
A/SPC/43/L.33	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/43/L.26: note by the Secretary-General	
<i>Programme budget implications of draft resolution A submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/43/904</i>		
A/43/931	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 114
A/C.5/43/51	Note by the Secretary-General	

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 78: Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects*

CONTENTS

Document A/43/795: Report of the Special Political Committee	Page 1
Action taken by the General Assembly	2
List of other documents pertaining to the item	2

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Special Political Committee*, 5th, 11th to 13th and 16th meetings, and corrigendum, and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 71st meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 77.

DOCUMENT A/43/795

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: French]
[10 November 1989]

1. The item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 42/161 of 8 December 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 78, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Committee considered the item at its 5th, 11th to 13th and 16th meetings, on 17 and 25 to 27 October and 2 November 1988.

4. The Committee had before it the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (A/43/566).

5. The Committee also had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

6. At the 5th meeting, Mr. Michael O. Ononaiye (Nigeria), Chairman of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, introduced the Committee's report.

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.6

7. At the 16th meeting, the representative of Nigeria, on behalf of the members of the Bureau of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/43/L.6) sponsored by Argentina, Canada, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, Japan and Nigeria.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.6 without a vote (see para. 13 below, draft resolution A).

9. The representative of Turkey made a statement in connection with the draft resolution.

Draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.7

10. At the 16th meeting, the representative of Nigeria, on behalf of the members of the Bureau of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/43/L.7) sponsored by Argentina, Canada, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, Japan and Nigeria.

11. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.7 without a vote (see para. 13 below, draft resolution B).

12. The representative of China made a statement in connection with the draft resolution.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

13. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A and B below:

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 2006 (XIX) of 18 February 1965, 2053 A (XX) of 15 December 1965, 2249 (S-V) of 23 May 1967, 2308 (XXII) of 13 December 1967, 2451 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2670 (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2835 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971, 2965 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3091 (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3239 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3457 (XXX) of 10 December 1975, 31/105 of 15 December 1976, 32/106 of 15 December 1977, 33/114 of 18 December 1978, 34/53 of 23 November 1979,

35/121 of 11 December 1980, 36/37 of 18 November 1981, 37/93 of 10 December 1982, 38/81 of 15 December 1983, 39/97 of 14 December 1984, 40/163 of 16 December 1985, 41/67 of 3 December 1986 and 42/161 of 8 December 1987.

Welcoming with deep appreciation the award of the 1988 Nobel Peace Prize to the United Nations peace-keeping forces,

Noting with satisfaction the resumption of the work of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations,

Convinced that the United Nations peace-keeping operations are an integral component of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security,

Taking into account that increasing activities in the field of United Nations peace-keeping require increasing human, financial and material resources for the Organization,

Aware of the extremely difficult financial situation of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the light of the heavy burden on the troop contributors, especially those from developing countries,

Emphasizing that the current political atmosphere is propitious for achieving progress in the work of the Special Committee,

Bearing in mind the fact that constructive exchanges of views on various practical aspects of peace-keeping operations can contribute favourably to the smooth and effective functioning of these operations,

Having examined the report of the Special Committee (A/43/566),

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations;

2. *Urges* the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, to continue its efforts for a comprehensive review

of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects with a view to strengthening the role of the United Nations in this field, taking into account the difficult financial situation of peace-keeping operations and the need for maximum cost efficiency;

3. *Invites* Member States to submit observations and suggestions to the Secretary-General by 1 March 1989 on peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, with particular emphasis on practical proposals to make these operations more effective;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, within existing resources, a compilation of the above-mentioned observations and suggestions and to submit it to the Special Committee during its session in 1989;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects".

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2006 (XIX) of 18 February 1965, by which the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations was established,

Recognizing the importance of peace-keeping operations,

Convinced that the participation of the People's Republic of China will benefit the work of the Special Committee,

1. *Decides* to increase the membership of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations to thirty-four;

2. *Approves* the request of the People's Republic of China to become a member of the Special Committee.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 71st plenary meeting, on 6 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolutions submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/43/795, para. 13). For the final texts, see resolutions 43/59 A and B.¹

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/43/486-S/20301	Letter dated 26 July 1988 from the representative of Poland to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the communiqué and statements of the Meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, held at Warsaw on 15 and 16 July 1988	
A/43/566	Report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations	
A/43/629	Letter dated 22 September 1988 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/43/645	Letter dated 22 September 1988 from the representative of China to the President of the General Assembly	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	
A/43/942-S/20314 and Corr. 1 and 2	Letter dated 6 December 1988 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Declaration on the International Role of the European Community and the conclusions on European political co-operation, adopted at the session of the European Council, held at Rhodes on 2 and 3 December 1988	
A/SPC/43/L.6	Draft resolution	See A/43/795, paras. 7 and 13, draft resolution A
A/SPC/43/L.7	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 10 and 13, draft resolution B

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 79: Questions relating to information*

CONTENTS

Document A/43/902: Report of the Special Political Committee	Page 1
Action taken by the General Assembly	7
List of other documents pertaining to the item	7

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Special Political Committee*, 14th to 20th, 24th and 33rd meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 71st meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 78.

DOCUMENT A/43/902

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: French]

[1 December 1988]

1. The item entitled "Questions relating to information" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 42/162 A of 8 December 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 79, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Committee considered the item at its 14th to 20th, 24th and 33rd meetings, held between 31 October and 7 November and on 10 and 23 November 1988.

4. The Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

5. At its 2nd meeting, on 6 October, the Committee decided to establish an open-ended working group on questions relating to information, chaired by Mr. Orobola Fasehun (Nigeria), Vice-Chairman of the Committee.

6. At its 14th meeting, the Committee heard an introductory statement by the Chairman of the Committee on Information.

7. At its 15th meeting, on 1 November and its 17th meeting, on 3 November, the Committee heard introductory statements by the Under-Secretary-General for Public Information and the Acting Director of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Liaison Office.

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.12

8. At the 33rd meeting, the representative of Tunisia introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/43/L.12) on behalf of Member States that are members of the Group of 77.

9. Subsequently, the representative of China withdrew the amendments to draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.12 that had been issued in document A/SPC/43/L.24. Those amendments read as follows:

"1. Replace subparagraph (11) of paragraph 1 with the following:

The Secretary-General is requested to make further efforts to expedite the elimination of the backlog of *The United Nations Yearbook* or to suggest an alternative to make the publication on schedule. The improvement in format and printing of the *UN Chronicle* is welcome. The Department of Public Information is encouraged to continue to combine its editorial policies with the interests of the specific target audience.

"2. Replace subparagraph (17) of paragraph 1 with the following:

In view of the importance of radio programmes in developing countries, the Secretary-General is requested to ensure full programme delivery by the Caribbean Unit, including implementation of the provisions of General Assembly resolution 38/82 B. The functions of the Middle East/Arabic Unit and the Asian Unit should also be strengthened.

"3. Delete subparagraph (18) of paragraph 1 and renumber the remaining subparagraphs accordingly."

10. At the same meeting, the Chairman drew the Committee's attention to the statement by the Secretary-General (A/SPC/43/L.25) concerning the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.12.

11. The Committee then adopted draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.12 by a recorded vote of 100 to 8, with 15 abstentions (see para. 19 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:¹

¹ The delegation of Cameroon subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Japan, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

Draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.13

12. At the 33rd meeting, the representative of Tunisia introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/43/L.13) on behalf of the Member States that are members of the Group of 77.

13. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.13 by a recorded vote of 111 to 1, with 11 abstentions (see para. 19 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:¹

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

14. Before the vote the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Colombia and Cuba made statements in connection with the two draft resolutions.

15. Statements in explanation of vote before the vote were made by the representatives of Canada, the German Democratic Republic, the Netherlands, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Czechoslovakia.

16. The representatives of Denmark, Austria, Australia, Ireland, Finland, Sweden, Japan, the United States of America and Belgium made statements in explanation of vote after the vote.

17. Subsequently, the representative of Tunisia, in his capacity as Chairman of the Group of 77, made a statement in connection with the draft resolutions just adopted.

Candidacies for membership in the Committee on Information

18. At the 33rd meeting, the Chairman drew attention to paragraph 18 of the report of the Committee on Information (A/43/21) in which that Committee, supporting the requests of Hungary, Zimbabwe and Ireland for membership in the Committee on Information, decided to submit the candidacies to the General Assembly for approval. At the same meeting, the Committee agreed to recommend to the Assembly the candidacies of Hungary, Zimbabwe and Ireland for membership in the Committee on Information (see para. 20 below).

Recommendations of the Special Political Committee

19. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A and B below:

QUESTIONS RELATING TO INFORMATION

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on questions relating to information,

Reaffirming the mandate given to the Committee on Information by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/182 of 18 December 1979,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information (A/43/639),

Encouraging the Secretary-General to continue necessary action in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, with particular emphasis on securing a co-ordinated approach to priority issues before the Organization,

Taking note of the comprehensive report of the Committee on Information (A/43/21), which served as an important basis and stimulated further deliberations,

1. *Urges* the full implementation of the following recommendations:

(1) All countries, the United Nations system as a whole and all others concerned should co-operate in the establishment of a new world information and commu-

nication order, seen as an evolving and continuous process, and based, *inter alia*, on the free circulation and wider and better balanced dissemination of information, guaranteeing diversity of sources of information and free access to information and, in particular, the urgent need to change the dependent status of the developing countries in the field of information and communication, as the principle of sovereign equality among nations extends also to this field, and intended also to strengthen peace and international understanding, enabling all persons to participate effectively in political, economic, social and cultural life and promoting human rights, understanding and friendship among all nations. The ongoing efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which retains the central role in this field, to eliminate gradually the existing imbalances in the field of information and communication and to encourage a free flow and a wider and better balanced dissemination of information in accordance with the relevant resolutions of that organization, adopted by consensus, should be reaffirmed;

(2) Considering the important role that the media worldwide can freely play, particularly under the present situation, it is recommended that:

(a) The mass media should be encouraged to give wider coverage to the efforts of the international community towards global development and, in particular, the efforts of the developing countries to achieve economic, social and cultural progress;

(b) The United Nations system as a whole should co-operate in a concerted manner, through its information services, in promoting a more comprehensive and realistic image of the activities and potential of the United Nations system in all its endeavours, in accordance with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolutions, with particular emphasis on the right to self-determination and the elimination of all forms of racism, aggression, foreign domination and occupation, in order to create a climate of confidence, the strengthening of multilateralism and the promotion of the development activities in the United Nations system;

(c) All countries should be urged to extend assistance to journalists for the free and effective performance of their professional tasks and to ensure respect for their physical integrity;

(3) Considering the existing imbalances in the international distribution of news, particularly that affecting the developing countries, it is recommended that urgent attention should be given to the elimination of existing imbalances by, *inter alia*, diversifying the sources of information and respecting the interests, aspirations and socio-cultural values of all peoples;

(4) The United Nations system as a whole, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the developed countries should be urged to co-operate in a concerted manner with the developing countries towards strengthening the information and communication infrastructures in the latter countries and promoting their access to advanced communications technology, in accordance with the priorities attached to such areas by the developing countries, with a view to enabling them to develop their own information

and communications policies freely and independently and in the light of their social and cultural values, taking into account the principles of freedom of the press and information. In this regard, support should be provided for the continuation and strengthening of practical training programmes for broadcasters and journalists from developing countries;

(5) Note should be taken with appreciation of regional efforts, especially among the developing countries, as well as co-operation between developed and developing countries to develop further the media infrastructure in the developing countries, especially in the areas of training and dissemination of information, with a view to encouraging a free flow and a wider and better balanced dissemination of information;

(6) Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² which provides that everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression and that this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers, and article 29, which stipulates that these rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations, should be recalled;

(7) The relevant paragraphs of General Assembly resolution 59 (I) of 14 December 1946, in which the Assembly stated, *inter alia*, that freedom of information is a fundamental human right, must be reiterated;

(8) The primary role that the General Assembly is to play in elaborating, co-ordinating and harmonizing United Nations policies and activities in the field of information having been reaffirmed, the Secretary-General is requested to ensure that the activities of the Department of Public Information, as the focal point of the public information tasks of the United Nations, are strengthened and improved, keeping in view the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the priority areas such as those stated in section III, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution 35/201 of 16 December 1980 and other pertinent resolutions of the Assembly and the recommendations of the Committee on Information, so as to ensure an objective and more coherent coverage of, as well as better knowledge about, the United Nations and its work. The Secretary-General is further requested to ensure that the Department of Public Information:

(a) Co-operate more regularly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, especially at the working level, with a view to maximizing the contributions of the Department to the efforts of that organization in further promoting the attainment of a free flow and a wider and better balanced dissemination of information;

(b) Strengthen its co-operation with the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, with the Eco-Pool of the News Agencies of Non-Aligned Countries and with the Broadcasting Organization of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as with intergovernmental and regional organizations and with the news agencies of the developing countries. In this regard, the Department of Public Information should monitor, as appropriate, important meetings of the Movement, in particular its summit meetings, as well as those

² Resolution 217 A (III).

of intergovernmental and regional organizations, as this constitutes a concrete step towards the promotion of a wider and better balanced dissemination of information;

(c) Continue to disseminate information about the United Nations activities in the field of human rights, decolonization and the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and foreign occupation;

(d) Give the widest possible dissemination of information pertaining to acute world economic problems in general and, in particular, to the severe economic difficulties of the least developed countries and the need for strengthening the international economic co-operation aimed at resolving the external debt problems of developing countries;

(e) Do its utmost to disseminate widely and to publicize the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990³ and the tremendous efforts of the African countries towards recovery and development, as well as the positive response by the international community to alleviate the serious economic situation prevailing in Africa;

(f) Continue adequate coverage of the World Disarmament Campaign;

(g) Disseminate adequately and accurately, in conformity with relevant United Nations resolutions on the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East, information relating to the struggle of the Palestinian people, particularly its current uprising, and of the Arab population in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, for the attainment and exercise of their inalienable national rights, and report thereon to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1989;

(h) Strengthen its activities and the dissemination of information on the policies and practices of *apartheid*, giving due attention to the unilateral measures and official censorship imposed on the local and international media with regard to all aspects of this issue, and report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1989;

(i) Further intensify its efforts in order to alert world public opinion to the illegal occupation of Namibia and continue to disseminate adequately and accurately, with the full assistance of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the United Nations system as a whole, information relating to the struggle of the oppressed people of Namibia for self-determination, national independence and freedom as well as to the need for the full and speedy implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia;

(j) Continue adequate coverage of the United Nations activities pertaining to the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

(k) Further cover adequately and with impartiality the activities of all United Nations peace-keeping operations, in view of the paramount importance of such operations for the maintenance of international peace and security;

(l) Continue to disseminate information concerning United Nations resolutions on terrorism in all its forms, including General Assembly resolutions 40/61 of 9 December 1985 and 42/159 of 7 December 1987;

(m) Strengthen its information programmes relating to women and their role in society;

(n) Strengthen its coverage of the efforts made by the United Nations system and Member States in their campaign against illicit trafficking of narcotics and drug abuse;

(9) In the light of the present international situation, the Department of Public Information should continue its efforts to promote an informed understanding of the work and purposes of the United Nations system among the peoples of the world and to strengthen the image of the United Nations system as a whole. In this connection, the Secretary-General is requested to ensure that the Department of Public Information:

(a) Continue to maintain consistent editorial independence and accuracy in reporting for all material it produces, taking necessary measures to ensure that its output contains objective and equitable information about issues before the Organization, reflecting divergent opinions where they occur;

(b) In the context of the review of its role, performance and method of work, continue to explore the feasibility of applying modern technologies for the collection, production, storage, dissemination and distribution of information materials, including the use of satellite facilities, and report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1989 with regard to the effects of the application of such technologies on prevailing arrangements;

(c) Consider expanding the programme of telephone news bulletins that are paid for by its users;

(d) Continue its co-operation with those countries which have expressed readiness to assist the United Nations in resuming the short-wave broadcasts through their respective national networks free of charge and encourage expansion of this type of co-operation with those developed and developing countries with recognized capabilities in this field;

(e) Take adequate measures to resume the taped radio programmes, which it temporarily curtailed, bearing in mind the objective of their effective utilization and maximum audience impact and report on this matter to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

(f) Continue its annual training programme for broadcasters and journalists from developing countries;

(g) Extend all assistance to educational institutions of Member States and continue to organize seminars for educators and education policy makers;

(h) Guarantee daily coverage of all United Nations meetings through issuance of daily press releases in the working languages, reflecting the views of all delegations with accuracy and objectivity. It should also continue to co-operate closely with and provide assistance to members of the United Nations Correspondents Association, taking into account their needs and requirements, especially in the area of press releases, which provide them with the necessary raw material for adequate reporting, and through press conferences and briefings;

(i) Use the official languages of the United Nations adequately in its documents and audio-visual documentation and make balanced use of the two working languages of the Secretariat;

³ Resolution S-13/2, annex.

(j) Ensure timely distribution of its material to subscribers and to United Nations information centres;

(10) In view of the proposals of the Department of Public Information to eliminate certain programmes, the Secretary-General is requested to stop any action on the proposed elimination and to submit a comprehensive report on the matter to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

(11) The Secretary-General is urged to continue his efforts to secure a sound and stable financial basis for the Department of Public Information to produce its publications on time, particularly *Development Forum*, *The United Nations Yearbook*, the *UN Chronicle*, the *Africa Recovery Report* and the *World Newspaper Supplement*, and to ensure that they retain their editorial policy of intellectual independence and reflect adequately the United Nations activities, and to submit a report thereon to the Committee on Information at its 1989 substantive session;

(12) The unique function of the United Nations information centres, recognized as one of the most important means of disseminating information about the United Nations among the peoples of the world, should be enhanced. In this regard, United Nations information centres should intensify direct and systematic communication exchange with local media information and educational institutions and non-governmental organizations recognized by the Economic and Social Council in a mutually beneficial way and arrange for constant evaluation of their activities in this regard. Every effort should be made to establish close co-ordination with other field offices of the United Nations system, particularly those of the United Nations Development Programme, in order to avoid duplication of work, taking into account the functional autonomy of the United Nations information centres. The Department of Public Information should ensure open and unhindered access by all people to all United Nations information centres and to all materials distributed through the centres. It is also urged to accelerate the process of linking the remaining United Nations information centres that have not been linked with electronic mail;

(13) In recognition of the need for co-ordinating information activities of the United Nations system and of the important role that the Joint United Nations Information Committee plays in this regard, the Department of Public Information is encouraged to continue its active participation in the work of that Committee;

(14) It is recognized that the free distribution of materials is necessary in the public information activities of the United Nations. However, as demands increase and whenever it is desirable and possible, the Department of Public Information should actively encourage the sale of its materials;

(15) The Secretary-General is requested to ensure that the reorganization and restructuring of the Department of Public Information strengthen and improve the output of the mandated programmes and activities of the Department, taking into account the need for equitable geographical distribution of posts in the Department;

(16) The Secretary-General is requested to take effective steps to increase in the Department of Public Information the representation of underrepresented

developing countries and of other underrepresented groups of countries, especially at the senior levels, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, and to submit a report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1989;

(17) The Secretary-General is requested to ensure full programme delivery by the Caribbean Unit, including implementation of the provisions of General Assembly resolution 38/82 B of 15 December 1983, and to submit a report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1989 on the measures taken in the implementation of the present recommendation;

(18) The Secretary-General is requested to maintain the functions of the Middle East/Arabic Unit as the producer of Arabic television and radio programmes, to strengthen and expand this Unit to enable it to function in an effective manner and to report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1989 on the implementation of the present recommendation;

(19) The United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, should aim at providing all possible support and assistance to the developing countries with due regard to their interests and needs in the field of information and to action already taken within the United Nations system, including, in particular:

(a) Development of human resources as indispensable for the improvement of information and communication systems in developing countries and support for the continuation and strengthening of practical training programmes, such as those already operating under both public and private auspices throughout the developing world;

(b) Creation of conditions that will gradually enable the developing countries to produce, by using their own resources, the communications technology suited to their national needs, as well as the necessary programme material, specifically for radio and television broadcasting;

(c) Assistance in establishing and promoting telecommunication links at subregional, regional and interregional levels, especially among developing countries;

(20) In this regard, full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,⁴ which constitutes an important step in the development of these infrastructures, should always be provided;

2. Requests that the provisions of the present resolution relating to the activities of the Department of Public Information be implemented within existing resources, taking into account the priorities set by the General Assembly;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1989 on the implementation of the present resolution;

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. Takes note with appreciation of the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-

⁴ See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twenty-first Session*, vol. I, *Resolutions*, sect. III, resolution 4/21.

ordination (see A/43/16, part two, paras. 82-88) and requests the Secretary-General to submit a detailed report to the Committee on Information at its eleventh session on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, bearing in mind resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987;

6. *Requests* the Committee on Information to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Questions relating to information".

B

The General Assembly.

Recalling its resolutions 34/181 and 34/182 of 18 December 1979, 35/201 of 16 December 1980, 36/149 A of 16 December 1981, 37/94 A and B of 10 December 1982, 38/82 A of 15 December 1983, 39/98 A and B of 14 December 1984, 40/164 A and B of 16 December 1985, 41/68 A and B of 3 December 1986 and 42/162 A and B of 8 December 1987,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the final documents of the first Conference of the Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 26 to 30 January 1984,⁵ and of the Second Conference, held at Harare from 10 to 12 June 1987,⁶ the Declarations of the Seventh and Eighth Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983,⁷ and at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,⁸ and the Final Political Declarations adopted by the Conferences of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985⁹ and at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988 (see A/43/667-S/20212, annex, sect. I, paras. 266-281),

Recalling the relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its eighteenth ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 24 to 27 June 1981,¹⁰ and the Conference of Ministers of Information of States members of the Organization of African Unity at its third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 27 to 30 March 1985, and at its first extraordinary session, held at Cairo from 20 to 25 November 1985, especially those encouraging regional co-operation in the field of information,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975, and those of the Concluding Document of the meeting of representatives of the participating States of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, held at Madrid from 11 November 1980 to 9 September 1983,

Recalling article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² which provides that everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression and that this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers, and article 29, which stipulates that these rights and freedoms may in no case be

exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Recalling also the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace,¹¹

Conscious that, in order progressively to remedy existing imbalances, it is essential to strengthen and intensify the development of infrastructure, networks and resources in the communications field and thus encourage a free flow and a wider and better balanced dissemination of information,

Emphasizing its full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,⁴ which constitutes an essential instrument for the development of human and material resources and communication infrastructures in the developing countries,

Recognizing the central role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the field of information and communications within its mandate, as well as the progress accomplished by that organization in that field,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (A/43/670);

2. *Recalls* the Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racism, *Apartheid* and Incitement to War,¹² adopted on 28 November 1978 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

3. *Considers* that the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization represents a significant step towards the gradual elimination of existing imbalances in the field of information and communications, and welcomes the decisions adopted by the Intergovernmental Council of the Programme at its ninth session, held in Paris from 2 to 8 February 1988;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Member States that have made or pledged a contribution towards the implementation of the International Programme for the Development of Communication;

5. *Again calls upon* Member States and organizations and bodies of the United Nations system as well as other international governmental and non-governmental organizations and concerned public and private enterprises to respond to the appeals of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to contribute to the International Programme for the Development of Communication by making financial resources available as well as staff, equipment, technologies and training resources;

6. *Recalls* resolution 4/22 of 27 October 1980¹³ concerning the reduction of telecommunication tariffs for news exchanges, adopted by the General Conference of the United

⁵ See A/39/139-S/16430, annex.

⁶ See A/42/431 and Corr. 1, annex.

⁷ See A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr. 1 and 2, annex, sect. I, para. 173.

⁸ A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, paras. 294-312.

⁹ See A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr. 1, annex I, sect. XXXIV.

¹⁰ See A/36/534, annex II.

¹¹ See resolution 33/73.

¹² United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twentieth Session*, vol. I, *Resolutions*, pp. 100-104.

¹³ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-first Session*, vol. I, *Resolutions*, sect. III.

Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and takes note of the efforts made by Member States in this respect;

7. *Reaffirms* its support for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, its Constitution and the ideals reflected in it;

8. *Invites* the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue his efforts in the information and communication field and to submit to the General Assembly, at its forty-fourth session, a detailed report on the application of the International Programme for the Development of Communication as well as on the social, economic and cultural effects of the accelerated development of communication technologies;

9. *Reaffirms* the ongoing efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which

retains the central role in the field of information, gradually to eliminate existing imbalances, particularly with respect to the development of infrastructures and production capacities, and to encourage a free flow and wider and better balanced dissemination of information with a view to the establishment of a new world information and communication order, seen as an evolving and continuous process, in accordance with the relevant consensus resolutions of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

20. The Special Political Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the approval of the candidacies of Hungary, Zimbabwe and Ireland for membership in the Committee on Information.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 71st plenary meeting, on 6 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A and B submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/43/902, para. 19) by recorded votes as follows: draft resolution A was adopted by 128 votes to 8, with 16 abstentions, and draft resolution B by 141 votes to 1, with 11 abstentions. For the final texts, see resolutions 43/60 A and B.¹⁴

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Special Political Committee in paragraph 20 of its report (A/43/902) (see decision 43/316¹⁴) and decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from seventy to seventy-three members (see decision 43/418¹⁴).

¹⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/43/21	Report of the Committee on Information	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 21</i>
A/43/235-S/19674	Letter dated 22 March 1988 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March, document S/19674</i>
A/43/254	Letter dated 25 March 1988 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	
A/43/370	Letter dated 27 May 1988 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the 79th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Guatemala City from 11 to 16 April 1988	
A/43/639	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/667-S/20212	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final document of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988	
A/43/670	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	
A/SPC/43/L.12	Draft resolution	See A/43/902, paras. 8 and 19
A/SPC/43/L.13	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 12 and 19
A/SPC/43/L.24	Amendments to the draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/43/L.12	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 9
A/SPC/43/L.25	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/43/L.12: note by the Secretary-General	

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 80: Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India*

DOCUMENT A/43/773

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: French]
[3 November 1988]

1. The item entitled "Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly decision 42/415 of 2 December 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 80, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. At the 14th meeting of the Special Political Committee, on 31 October 1988, the Chairman informed the

Committee that he had held consultations with the delegations concerned, in particular those of France and Madagascar. In view of the ongoing periodic contacts between the French and Malagasy authorities, it was requested that the Committee postpone consideration of the item to the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

4. The Special Political Committee recommends that the General Assembly should include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 71st plenary meeting, on 6 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation made by the Special Political Committee in paragraph 4 of its report (A/43/773) (see decision 43/419¹).

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/43/667-S/20212	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final document of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Special Political Committee*, 14th meeting, and corrigendum; and *ibid.*, Plenary Meetings, 71st meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 80.

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 81: Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations*

DOCUMENT A/43/774

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: French]

[3 November 1988]

1. The item entitled "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly decision 42/416 of 2 December 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 81, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. At the 14th meeting of the Special Political Committee, on 31 October 1988, the Chairman proposed that, as no member of the Committee had requested to speak on the item, consideration of it should be deferred until the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

4. In the absence of any objection, it was so decided.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

5. The Special Political Committee recommends that the General Assembly should include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 71st plenary meeting, on 6 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation made by the Special Political Committee in paragraph 5 of its report (A/43/774) (see decision 43/420¹).

* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Special Political Committee, 14th meeting*, and corrigendum, and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings, 71st meeting*. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 81*.

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

كيفية الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة

يمكن الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة من المكتبات و دور التوزيع في جميع أنحاء العالم . استلم منها من المكتبة التي تتفضل بها أو اكتب إلى : الأمم المتحدة ، قسم البيع في نيويورك أو في جنيف .

如何索取联合国出版物

联合国出版物在全世界各地的书店和经销处均有发售。请向书店询问或写信到纽约或日内瓦的联合国销售组。

HOW TO OBTAIN UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

United Nations publications may be obtained from bookstores and distributors throughout the world. Consult your bookstore or write to: United Nations, Sales Section, New York or Geneva.

COMMENT SE PROCURER LES PUBLICATIONS DES NATIONS UNIES

Les publications des Nations Unies sont en vente dans les librairies et les agences dépositaires du monde entier. Informez-vous auprès de votre libraire ou adressez-vous à : Nations Unies, Section des ventes, New York ou Genève.

КАК ПОЛУЧИТЬ ИЗДАНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ

Издания Организации Объединенных Наций можно купить в книжных магазинах и агентствах во всех районах мира. Наводите справки об изданиях в вашем книжном магазине или пишите по адресу: Организация Объединенных Наций, Секция по продаже изданий, Нью-Йорк или Женева.

COMO CONSEGUIR PUBLICACIONES DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

Las publicaciones de las Naciones Unidas están en venta en librerías y casas distribuidoras en todas partes del mundo. Consulte a su librero o diríjase a: Naciones Unidas, Sección de Ventas, Nueva York o Ginebra.
